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1895-1902

A

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass:

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

AND THE

CLOSING REPORT

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present their annual report for the two reform schools now under their control, and the closing report for the recently abolished State Primary School.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

The State Primary School was opened Sept. 3, 1866, and was closed July 1, 1895. During the twenty-nine years of its existence it has apparently received over 6,000 inmates, — most of them children of the destitute and neglected classes. In closing the history of an institution which has been so important among the public charities of the State it seems fitting to present some account of the policy which has been pursued in its administration, and of the agencies which it is hoped will carry on its work.

The Primary School was founded as a place of maintenance and education for boys and girls between the ages of three and sixteen who must otherwise have been in the almshouse.* At

* At first all the Primary School inmates were received by transfer from the almshouses; but as early as 1870 the Board of State Charities was allowed to send there certain little juvenile offenders committed to its custody, because it was judged proper they should be classed with dependent children rather than committed to a reform school; and later, in 1882, the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity — the official successor of the Board of State Charities — was authorized to place in the Primary School children committed to its care on account of the criminal neglect of their parents, and others received directly from overseers of the poor, without their first passing through the almshouse. These latter classes finally formed the majority of the inmates of the institution.

In this report the term "Primary School" children is applied indiscriminately to inmates of all classes.

the time of its establishment several hundred children were inmates of one or other of the three State almshouses then existing, and the provision for removing these unfortunate children from association with adult paupers was at least a notable improvement upon past conditions. From 1866 to 1872 the Primary School was simply a department of the Monson almshouse, both institutions subject to the government of three paid inspectors and a resident superintendent appointed by the governor: the power to admit and discharge inmates was intrusted to the Board of State Charities, and the visitation of placed-out children to a semi-independent Visiting Agency. On May 1, 1872, the Monson almshouse was abolished and the Primary School became sole occupant of the premises. On July 1, 1879, under a general reorganization of the State charities, the Primary School and the two State reform schools—the Lyman School for Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls—were grouped under the government of a newly created board of seven persons, serving without pay and known as the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools. These trustees or their successors have directed the internal administration of the Primary School from that day until the day three months ago when its doors were finally closed. The power of admission and discharge by an independent board was, however, continued in the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, afterwards known as the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. In this Board was also vested the powers of the former Visiting Agency in regard to placed-out children.

Judged by modern standards, the conditions prevailing in the Primary School in its early days must have been very unsatisfactory, but with the growth of the more humane sentiment of to-day, ameliorations were introduced, till in recent years it became as happy and healthy a place as the circumstances of the case would admit. There was one circumstance, however, that was inexorable, viz., that the Primary School was an institution and not a natural household; and for very many years the hopes and plans of the trustees have centred upon the practicability of transplanting larger and larger numbers of the children to foster homes, where they might be reinstated as members of the community.

Just here a serious complication was encountered, for, while the trustees theoretically held the right to place out the children at their discretion (Public Statutes, chapter 89, sections 5, 6), the whole placing-out machinery was in the hands of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, upon whose co-operation the trustees were thus dependent in carrying out their plans. This Board, which thus shared with the trustees the care of the children, is likewise charged with the duty of inspecting and reporting upon the various public institutions of the State, as well as performing many responsible functions toward the insane and toward adult paupers. These varied and exacting duties made it impossible for the members of the Board to come in contact with the children as the trustees did or to give their personal attention to the direction of the children's affairs; and while the Board well agreed as to the desirability of placing out the children, the work as actually carried on has lagged far behind the desires and plans of the trustees.

The practice of boarding out Primary School children was introduced* in 1882 by the joint action of the trustees and of the Board. It was tentatively decided at that time to limit payment to children under ten, hoping that it would prove unnecessary to pay board beyond that age. This limit worked satisfactorily for the more desirable children who were at first selected for board, and practically all of these, as they reached the age of ten, were readily established in free homes.†

This satisfactory achievement was at first somewhat rashly

* The Hampden County Children's Aid Society has the honor of having, somewhere about 1879, first boarded out children (not infants) in this State. To be sure, as long ago as 1865 the Board of State Charities had recommended the practice, and by 1870 it was authorized to board out "juvenile offenders" committed to its custody, but it seems never to have availed itself of the privilege. By 1872 the inspectors of the State Primary School were recommending boarding, but still nothing was done. In 1880 the newly appointed State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity and the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools by their joint action secured the necessary legislation, and in 1882 the funds needed to inaugurate the experiment.

The boarding out of infants had been introduced as long ago as 1867 by the managers of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum. In 1870 an act of the Legislature committed foundlings and other destitute infants to the Board of State Charities, but they were still boarded out and visited by the agents of the Infant Asylum, though also visited by the agents of the Board. In 1880 the Board, or rather its official successor, began to board out infants through its own agents.

† Between 1882 and 1892, 200 little boarders reached the age of ten. Of these, 168 were placed in free homes, 19 were discharged to their own people, and only 13 (for the most part hospital cases) were returned to the Primary School.

assumed to prove that *all* children over ten could be placed free of payment, in spite of the fact that scores of boys and girls of ten and older remained in the Primary School. Among the inmates it was common to find children who had entered the School perhaps at the age of nine, who had not been boarded because so near the boarding limit, and who at the age of twelve or thirteen were still waiting for suitable places. This fact was formally called to the attention of the Board of Lunacy and Charity as early as the autumn of 1891, the trustees then offering the suggestion that board might properly be extended to selected children over ten.

This suggestion did not meet with favor. Instead, the Board appointed a special agent who should make an effort to find homes without board for a larger number of Primary School children. In consequence of this agent's activity the number placed out rose within the year 69+ per cent.; but as the number returned from places rose during the same time 100 per cent., it gradually became evident that the effort to make these young children self-supporting resulted too often in simply moving them from the Primary School to places and back again to the school and again to other places, and so on, repeatedly. To be thus handed about from one situation to another was, of course, demoralizing to a child, whose education was thereby interrupted and who could not but be injured by each unsuccessful experiment.

Later developments have shown that the insistence that these children should become self-supporting while so young led to a wholesale disregard of the educational laws of the State, and to much wrong in individual cases. It cannot be claimed that the choice lay between keeping these children in an institution with schooling or placing them out without schooling, — for by boarding them, the benefits of both family life and of education might have been secured.

Meanwhile the old almshouse buildings which the Primary School occupied, were so conspicuously ill adapted to its needs that the plan to build cottages where the children could be cared for in little groups was always pending, but was postponed from year to year in the hope that so many children might be successfully placed out that the need for a large institution might be obviated.

In 1882, when the boarding experiment was inaugurated, the average population of the Primary School stood at 448; by 1886 the experiment was a proved success, yet the average population stood at 391; by 1891, when the extension of the boarding age was suggested by the trustees, there was still an average of 329 in the school; and by 1894, after two years of increased activity on the part of the Board of Lunacy and Charity in its placing-out work, the average of the Primary School still stood as high as 219, the number of inmates having risen within the year to 293. This slow fall in the population was due in some degree to an increase in the number of new-comers, which rose from 218 children in 1882 to 269* in 1894—an increase in twelve years of 23+ per cent. But the increase of children returned from unsuccessful placings was a far more potent factor, having risen from 86 in 1882 to 216 in 1894—an increase of 138 per cent.† Meanwhile, among the inmates were always numbers of little ones whom it was intended to board out when the agents got round to it, and still larger numbers of older boys and girls whose detention was contrary to the judgment of the trustees, and whom it was always hoped would be withdrawn. And so the day which the

* The admissions in 1894 were unusually large, owing to the transfer to the Primary School of 44 Lyman School boys.

† The following figures, taken from the reports of the State Primary School, are instructive:—

1882, total number returned to the Primary School,	.	.	.	.	.	86
1883, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	84
1884, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	60
1885, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	87
1886, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	81
1887, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	92
1888, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	88
1889, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	82
1890, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	66
1891, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	86
1892, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	172
1893, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	201
1894, " " "	.	.	.	.	.	216

The above figures show that, until the policy of trying to make young children self-supporting was adopted in 1892, for ten years past there had been no increase at all in the number of returns. In 1890 there were only 66 returns, the smallest figure, with one exception, in the whole period under consideration. Within four years from that date the number had more than trebled, and the only new factor that appears to have entered into the situation was the effort to place young and incapable children without board.

trustees anticipated, when only those should be in the institution whom it was proved impossible or inexpedient to care for in private families, seemed to recede and recede like a mirage.

From time to time during recent years the trustees have renewed their suggestion that only by an extension of the boarding age could the unwholesome numbers in the Primary School be reduced. Not until August, 1894, and after considerable correspondence to and fro, were the first active steps in the matter taken and 9 older boys boarded out. These 9 were mostly defective children who would probably always be dependent, whereas the trustees had hoped to try the experiment first with children who could soon become self-supporting, payment of board serving simply to give them a start or tide them over a short interval. The boarding out of these few defective children did not augur any very radical change in the population of the school, and the trustees planned the winter's work upon much the usual lines, re-engaging a resident physician, a kindergarten teacher, etc. Suddenly, in September, it was learned incidentally by the trustees that all dependent and neglected children of whatever age and condition who could not at once be placed free were to be boarded, and the institution henceforward given over to the juvenile offenders, who already formed the majority of its population. So matters stood a year ago when the trustees presented their annual report, wherein it was urged that among the juvenile offenders in the school were many little fellows who should be likewise boarded, that it was an injustice to class these with other of the inmates who were proper subjects for a reform school. This suggestion the Board of Lunacy and Charity set aside. In March, however, an officer of this Board announced at a public hearing before the legislative committee on public charitable institutions that the Board had decided to withdraw all the inmates of whatever character or status from the Primary School by May 1, after which date the institution might be closed.

The proposition to abolish the State Primary School originated with the trustees. For many years the conviction had been growing in their minds that an institution which gathered together in one establishment children of such various histories and tendencies as were sheltered in the Primary School was in

itself an evil, while the system of dividing the care of the children between two boards was one which could never produce the best results.

The management of the Primary School was no simple question of housekeeping. It must concern itself with the moral needs of its inmates, and it must pursue that policy which would most successfully reinstate them as homogeneous members of the community. In conducting such a school it was impossible for thinking people to draw a line in their minds and say "up to this point we will concern ourselves, what happens beyond is not our business," for on this "beyond" depended the whole value of the enterprise. Thus the thoughts of the trustees inevitably centred upon the fortunes of their little wards as they left the shelter of the institution, and the placing-out agency, though directed by another Board, was felt to be vitally connected with the work of the Primary School.

This feeling on the part of the trustees was no new one. As long ago as 1879, in their very first annual report, the trustees assert a direct responsibility on their part for placed-out Primary School children.* Again, two years later, they say (report for 1881, page 9):—

" . . . The trustees and the superintendent deal with individuals one after another. They must call these boys and girls by their names ; they must decide upon the time for placing them out, and must receive them again when troublesome. If there are weak points in the school training, or in the system of placing and visiting, the consequences are sure to be felt in the institution, as in a family, where the black sheep and the weaklings come back because not wanted elsewhere."

A very striking feature of the placing-out work as carried on by the Board of Lunacy and Charity is the lack of any such close relation as is described above between the children and those who direct the work. This is so from the very nature of the case. The members of the Board, occupied with

* In the annual report of the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, page 8, we read : " As they [the trustees] are held directly responsible for the well-being or the ill-treatment of all from the three institutions, the trustees are of the opinion that they should have some voice in the matter of the appointment of these visitors or guardians."

the many other important duties assigned them, have little opportunity to see and know the children or to observe where their methods or their agents may be at fault. The aloofness of the Board from its child wards, and its wholesale method of dealing with them, is illustrated by the fact that the committee of the Board which directs the children's department and acts on petitions dealt also, within one year, with the cases of over 50,000 adult paupers and criminals.

Further, since the Board of Lunacy and Charity is itself the supervisory board of the State, the children in its care necessarily escape the safeguard of independent inspection such as is provided for all other public charitable work of Massachusetts.* The value of independent inspection with its liability to criticism is amply conceded, and is incorporated in the organization of the public charities of this and other States; and if such a safeguard is ever appropriate it would seem to be so in the case of an army of little children placed out among strangers.

For many years the trustees have felt a growing misgiving that this placing-out work was not judiciously directed. The agents were active, and were apparently doing their best, but they seemed to be hampered by a lack of understanding on the part of their superiors of the problems involved in their work. The agents themselves were not in a position to offer suggestions to their employers, while those in control were so unfamiliar with actual conditions that their generalizations were often far afield. For instance, the long insistence that all children over ten should be self-supporting was like forcing water to run up hill. Again, the sharp line on which it was decided to board out any kind of a "neglected" child, but never a little

* The State Board of Lunacy and Charity inspects and makes an annual report upon the two State reform schools, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, the Hospital Cottages for Children, and six State insane asylums. Each of these institutions is subject to the government of boards of trustees; yet the Board of Lunacy and Charity has the right in most, if not in all, of these institutions to inspect the books, to talk in private with any of the inmates and to visit any part of the institution by day or night. This is as it should be. The public should have some means of official information as to these matters from parties who can have no interest in whitewashing their conduct of affairs. Alone of the charitable work of the State, the care of some 1,600 placed-out children and of some 200 boarded-out insane escapes the supervisory inspection of an independent board.

“juvenile offender,” showed total unacquaintance with the children. More and more the trustees felt that the best results *could not* be secured under such a system, but they long kept silence, hoping that the Board of Lunacy and Charity might recognize the fact and itself inaugurate a change. As time went on, it became apparent that such a move would not originate with the Board; and meanwhile the defects in the system were bearing fruit.

Within the last year an inquiry into the schooling of children placed out from the Primary School * brought many things to light. In the first place it was found that out of 95 cases of boys taken at random between the ages of ten and fourteen who within three years had been placed without board, only 7 had received, or were in the way of receiving while in the place of which the inquiry was made, the thirty weeks of schooling a year required by law (chapter 384 of the Acts of 1890), while the education of some of the others had been shockingly neglected.

In making this inquiry it was intended to gather information only on the question of education, but incidentally a good deal else was learned to indicate that in more important matters the welfare of the children was too often overlooked. And joined to all this was an apparent unconsciousness on the part of the Board that anything was anywhere amiss. Manifestly, the Board of Lunacy and Charity, preoccupied with the supervision of the work of other boards, omitted to properly acquaint itself with the details of its own department.

Now the trustees felt a heavy responsibility for these children. The Primary School had been founded for the care and nurture of dependent boys and girls who it was expected would pass their entire childhood within its shelter. Here the trustees could have secured for them a proper education, and have guarded and watched over them to their hearts' content. But the trustees felt, and they believe felt rightly, that the best

* In the records of the meetings of the trustees is recorded, under date of Jan. 18, 1895: “The superintendent of the State Primary School made a statement that a number of children within the school age had recently been returned from places to the State Primary School who had not received proper schooling while out in places.

“Voted, That said superintendent be directed to ascertain by personal inquiry whether the above-mentioned cases are exceptional, or whether they represent a considerable class.”

of institutions is a poor substitute for a good home, and so they abandoned the policy of the founders of the school and urged on the work of placing out. They nevertheless felt it their right and duty to follow the children out into the world with their solicitude; and when convinced that their best interests were endangered, to protest in their behalf. Accordingly "An Act concerning the Children in the Care of the State" (Senate No. 47) was laid before the last Legislature. This bill provided that the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools should continue in charge of only the Reform School children (committed to the Lyman School for Boys and to the State Industrial School for Girls) and that the State Primary School should be abolished. Children such as had previously been received in the Primary School, together with destitute infants in the State's care, the bill provided should be confided to a newly created State Children's Bureau, this Bureau to be directed by an unpaid board of trustees similar to those in control of the various State institutions, and, like these other boards, subject to the inspection of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. The bill provided further that the trustees of the Bureau should establish one or more receiving houses where children might temporarily lodge, and whence they would be placed out as soon as might be, thus providing for the floating population of the Primary School; while the sick, the underwitted and the vicious, who used to make up a more or less permanent State Primary School population, should be provided for in hospitals, the School for the Feeble-Minded or a reform school.

Thus the proposed system would have replaced the old heterogeneous congregation of the Primary School by intelligent classification; it would have cured the evil of a divided responsibility; it would have secured for the children the whole attention of the board having them in charge, enlisting in their behalf the services of a larger number of unpaid charitable workers; and it would have provided the safeguard of independent inspection for the most important and the most delicate department of public charitable work.

The bill expressly provided that the agents and visitors employed by the Board of Lunacy and Charity in looking after the children should pass to the employ of the bureau, thus

retaining the benefit of trained service and disturbing established customs as little as possible. Careful estimates showed that should the bill pass, no increase of expense would be demanded, since the only new machinery involved would be the creation of unpaid trustees, and further, that the money saved by abolishing the Primary School would allow better care for placed-out children without any increase in the total appropriations.

At the hearings where the bill was discussed, the above arguments and many others were presented by witnesses whose experience in charitable work entitled their opinion to weight and who had nothing to gain or lose by the proposed change, while really no arguments that could be called such were brought forward in opposition.

As, however, the matter was one which had previously excited little public attention, it was scarcely to have been expected that the bill would pass the first time it was recommended. Certain of its clauses relative to Lyman School and Industrial School children, the nature of which is explained in the reports on those institutions (page 22), were, however, enacted; and the suggestion that the Primary School might be dispensed with was seized upon.

A substitute bill, chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895, became law on May 29, and by its provisions the State Primary School was closed on July 1. This has thrown the children of the classes formerly received in that institution wholly into the hands of the supervisory board, and has thus emphasized the underlying defect of the old system. While every charitable institution of the State is open to the public and to inspection by the Board of Lunacy and Charity besides, no citizen of Massachusetts is entitled by law to know how the Board of Lunacy and Charity takes care of its child wards, — not even where they are.

The Primary School opened the year with 127 inmates; 55 new-comers were admitted and 124 children were returned from places, making an aggregate of 286 dealt with from Sept. 30, 1894, to July 1, 1895. The average number of inmates was 87. The various classes to which the new-comers belonged, and the disposition made of the whole number, are given in the tables on page 49.

When it was announced in March that the institution would forthwith be vacated, it contained 87 inmates, most of them

juvenile offenders; 8 others were afterwards newly admitted and 15 were returned from places, giving a total of 110 to be disposed of somehow by July 1. The 87 in the institution included many hard cases left over after all the more available ones had been picked out; and the new-comers and returned boys can only have been placed in the school in its closing weeks by sheer necessity. The disposition of these 110 children was as follows:—

Placed out,	25
Boarded,	35
Sent to their homes,	27
Transferred to the Lyman School,	12
Transferred to State almshouse,	6
Placed in House of the Angel Guardian,	3
Placed in children's hospital for treatment,	1
Placed in House at Arlington.*	1

Among those who went home were several very hard characters whom the trustees thought it rash to let loose in the community. One of these has since been arrested and sentenced to the Lyman School. Of the 6 who were placed in the State almshouse, 5 were lawless boys who needed reformatory treatment if any boys in Massachusetts do. One of them it is known immediately ran away. To resort to the almshouse for such cases seems a reversion to methods long since superseded by the spirit of reform. Of the 12 who were transferred to the Lyman School, all but 2 had been originally committed to that institution, and passed again into the hands of the trustees by the terms of the bill. Most of those boarded out were well over ten, and one was as old as fifteen. Some dozen of these boarded boys are understood to have been placed together in a farmer's family at an expense of \$4 a week, exclusive of schooling.

The question irresistibly arises, "what provision is now being made for the children corresponding to the 286 who were last year in the Primary School for a greater or less time?" On this point the trustees sought information from the Board of Lunacy and Charity, desiring in especial to know how far little

* This is a small institution recently opened by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and under its control.

juvenile offenders were being boarded and with what success, and how far they were being placed in other institutions.* All information on the matter was withheld from the trustees. It may be looked for in the annual report of the Board, to be published some months hence.

The current expenses and salaries of the Primary School during its last nine months were \$24,012.92; this gives a per capita cost of \$7.06, — an enormous rate due wholly to the sudden and unforeseen changes in the school. For instance, a resident physician, engaged when it was supposed there would be numbers of little children and of invalids in the school, had to be retained for many months, practically without occupation; the hospital was renovated, — to be presently vacated. A department for girls must be maintained, though for weeks there were only half a dozen girls in the institution. As numbers declined, quantities of milk were thrown on the superintendent's hands, which he could not dispose of profitably because the future was so uncertain. Finally, when the institution was closed, there were, according to the appraiser's estimate, \$8,653.52 worth of supplies on hand, — farm produce, groceries, fuel and children's clothing. The cost of all these things, so far as purchased within the current year, is divided among the average number of inmates.

The new barn, begun a year ago last August to replace one destroyed by fire, was completed in December for the sum of \$9,607.44. It was built by day labor under the direction of the superintendent, and is a truly admirable piece of work.

With the closing of the State Primary School the official connection of the trustees with its former inmates is severed, and they are relieved of the onerous duty of recommending further legislation on their behalf. As their last word in laying down the charge committed to their Board sixteen years ago, they would commend the children's cause to the thoughtful consideration of the Legislature.

* It is evident that a number of juvenile offenders, such as were formerly cared for at Monson, are now sent to the Lyman School. How many are otherwise disposed of is what cannot be ascertained.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is the State Reform School for boys. This school is in the forty-ninth year of its existence.

It is the earnest purpose and endeavor of those who are in charge of this institution to carefully consider the needs of the community which render the reform school a necessity, and to so shape the school as to meet those needs in as radical a manner as possible. The popular conception of a reform school simply as a place to keep bad boys for a time is far from an adequate conception of a useful institution; and the Lyman School, following the lead of its clear-sighted founder, has for years been growing away from such an ideal. The popular ideal simply recognizes the fact of the inconvenience to the community caused by a disturbing class of boys, and of the desirability of freeing the community from this inconvenience by shutting up such boys for a time. There is also included in this ideal a vague notion that commitment to the reform school is a merited punishment, and that the improvement of the boy committed is to be brought about by punishing him. Under this conception the requirements for a reform school were sufficiently well met by a prison-like institution, in which boys of all ages, histories, habits, tendencies and abilities were herded, with but little thought save that of ridding the community of them, and of punishing them for past offences. Of such a reform school it has been said that a boy was likely to come out worse than he went in.

The modern ideal of a boys' reform school has been conceived with a little deeper thought as to the *causes* of the disturbing element and a little broader and a more radical view of the remedy which is called for. The reform school of to-day does not set before itself as its chief duties the tem-

porary protection of the community from the boy committed, and the punishment of the lad, but it tries to get at the root of the difficulty and to apply a remedy which shall, if possible, prevent the recurrence of the trouble in the future. It endeavors to discover at the very outset of a boy's commitment what causes have resulted in his exclusion from the community, and how these causes can best be remedied. It recognizes that there is some defect either in the lad or in his surroundings which has resulted in his commitment, and, further, that this defect calls for appropriate treatment rather than for indiscriminate punishment. It recognizes also that it is important that this boy should be returned to the community to shoulder his rightful responsibilities and privileges as soon as possible, and consequently that whatever remedy is applied must be as vigorous and as directly to the point as possible.

If the trouble with the boy committed, so far as can be seen, is chiefly the lack of good home influences, that defect, as will be explained, is remedied at once by placing him in a good home elsewhere and properly caring for him. But if, as appears to be the case in the majority of instances, hereditary faults or a long-neglected childhood have resulted in an abnormally developed or defective boy, such a boy is detained at the school for a time, and the best means that experience and ingenuity can suggest are applied to stimulate and to foster his development into a sufficiently normal boy.

He is usually an utterly heedless boy, slow to take impressions and to appreciate the results of his acts. He is inaccurate and inexact in both physical and mental action. He has no idea of the fundamental value of truth as a basis for all the relations and operations of life. Now, it is not a simple punishment that he needs. It cannot be reasonably expected that he can be punished into an interest in good things to the exclusion of bad. Punishment alone is but a poor means of teaching him how to control his body or to apply his mind.

It is the endeavor of the Lyman School first and foremost to stir, to awaken, and to develop in him those normal powers of control of mind and body which must be depended upon in his future liberty to give him a clearer conception of the right and which will help him to hold to it. The means employed at the Lyman School to accomplish this end are various. The

new-comer is taken at once into the family life of one of the households of the school, and as a matter of course he is held strictly to the cleanly habits and the regular life of the family. He takes his share of the household duties: cleaning floors, making beds, washing, ironing, cooking, etc. He has his share in the farm work: ploughing, planting, cultivating, weeding, harvesting; or about the barn in milking, tending the cows and horses; or in the general improvements about the institution in clearing rough land, building roads, etc. He, perhaps, assists in the general bakery or in the sewing-rooms. All this is the necessary work of the institution, and must be done by the boys for economy's sake. It also serves a purpose in drilling the boys in regular habits, and in familiarizing them with good housekeeping both in-doors and out. But it is work which is not specially designed nor fitted to remedy the defects of development in the boys, which it is the aim of the school to make good as directly and as rapidly as possible. In this, the fundamental work of the school, at present the physical and the manual training classes are largely depended upon.

The dull, heedless, slouching boy is taken in hand by the physical training. He may be too dull and apparently stupid even to understand what he is told to do; at all events, his mental processes are too slow to start his action in unison with boys of normal alertness. He is put into a game class, and the attempt is made to wake him up, — to make him run and jump, to successfully elude or to catch his opponent in the game. When he is thoroughly waked up he is ready to profit by the regular work of the physical drill. He responds more and more readily to the quick word of command, and becomes better and better able to control his body in easy or in extreme exertion. It is certainly within bounds to say that the systematic course of physical drill is seen to be helpful not only in developing sound, strong and well-formed bodies, but more particularly in developing the power of quickly comprehending commands and as quickly obeying. Thus, besides the physical development, which is perhaps the most obvious feature of this drill, there is combined that which is of perhaps greater consequence, — a mental and moral development as well, in the power and habit of attention and quick comprehension, and of prompt and accurate obedience in action.

The manual training work is helpful toward the same ends. In this work the boy learns not merely to handle tools and to become familiar with simple forms of woodwork, but, what is of much more importance, he is under a constant mental and moral discipline as well. It is an attractive and easily understood means of teaching directly in a concrete form exactly the principles and habits which the reform school boy needs to be taught. Heedless, careless, slipshod ways invariably and necessarily bear immediate concrete fruit in poor or spoiled work, which he can readily see. He soon learns to be careful with his tools, under the spur of his desire to do good work, for all want to do well in the shop. As this progressive series of exercises is planned and taught, it is a logical and appropriate continuation of the methods of the kindergarten. As the simple kindergarten exercises enable little children to get a better control of clumsy and refractory little fingers, so the more advanced work of the Sloyd shop gives the boys a power and mastery over themselves and a familiarity with the common laws of nature in an exceedingly direct and forcible manner.

To help a heedless, wrong-headed boy at odds with himself as well as with the world to gain a full control of himself and to learn to co-operate with nature's common laws are long steps toward bringing him into harmony with all right laws.

The carefully planned system of Sloyd work leads progressively and rapidly to exercises requiring a degree of mental grasp and of hand control quite beyond the reach of the beginner.

For those who have a decided mechanical bent, the turning and metal working shops afford more advanced training. There is usually opportunity also for the ablest boys to help in the construction and repair of the buildings of the institution. During the present year they are doing a considerable share of the building of the new barn. They have also built in large part two underground storerooms for the wintering of vegetables. The well-conducted printing office of the school offers an opportunity to a limited number of boys for a technical training in the printer's trade.

The schoolroom work is planned with a full acquaintance with the best modern methods of reaching school-boys such as these. Many of the teachers have succeeded admirably in

arousing the interest of the boys in history, in geography and especially in nature studies, which include of course drawing and the use of colors. The superintendent's efforts, however, to make a really efficient school which shall properly supplement the physical and manual training are at present seriously hampered because of the arrangement of the schoolrooms. Each of the family houses has, as at present arranged, its own schoolroom, in charge of its own teacher. Thus in the institution there are eight separate and independent schools, within calling distance from each other. Now, the maintenance of eight ungraded schools in an outside community having a school population of two hundred and fifty children, all living within a quarter of a mile circuit, would be considered the height of folly from the point of view of economy and efficiency. At the time the school was reorganized and established in its present quarters, it was considered inadvisable to bring the boys together in a graded school, it being then thought that it would be best to strictly isolate each household. It has proved, however, that, although the family system is unquestionably of the greatest value to the institution, no harm whatever results from general exercises in which all come together under supervision.

The advantages of a single graded school over a number of independent ungraded schools are too widely recognized and too obvious to require extended mention. On the score of economy they include the possibility of one teacher's conducting large or combined classes in certain subjects. On the score of efficiency they include the specialization of teaching, each teacher taking the whole school in those subjects in which she is best fitted.

In the ungraded school, on the other hand, each teacher is obliged to lead her class in all subjects, for some of which she has no liking and therefore no success, while her own small class is all that is benefited by her best teaching.

At the Lyman School the superintendent would be enabled in a graded school building to see all the boys every day, and to establish such personal relations with them as he cannot do at present.

The trustees would urge this year as the greatest need of the Lyman School a suitable general school building, which should

include small and large class rooms and a hall large enough to accommodate comfortably and healthfully all the boys and school officers. There should also be included a suitably furnished basement for a general drill hall, in order that the physical drill master, by taking larger classes, may economize his time. The present schoolrooms, which would be vacated by the establishment of a graded school, would by no means be thrown out of use. On the contrary, they are very much needed in each of the family houses as social rooms for the boys. At present they have a rough play-room in the basement of each house, but they have no proper room where they can go to read or to play quiet games. The civilizing influences of quiet and profitable amusements in a pleasant room are aids to the main work of the school which it is felt we cannot afford longer to be without.

There is also another serious need which could be properly met by a small addition to a school building such as is proposed. The necessity of occasionally isolating a boy for a time is obvious to any one at all familiar with successful ways of dealing with refractory boyhood. It is very desirable that a boy who must be kept away from his associates for a time should be supplied with all necessary food and clothing, and that he should be kept in healthful quarters with plenty of air and light, and most important of all, that he should be supplied with some vigorous physical work to do to keep his mind and body fully occupied. A few small rooms in connection with the school building could well be made to answer every requirement for this exceedingly important use.

All commitments to the Lyman School are for the term of minority, but the length of detention depends upon conduct. After having earned his release a boy is sent out on probation, being placed on trial with his own people if their home is a good one; but if, as too often happens, it is a poor one, work is usually found for him in a farmer's family. And here, in the period of probation, the real battle begins. The contrast between the strict discipline of the school and the comparative freedom of life outside is a sharp one. In the school each hour has its appointed duties, and all is arranged with a view to the welfare of the inmates; outside, the work assigned is to be accomplished as a matter of business and economy, and

the boy finds his own affairs quite a secondary consideration in the household. There he must work out his own salvation with what occasional help he may get from those about him. The school training would indeed be of little avail if it should bear no relation to the demands of a life of self-support, and it was in order to connect the one with the other, in order to render the work of the school a continuous and effective influence upon these young lives, that the trustees two years ago asked to employ a visitor to look after the boys on probation. This petition was refused by the finance committee because there was no statute authorizing such expenditure.

Meanwhile, the opinions of two attorney-generals established the claim of the trustees to their right and duty to "exercise a general oversight and supervision of all children committed to these schools [the Lyman School for Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls] during minority, or until their discharge in some manner provided by law," and "as a Board" to visit them. Last spring, by the enactment on May 29 of chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895, legislation was obtained authorizing the trustees to employ visitors, and more explicitly defining their relation toward probationers (see Appendix); and without delay the services of Mr. Walter A. Wheeler were secured as superintendent of visitation, and of Mr. Asa F. Howe as assistant. Mr. Wheeler was chosen because of his experience and fitness for the place. For nearly twenty years he had been a high-school teacher, for ten years of that time on the school committee, most of the time as its chairman, and doing the work of a superintendent of schools. In 1890 he represented the Third Worcester District in the General Court, and there served on the committee on education. For the past three years he had proved himself an able superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, where the trustees had had opportunity to observe his peculiar tact in dealing with young people, and his unstinted devotion to their interests. Mr. Howe was chosen because he had proved himself exceptionally capable and sympathetic with boys during more than ten years of service as house master at the Lyman School.

It is as yet too early to report results of the work of these two visitors, but the trustees are more than ever convinced of the efficacy of this new and most reasonable arrangement

for continuing their care over the boys, for so placing them that they need not be exposed to needless temptations, for fitting the place to the boy and the boy to the place. This was well-nigh impossible when the duty of finding places was intrusted to agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, as these agents, when they first placed a boy, had the most meagre acquaintance with him, and worked independently of and often at variance with the policy of the school.

Not for a moment would the trustees undervalue the friendly treatment of the Lyman School boys by all the agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity during the many years when they were the boys' only visitors, nor the good accomplished by them in very many cases; but there can be no question that those who are held responsible for the boy's reformation, who are in a position to study his weak points and his better nature, can best choose and direct the kind of oversight he shall receive outside the school. One boy may be so placed that two or three visits in a year may suffice; another may prove so restless that much changing of places may be needed; another may have formed a plan for tramping which a timely visit may prevent; while another, of a self-reliant character, may perhaps as he grows older be left very much alone.

Mr. Wheeler now has a desk at the Lyman School, and every facility for making acquaintance with the boys. Mr. Howe has his headquarters at the school, where his wife still acts as matron.

The trustees, when considering petitions, hold their committee meetings at the school, and call into conference the superintendent and perhaps the house master who has the boy in charge, as well as the two visitors, one of whom will have investigated the boy's home and perhaps also the places which offer, and thus knows what opportunities are open to him. If it appears in these conferences that the boy has some peculiar needs, the visitor will make it his business to follow him up with special care. Acting upon petitions under these circumstances becomes an intelligent function, instead of being, as before, a leap in the dark.

The report of the superintendent of visitation on page 111 gives many interesting details of the work for boys outside the

school. A beginning has been made in finding work for the boys in the line of their peculiar aptitudes. The co-operation of some dozen intelligent local visitors, men, too busy to give much time but willing to befriend the boys somewhat and to give information about them and about places to the official visitor, has already been secured, among them a superintendent of schools, a lawyer, two clergymen, two physicians, a cashier of a bank and several business men.

While the legislation of last spring is thus an incalculable benefit to the Lyman School boys, there is this imperfection in the law, that it failed to repeal an old statute requiring the Board of Lunacy and Charity to investigate and report upon each and every home before a boy can be placed therein, and to visit all placed-out boys at least once a year. Now that the Legislature has specifically authorized the trustees to employ agents for investigating places and for visiting boys, it seems a foolish waste to require the agents of the Lunacy and Charity Board to do the same thing. Further, the necessity of always waiting for the agents of the Board to report upon a place before it can be filled often causes serious inconvenience and delay. It happens that a place which has been carefully investigated by a visitor of the Lyman School must stand vacant for several weeks till it has been investigated over again by the Board's agent, who throws no new light upon the situation.

Let us not be misunderstood. We distinctly affirm the propriety of inspection on the part of the Board of Lunacy and Charity of the work of the trustees and their agents, whether inside or outside the institution; but the direct responsibility for the conduct of the work should rest upon the trustees, while the Board of Lunacy and Charity should be guided by its own experience and judgment as to the manner and the degree in which it should exercise its supervisory function. Clearly that Board could judge as well whether the trustees were wise in their selection of places by visiting these places *after* instead of *before* the boy is placed. Clearly it could decide whether the agents of the trustees were efficient by some less expensive process than by visiting each one of the probationers every year until he is twenty-one. The quality of an agent's work is easily sampled; and if a question of its thoroughness is

raised, a more extended inspection could follow. Supervision of this sort would be welcomed by the trustees as a safeguard for their work. It would seem that the requirements of the present law must be inconvenient and onerous to all concerned, and the trustees are considering the propriety of presenting a bill to the Legislature so modifying the statute as to release them from the necessity of awaiting a report from the supervisory board before children may be placed, and to make the frequency of the visitation of these children by the Board of Lunacy and Charity a matter within its own discretion.

Until recently few boys under twelve or thirteen years old have been committed to the Lyman School; but within the last few months there has been a sudden change in this respect, and a number of little fellows of from eight to twelve years have been received from the courts, apparently because the State Primary School at Monson, where many children of this age and class were formerly cared for, has been closed.

The overcrowding resulting from this sudden access of numbers to the school, already more than full, and the tender age of so many of the new-comers, created an emergency so serious that the trustees dared not defer action until the Legislature should meet. Accordingly last August the matter was laid before the Governor, and with his sanction the trustees decided to provide relief by the use of the Lyman fund, trusting that the Legislature when it should meet would reimburse the fund. A farm was found with substantial buildings, the house large enough to accommodate some twenty-five boys with the necessary officers. This farm is situated in the town of Berlin some seven or eight miles from the Westborough premises, but the railroad facilities are such that it can be readily managed as an outlying cottage of the Lyman School. The farm contains about one hundred acres of fertile land. This Berlin estate was bought for \$5,250, and on October 1 the trustees enter upon possession. A few weeks will suffice for the necessary alterations and repairs, and early in November it will be ready for occupation. The whole cost, with the furnishing, will probably be between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

To this farmhouse the trustees plan to transfer the younger

boys immediately on their arrival at Westborough, thus saving them from the least associations of a reform school. If it is found on closer acquaintance that some of these little fellows are so unmanageable or so vicious that a long period of restraint is necessary, these may be transferred back to the main institution. But most of them, it is hoped, will prove amenable to milder influences, and may soon be placed out in carefully selected families. The Berlin farmhouse will in every sense of the word be supplementary to the school at Westborough. In the latter a course of education and discipline is planned for the reformation of boys who need such before they can be trusted outside. In the former everything will be arranged for boys who may at any moment be placed out, home influences being substituted for institution training. The trustees have long contended that this was practicable, and would prove advantageous for many among the younger juvenile offenders; but till now they have had no chance to carry out their views.

Like many another valuable experiment, this of boarding little juvenile offenders has been made possible from the income of the Lyman fund; and whereas boys of this class used to be kept two years or more at the Primary School at Monson, or if placed out failed to get the schooling required by law and too often ran away,* the trustees have already boarded a number of these children at less cost than they were maintained in the Primary School, and they are getting their full quota of schooling and also the training in responsibility that the farmer's children get.

One applicant for a little boarder, who had brought up six sons of his own, said, "We want a boy young enough to mould into our ways, and if we like him we shall want to keep him and do by him as if he were our own." "Yes," the wife said, "but we can't afford to take all the care of such a little boy and send him to school, and he too small to be of use for two or three years to come, especially if he is going to be a naughty boy too." The agreement was made that after the outfit shall

* In a tabulated statement compiled by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity concerning the schooling of 101 placed-out boys, "tramping and running away" is alleged of 22 of them, or over one-fifth of the whole number, as a reason for their insufficient schooling.

be made complete by overcoat and thick boots for winter, the two dollars per week shall suffice, and the boy be clothed without further expense to the school; and the orphan boy is well placed and happy.

Another applicant said, "Our two little girls want a brother;" and the gentle, docile boy whose father had been arrested for beating his wife, walks to school every day with the twins, feeds the hens and can drive the horse and wagon. He decidedly approves of his new home and the district school.

"Our daughters are going out to teach and our son is studying for college; but we keep no hired man, and my husband says he will take two boys to board, and let them help about the place, out of school hours." So the naughty little boys, well disposed but lawless, help do the chores, feed hens and chickens, and swing off the same barn loft from which the sons and daughters used to swing before them. Once, in confidential mood, one of them confided to his caretaker that his grandmother used to sell rum to his father, "only for medicine." The report of the farmer reads, "These boys are quite a trial many times, but no worse, perhaps, than the average boy."

On two occasions Tommy and George had preferred the brook to the schoolroom; but they decided not to repeat the experiment, and when next visited were found at their desks, side by side with the children of the neighborhood.

Edward says with satisfaction, "I know all the boys [in the district school] now."

Jimmy's only anxiety seemed to be lest the visitor should be planning to take him away.

Willie has been visited twice. The home, it must be confessed, is untidy, but the farmer and his wife are kind, and the child is regular at school, and out of school hours he drives the cow and feeds the hens and pig and helps the market gardener, sometimes getting a ride on his cart.

Johnnie has been helpful to his caretaker, who is lame. He has contrived a hen-coop and made it all himself in the tool house.

This real responsibility for small duties is exactly what these little fellows need. If they later develop special talents, they can be given opportunities for their exercise, for they will already have learned the need of exertion to obtain the necessities of life, the need of economy to make the most of what their labor has secured. They will have discovered some of

the inexorable laws of nature, which appeal to them as men's arbitrary laws never have; they will have learned to bear small hardships as their betters have borne them, and through these to become self-reliant.

Of the eighteen placed at board since August 1, one, an abnormal, unhealthy boy, with thievish habits, has been recalled to the school, and another is likely to be recalled. The rest are apparently established for the winter when their outfit will be completed by overcoat and boots, and in most cases clothing supplied from time to time from the school.

Frequent visiting is essential to the success of this experiment, and will be continued until the relation between the boy and his caretaker is satisfactorily established.

The Lyman School opened the year with 234 inmates and closed with 264. The largest number was 273, the 30th day of July. The aggregate number in the school within the year was 436, and the average population was 240. The number of new commitments was 167, the increase falling wholly within the last few months. One hundred and eighty-eight boys were placed out on probation, of whom 72 went to their own people and 116 to others, 18 of these latter being boarded; 12 were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord; 59 others were recalled to the school from their probation.

Besides the 264 boys in the school at the close of the year there were 635 others who had left the school either on probation or by transfer to other institutions, and who, being under twenty-one years, are still in the custody of the school. The condition of these 635, so far as it can be ascertained, is:—

Condition of All Boys now under Twenty-one who have been released on Probation or transferred to Other Institutions.

Subject to control of the school:—

Doing well.	414 or 65+ per cent.
Not doing well,	26 or 4+ “
	<hr/>
	440 or 69+ per cent.

Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control:—

Transferred or committed to penal institutions, *	111 or 17+ per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown, . . .	84 or 13+ “
	<hr/>
	195 or 30+ per cent.

* Only 30 of these were still in prison on Sept. 30, 1895.

The 65 + per cent. given above as doing well, including, as it does, those who, having been recently released from the school, have had small chance to go wrong, is somewhat misleading. The following tables show how many do well for a while who later go astray : —

Condition of Boys who left the School within Two Years.

Doing well,	205 or 77+ per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 3+ “
Transferred or committed to penal institutions, .	25 or 9+ “
Whereabouts and condition unknown, . . .	27 or 10+ “

Condition of Boys now under Twenty-one who left the School a Year ago or more.

Doing well,	312 or 61+ per cent.
Not doing well,	25 or 4+ “
Transferred or committed to penal institutions, .	100 or 19+ “
Whereabouts and condition unknown, . . .	70 or 13+ “

The striking points in the above tables are the small per cent. doing badly and the large per cent. who have passed into penal institutions. The one of these facts in part explains the other, it being the policy of the trustees to transfer the more incorrigible boys to the Massachusetts Reformatory. The number of these and of those whose whereabouts and condition are unknown is discouragingly large, but with the more active and discriminating work now possible for probationers, it is confidently expected that better results will ensue. Hereafter, with the visiting in their own control, the trustees will have a fuller knowledge of their probationers.

The appropriation for the Lyman School was : for salaries, \$25,000 ; and for current expenses, \$36,160 ; a total of \$61,160. The expenditures from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, were \$57,237.58 ; the gross per capita was \$4.46 ; as \$1,265.39 was turned into the treasury, the net per capita was \$4.36. For the expenses of visitation \$2,500 was granted for a half-year. On pages 64–71 and 85–96 will be found fuller statistics relative to the boys and the finances of the institution.

The new barn, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 was given last year, is well under way. The cellar was wholly excavated by boys' labor, and two of the masters, with the more skilful boys to help, are doing most of the work of construction.

For the coming year besides the appropriation for the running expenses of the school the trustees will ask appropriations for the school-house mentioned above, for the purchase by the State of the farm at Berlin, for continuing the services of the visitors, and for carrying on the boarding experiment. The trustees are confident that the expenditure called for will be a judicious outlay of public money.

APPENDIX.

The text of chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895, the bill referred to in the foregoing reports as so vitally affecting both State Primary School and Reform School children, is here appended:—

AN ACT RELATIVE TO CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF THE STATE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The state primary school at Monson shall on the first Monday in July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five cease to exist.

SECTION 2. The trustees of the state primary and reform schools shall hereafter be known as the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, and shall retain all their present trusts, rights, powers and duties, except so far as the same may be affected by the state primary school ceasing to exist.

SECTION 3. The trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools shall have the power to release on probation, and, with or without indenture to place any of the children in their custody in their usual homes, or in any situation or family which has been investigated and approved in a manner satisfactory to said trustees and in accordance with existing laws; and said trustees may employ agents for investigating places and for visiting children, and immediately on placing such children shall furnish the state board of lunacy and charity with the name of each child so placed, and the name and residence of the person to whose care such child is intrusted.

SECTION 4. The custody of all children committed to the Lyman school for boys, or to the state industrial school for girls, shall be

and remain with said trustees; and said trustees may at any time, until the expiration of the commitment, resume the personal care and possession of children released on probation or previously transferred to the state primary school, and may recall them to the school to which they were originally committed; and all children committed to either the Lyman or the state industrial schools shall be committed until they attain respectively the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first Monday in July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five. [*Approved May 29, 1895.*]

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

The past twelve months have been marked, at the State Industrial School, by tranquil but steady progress in well-organized lines of work, all of which have been greatly helped by the opening of the new house. Classification according to character and the separate life and work of each group of girls, not too many in number to be kept well in hand by the matron, are essential to the success of the school as at present organized. The superintendent of such a school must indeed be a keen student of human nature, hopeful and enterprising, not readily deceived but possessed of infinite patience to await the slow development in the girls of any latent capacity for good. No one acquainted with the Lancaster School can fail to recognize the unity of purpose that exists among those who take part in its management. The superintendent must necessarily carry some anxieties and work out some problems alone; she must frequently seek out individual girls, especially the newcomers, and give them her personal attention; but so far as is possible she shares her responsibilities with her carefully chosen assistants, consults with them, and through them reaches the girls under their immediate care, giving to each officer full credit for results attained. To this unity of purpose, expressed in acts rather than in words, the girls respond in greater or less degree; exceptionally good conduct is rewarded by an extra half-hour after the usual bed-time, for games or other recreation, and this half-hour is given not grudgingly nor of necessity but cheerfully by their teacher, out of her own time for resting from a busy day's work. Finding that their good conduct is a matter of real concern to those about them, the girls themselves begin to care for its advancement; and from avoiding bad marks in order to get their names entered upon the roll of honor and to enjoy the corresponding privileges, they generally

become interested in good and thorough work for its own sake, whether the achievement be a well-polished floor, good ironing or a light and well-baked loaf of bread.

The anniversary of Dr. Holmes' birthday was devoted to a sketch of his life by one of the girls; recitations of his poems, both grave and gay, by others, with singing of the "Hymn of the Republic." The teachers read or recited the more dramatic poems with excellent effect, enlivened by a tableau, a friend of Dr. Holmes adding personal reminiscences. These simple entertainments give the girls something to plan and work for and something fresh to talk about. Our farmer, Miss Morse, observes that the girls at their out-door work talk together of the entertainment that has been or is to be given, instead of talking of their own or some other girl's misdoings. Certainly they are unusually free from morbid hysterical excitement, such as one often hears mentioned as unavoidable in institution life.

Now that the new house furnishes a basement for the purpose, a trained teacher is to give lessons in the simpler Ling gymnastics, such as are given in the Boston and in other public schools.

The constant demand for the services of the girls in families, where they receive from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, besides receiving the special oversight required of those who employ them, shows that the school prepares them to meet a real demand for something better than unskilled labor. Within the year over \$1,700 has been deposited in the savings bank to the credit of these outside girls, this sum in the main representing the quarter reserved from their wages to be put on interest until paid over to each girl upon her coming of age or upon marriage, or at any other time by vote of the trustees. In three instances girls have stolen from their employers and have thus forfeited their deposits, which the trustees forthwith voted for part payment. Out of the 190 on probation a year ago, twenty-two have run away from their places and are not yet recovered; eleven girls are earning not only maintenance but also education at public school or academy; one is learning the dressmaker's trade in the family where she is at work; another is earning \$3 per week as a housekeeper, her employer considering her a real treasure, and letting her make out the list of kitchen furnishings, giving her hours for study and op-

portunity to go to the academy to recite. One, now twenty-one, who is a hospital nurse, when invited to take a summer vacation with a friend, refused to leave her post of duty, adding, "I have given my word, and that is all I have to give."

Of the sixty who have this year passed out of the care of the school, fifteen had behaved badly, but of these fifteen three were decidedly defective in intellect and one proved to be insane. Of ten who had been married only one was misconducting, the rest good wives and happy when last heard from, as nearly all of them have been within the year. An examination of the records of the broken or otherwise unhappy homes from which many of these young girls came as contrasted with the good conduct of almost three-quarters of those who have this year attained their majority or are otherwise off the school's custody, tends to show that their bad conduct at an excitable period of their lives did not always reach the core. In this fact lies the hope of a real reformation and the reason for the existence of this school.

The superintendent, in her brief report on page 119, calls attention to the great need of rescuing a girl in season from unnecessary experience of evil. The magistrate who thinks he is doing a kindness by continuing the case, and leaving in her home a girl who is in danger of unchaste conduct, can hardly foresee the life-long disgrace which such delay may bring upon her.

Among the seventy-two committed this year seventeen were of American parentage, eight were orphans; all except eight had been taught to read and write. More than half were committed upon the charge of "stubbornness,"* which signifies that the complaint was made or sustained by parent or guardian having a legal right to claim obedience. These facts show that neither orphanage nor extreme poverty nor ignorance could be alleged as a valid excuse for the wayward or wrong conduct of these young girls, and that either the parents or the community were greatly to blame; while such is the condition of public and private morals, it is well that this school has continued to open to them a place of shelter and reformation.

* The offence of stubbornness (disobedience to the lawful commands of parents or guardian) is a flexible one, and facts brought out on the trial often embrace misdemeanors which range from bad associations to positive infractions of the laws respecting chastity.

All girls committed to the State Industrial School remain in its custody and care until twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by vote of the trustees. After having acquired in the school a knowledge of housework and more or less stability of character, they are placed out in private families on probation, as described above. If ill or in need of a short vacation or waiting for change of place, they are allowed to come back to the school for a while. If guilty of very bad conduct, the trustees may recall them to the school and ask the commissioners to transfer them to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn. Others are recalled for conduct which is simply unsatisfactory and are again placed out, generally with good results. By the courtesy of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity these probationers are visited by the volunteer women visitors appointed by that Board. These local auxiliaries care for the girls in their various districts, and their generous and highly valued services are systematized and made effective through the patience and perseverance of the salaried officers, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, the whole time of the latter being given to this department. Twice a year the State Board of Lunacy and Charity invites the visitors to meet at the State House, and once a year the trustees invite them to the school at Lancaster. On these occasions a full and free discussion is encouraged, as to the best ways of carrying the girls through their minority.

The recent commitment to the school of a larger number of girls from eight to eleven years of age, probably on account of the closing of the State Primary School, leads the trustees to ask for an appropriation of \$800 for placing some of the youngest at board in private families, where schooling can be secured as well as maintenance.

	Sept. 30.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	367
These girls were distributed as follows: —					
I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.					
Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women —					
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2
This year,	4	1	4	7	10
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6
	99	91	125	145	129

		Sept. 30.				
II. — NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Under twenty-one years, still in custody, . . .		173	192	188	208	238
Subtracting those who had left their places, . . .		14	15	17	18	21
Total honestly self-supporting, . . .		159	177	171	190	217
Distributed as follows : —						
With relatives on probation, . . .		26	30	31	36	47
At work in other families, . . .		96	118	102	111	120
At work elsewhere, . . .		1	—	—	1	—
At academy or other school, self-supporting, . . .		—	—	7	11	11
Married, but subject to recall, . . .		36	29	31	31	39
		159	177	171	190	217

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total in custody at beginning of year, . . .	272	283	313	353	367
New commitments, . . .	50	77	78	72	—
Attained majority, . . .	36	44	36	53	—
Discharged by trustees, . . .	1	3	2	5	—
Died, . . .	2	—	—	—	—
Total who passed out of custody, . . .	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	—
Net increase, . . .	11	30	40	14	—

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last : —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Recalled to the school during the year : —				
For bad conduct, . . .	8	16	10	17
For no serious fault, . . .	49	48	60	48
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out, . . .	6	19	13	16
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again, . . .	—	2	9	4
For illness or change of place not implying misconduct, . . .	32	17	31	24
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work, . . .	10	5	—	3
To prepare wedding outfit, . . .	—	3	1	—
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing, . . .	—	2	—	—
From State almshouse hospital, . . .	—	—	4	1
	57	64	70	65

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.				
I. NO LONGER IN CARE OF THE STATE:—				
Attained majority, conduct good, . . .	25	29	28	39
Died, conduct good,	2	—	—	—
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1	—	2
	27	30	28	41
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE:—				
Married, conduct good at last accounts, . .	26	31	25	39
On probation with friends,	27	28	36	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120
At work elsewhere,	—	—	1	—
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	1	7	11	10
	171	168	184	204
Total honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212	245
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY:—				
Married,	—	—	3	1
Unmarried,	—	—	1	5
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE:—				
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7
In almshouse, conduct had been bad, . . .	2	4	4	10
Married, conduct doubtful,	7	3	5	3
With friends, conduct bad,	—	—	—	7
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, MARRIED, . . .	4	1	4	0
II. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, UNMARRIED, . .	—	7	—	6
III. AT LARGE, NOT YET TWENTY-ONE,	14	17	18	20
	18	25	22	26
D.—REMAINDER.				
I. In State Industrial School through year, . .	23	15	36	31
II. Recalled for illness or change of place, . .	8	3	3	7
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane, .	1	3	4	3
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	—	—	1	2
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43
Grand total,	272	283	313	353

Conduct of 58 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year:—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9
Unmarried, good at last accounts,	9	—	13	30
Died, good at last accounts,	2	—	—	—
Discharged, good at last accounts,	—	1	1	2*
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%	41 or 71%
Had been bad, now living respectably,	—	—	3 or 8%	—
Runaways, conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%	6 or 10%
Bad,	7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%	6† or 10%
Discharged, unfit subject,	1	2 or 4%	1 or 2%	1 or .02%
Feeble-minded,	—	—	—	3 or .05%
Insane,	—	—	—	1 or .02%
Caring for illegitimate child,	—	2 or 4%	—	—
	39	47	38	58

Mention was made last year of the urgent need of a much larger water supply for domestic use, as well as for fire protection, the matter being then under consideration of a committee. The committee recommended the construction of a reservoir about one mile distant from the buildings, which report was adopted by the trustees. An appropriation of \$7,500 was granted. The necessary land was purchased, a right to lay water pipe over private property secured, a substantial dam constructed, the bed of the proposed storage basin thoroughly cleaned, all stumps and vegetable deposit removed, and connection made with the old system of water supply at a point near the new cottage, a six-inch first quality iron pipe being used and all done without exceeding the appropriation. The trustees are confident that the supply of water will be ample for all requirements, as their storage basin will hold nearly four million gallons, and the natural flow of the stream was sixty-three thousand gallons daily at times of greatest drought. It will require a further outlay of not a large sum of money to extend the six-inch pipe and replace some old two-inch pipe with four-inch, and also to purchase a few hundred feet of hose, in order to make most available our water supply for fire protection; which sum we may seek by a special appropriation. Also a small appropriation will probably be asked for a piggery.

The new house, which bears the name of one of the school's

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

best friends, Mrs. Anne B. Richardson, was first occupied on June 14. It is a thoroughly built and convenient structure. In arrangement of rooms, system of ventilation and facility for escape in case of fire it is much superior to the other houses. The furnishings are both tasteful and substantial, and the trustees believe that they are justified in feeling that the Commonwealth has received good value for the outlay of the \$15,000 granted for the building. A special appropriation of \$1,275 was this year granted for grading and concreting the walks and cellar and for ventilation, etc. ; \$2,229 was expended for furnishings, and the furnaces were put in at a cost of \$550. The total cost of the house and its furnishings is thus \$19,054.

The farm has been increased by the purchase of a tract of twelve acres, making total acreage one hundred and eighty-eight. It is being improved by the cultivation of portions of the wild land on the river bottom. It is expected that the new water supply will be so ample that it may be available for irrigation, increasing the productiveness of the light soil which forms a large portion of the farm. The family and farm buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the old Stewart barn, which is hardly worth repairing, but will be useful for a while for storage purposes.

The average number of girls in the school was 116.

The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$27,750. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, has been \$28,801.73, making a gross per capita cost of \$4.77. Deducting \$937.36, which was paid into the State treasury, the net per capita was \$4.62.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary*.
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer*.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTON.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1894.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$800 18
		Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
		State tax refunded,	80 05
1895.			
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Mar.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
Apr.	3.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
June	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
July	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Aug.	30.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	60 00
		Interest on Worcester Street R.R. bonds,	200 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
			\$2,892 23
1894.		CR.	
Oct.	6.	J. D. Littlefield,	\$66 67
		Alliston Greene,	66 67
Nov.	12.	Asa F. Howe,	66 50
		B. S. Sturtevant & Co.,	160 00
		E. O. Knight,	407 48
		Geo. H. Woodsum & Co.,	48 61
	15.	Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	15 52
Dec.	6.	T. F. Chapin, board of boys,	92 23
	21.	John H. Cummings,	39 35
		Christmas,	50 00
1895.			
Jan.	9.	Asa F. Howe,	126 21
		T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 86
		John H. Cummings,	28 87
		John H. Cummings,	50 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$1,226 97

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,226 97
1895.		
Feb. 5.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 86
	Asa F. Howe,	95 05
	John H. Cummings,	31 38
Mar. 6.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 00
	Asa F. Howe,	85 36
Apr. 18.	Asa F. Howe,	88 32
	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 87
May 13.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	29 71
June 13.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	26 58
July 4.	Independence Day,	50 00
9.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 57
Aug. 17.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 86
Sept. 6.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	3 71
	Balance forward,	1,211 99
		<hr/>
		\$2,892 23

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1894.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,		\$243 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,		12 00
1895.			
Mar. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,		12 00
June 29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,		12 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,		12 00
			<hr/>
			\$291 93
		CR.	
	Balance forward,		\$291 93

SEPT 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1894.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,		\$125 63
1895.			
Jan. 5.	State tax refunded,		15 15
Mar. 30.	Dividend Boston National Bank,		26 00
			<hr/>
			\$166 78

42 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

1894.		CR.	
Nov. 5.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett,		\$25 00
1895.			
July 6.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett,		8 77
	Balance forward,		133 01
			<hr/>
			\$166 78

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1894.		DR.	
Dec. 3.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,		\$40 40
1895.		CR.	
Dec. 3.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett for best girls,		\$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony R.R. bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,206 98	1,206 98
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,247 54	1,247 54
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,223 41	1,223 41
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,218 94	1,218 94
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,218 94	1,218 94
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,104 08	1,104 08
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,205 03	1,205 03
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,198 93	1,198 93
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,206 98	1,206 98
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,196 38	1,196 38
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,193 22	1,193 22
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	520 20	520 20
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	520 20	520 20
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	516 98	516 98
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,040 40	1,040 40
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	1,211 99	1,211 99
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		\$49,530 20 \$62,380 20

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . .	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . .	599 08	599 08
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	291 93	291 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,491 01	\$2,091 01

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock, . . .	\$1,300 00	\$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	133 01	133 01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,433 01	\$1,433 01

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

To the Trustees.

Stability is in the etymology of the term institution, and it seldom falls to the lot of a superintendent to write the valedictory of his institution at the same time with his own.

The work of the State Primary School for the year 1895 covers only nine months, viz., to July 1, when by law it ceased to exist. Beginning with October 1, the whole time has been one of uncertainty. Rumors as to the future from one source or another and varying radically as to the policy likely to be pursued have filled the ears of officers and children, making the latter restless and the work of the former correspondingly difficult. From the beginning of the session of the Legislature it became evident that radical changes would be made, but it was not till the last of the session that the bill to abolish the State Primary School became a law. Under such conditions it has been impossible to work according to any definite plan, the only method of procedure practicable being to grapple with each problem and condition as it arose.

The usual and various tables of statistics follow this report. One item likely to attract immediate attention is the large per capita cost, a little over seven dollars per week. For this I offer no apology. The fire which destroyed the barn consumed about seventy-five tons of hay, which had to be replaced, and the reservoirs had to be completed, connected and covered. The nursery department had to be kept open as long as there were babies and little children to care for. The girls' department, with the necessary officers to care for them day and night and a special ward in the hospital, had to be in active operation as long as the girls remained, — and a few remained to the last months. The hospital, with its physician and nurses, must be in the same readiness to receive the sick of fifty children as of five hundred; and as there were both boys and girls in the hospital till nearly the end, two nurses had to be retained. The steam and water plants must both be cared for, and in general an

institution with buildings to accommodate five hundred children was run to care for an average of eighty-seven.

The new barn was finished in December. It is thoroughly and substantially built of the best materials, and cost about \$9,600. It is a matter of congratulation that the cost was below the estimate.

In the schools the teachers labored faithfully to the last, and too much credit can hardly be given those loyal teachers and officers who saw the end of what they had hoped to be their life work. Many of them will carry with them the memories of long and successful labors and the sense of duty well done.

Officers were discharged as fast as they could be spared, until we were actually without the service usually expected in a well-ordered institution.

The institution is no more. In its time it has not only sheltered the homeless and wayward, but in many cases it has been the only home the children ever knew; and let us subscribe a wish that the lot of these little wards of the State may never be cast among those who shall seek less earnestly their welfare nor love them less. It is my pride and shall be my lasting satisfaction to have contributed in any way to the comfort and instruction of these little children, and to have associated for these three years with the self-sacrificing band of men and women who have had the interest of the State Primary School on their minds and hearts.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1894,	99	22	6	127
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor, as juvenile offenders,	23	—	—	23
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor, as neglected children,	17	14	—	31
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor, as dependent children,	1	—	—	1
Returned, placed in previous years,	70	11	—	81
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1894,	21	2	—	23
Total,	231	49	6	286
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	5	3	4	12
Placed out on trial,	94	13	1	108
Placed on probation with relatives,	32	2	—	34
Boarded out in families,	76	23	—	99
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	6	1	1	8
Removed to Lyman School for Boys at West- borough,	12	—	—	12
Removed to Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster,	—	2	—	2
Transferred to Department of Out-door Poor,	—	1	—	1
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Fee- ble-minded,	—	1	—	1
Transferred to Temporary Home at Arlington,	—	1	—	1
Transferred to House of Angel Guardian at Boston,	3	—	—	3
Removed to hospitals in Boston, for treatment,	1	2	—	3
Died,	2	—	—	2
	231	49	6	286
Remaining June 30, 1895,	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT B. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 55 inmates received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows:—

Native born,	44
Foreign born,	7
Unknown,	4

STATEMENT C. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$10,129 15
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	313 08
Fruit and vegetables,	87 43
Meat and fish,	1,346 53
Flour,	32 00
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	1,924 84
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	197 81
Sugar and molasses,	403 11
Butter, eggs and cheese,	1,005 70
Other groceries and provisions,	409 63
Clothing, boots and shoes,	2,215 02
Furniture, beds, bedding, soap, kitchen and table ware, . .	254 05
Hospital supplies,	267 77
Fuel and lights,	1,088 73
Books and school supplies,	274 95
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness, . .	180 52
Repairs, ordinary,	2,075 44
Express, freight and passenger fares,	463 24
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	289 63
Expense of Sunday services,	205 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements, . .	294 29
Pasturage,	141 20
Expense of inventory (for two different years),	116 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	104 00
Veterinary,	57 60
Miscellaneous,	136 20
	<hr/>
	\$24,012 92

STATEMENT D. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600	Walter A. Wheeler, .	Superintendent, .	9 months,	\$1,200 00
900	W. G. Cameron, .	Engineer, .	9 "	675 00
600	Sara J. Williams, M.D.,	Physician, .	9 "	450 00
650	James J. Prentiss, .	Clerk, .	9 "	487 50
516	Frank Duffy, .	Baker, .	2 "	86 00
300	Mrs J. A. Buss, .	Baker, .	7 "	175 00
450	Elon G. Buss, .	Cook (inmates' department),	9 "	332 50
480	E. G. Ward, .	Supervisor, .	9 "	360 00
540	F. U. Wetmore, .	Supervisor and physical culture,	9 "	405 00
396	J. M. Sisk, .	Expressman, .	9 "	297 00
400	Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, .	Matron, .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	280 64
300	Miss Mabel G. Moore, .	Assistant matron, .	7 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	194 36
250	Miss Minnie E. Moore, .	Assistant matron, .	2 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	53 09
360	Mrs. S. E. Prentiss, .	Assistant matron and music,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	193 55
300	Mrs. Mary A. Royce, .	Housekeeper, .	9 "	225 00
500	Miss E. M. Fullington, .	School principal, .	8 $\frac{5}{6}$ "	368 05
360	Mrs. S. E. Prentiss, .	Teacher (and music),	2 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	76 45
250	Miss F. J. Dyer, .	Teacher, .	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	181 25
360	Miss Sigrid Cederroth, .	Teacher of sloyd, .	8 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	261 00
250	Mrs. S. A. E. Gessford, .	Nurse, .	1 month,	20 83
250	Mrs. Margaret Bunkall, .	Nurse, .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ months,	154 56
250	Mrs. S. E. Ward, .	Seamstress, .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	177 08
250	Miss J. M. Rogers, .	Assistant seamstress, .	3 "	62 50

STATEMENT D. — *Concluded.*

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$250	Mrs. J. A. Buss, .	Tailoress, .	2 months,	\$41 66
240	Miss J. D. Leonard, .	Assistant tailoress, .	2 "	40 00
300	Miss H. La Selle, .	Supervisor, .	14 months,	11 29
240	Miss L. E. Preston, .	Care of dining hall, .	21 months,	40 00
288	Miss Mary P. Royce, .	Cook, .	9 "	216 00
250	Miss Sadie F. Price, .	Laundress, .	8 "	166 66
250	Miss H. La Selle, .	Laundress, .	1 month,	20 84
192	Miss Bridget Russell, .	Assistant laundress, .	9 months,	144 00
192	Miss Martha Farrell, .	Assistant laundress, .	3 "	48 00
192	Miss Louisa Sharp, .	Assistant laundress, .	119 30	26 13
192	Miss Johanna Russell, .	Assistant laundress, .	6 "	96 00
250	Miss S. A. Luther, .	Substitute, .	834 1	182 80
250	Miss Hallie La Selle, .	Quarantine and housekeeper, .	7 "	145 13
420	S. C. Rogers, .	Shoemaker, .	9 "	315 00
600	Edw. E. Walker, .	Farmer, .	6 "	300 00
420	Chas. S. Lane, .	Farmer, .	3 "	105 00
300	Geo. H. Miller, .	Gardener, .	9 "	225 00
270	Samuel A. Sumner, .	Teamster, .	511 5	121 08
270	Chas. S. Lane, .	Teamster, .	5 "	112 50
270	Wm. H. Gilbert, .	Teamster, .	3 "	67 50
270	Wendell P. Mason, .	Teamster, .	118 1	35 56
288	S. S. Nichols, .	Assistant farmer, .	531 6	132 39
240	Wm. H. Gilbert, .	Assistant farmer, .	112 2	28 00
270	Harrison B Ware, .	Assistant farmer, .	3 30	67 50
324	Nelson Kempton, .	Watchman, .	4 "	108 00

[illegible]

STATEMENT E. — *Work done in Sewing-room.*

Number of articles made,	570
Number of articles repaired,	6,181
Total,	<u>6,751</u>

STATEMENT F.

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in Account with State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 6, 1894,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1894,	11,750 95
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1895,	12,161 97
received for building new barn,	8,283 93
	<u>\$32,296 85</u>
Cash received from sales,	802 13
	<u>\$33,098 98</u>

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1894,	\$15,822 79
Disbursements for six months, ending June 30, 1895,	16,474 06
	<u>\$32,296 85</u>
Payments to State treasurer,	802 13
	<u>\$33,098 98</u>

STATEMENT G. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by J. B. Shaw and W. A. Breckenridge of Palmer, Mass., as of June 26, 1895.

Land,	\$23,013 00
Buildings,	91,935 00
Live stock,	3,442 70
Farm products,	2,009 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,508 87
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,282 30
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	3,636 58
Other furniture (inmates'),	4,082 44
Clothing and shoes,	3,643 21
Superintendent's department,	5,332 95
Dry goods,	1,206 89
Groceries and provisions,	1,019 42
Drugs and medicines,	485 00
Library and school supplies,	945 87
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,700 00
Fuel,	290 00
Miscellaneous,	1,018 37
	<u>\$177,551 60</u>

STATEMENT H. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory, Sept. 30, 1894,	\$4,382 00
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory, Sept. 30, 1894,	1,534 24
farm products on hand Sept. 30, 1894,	3,640 33
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	71 00
wages of farm help,	1,278 13
board of farm help,	727 07
labor of children,	107 00
grain, feed, etc.,	1,881 31
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	241 82
blacksmithing and repairs,	71 25
lumber,	33 01
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	119 74
rent of pasture,	141 20
sundries,	65 29

\$14,293 39

CR.

By labor done for the school,	\$297 57
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	182 26
sale of live stock, etc.,	714 32
beef,	455 84
veal,	45 78
pork,	342 25
eggs,	132 06
poultry,	66 30
milk,	2,390 20
fruit and vegetables,	124 70
ice,	525 00

\$5,276 28

live stock, as per inventory, June 26, 1895,	3,167 70
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory, June 26, 1895,	1,358 02
farm products, as per inventory, June 26, 1895,	1,537 00

\$11,339 00

Balance,	2,954 39
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\$14,293 39

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

At the beginning of the school year 107 pupils were enrolled. Of this number, 22 have been in the school until its close. A sufficient number of boys returned from places during the nine months, with a few new-comers, to make the entire number at closing 41.

The average age of the children was twelve years. The average attendance was 79.

The children have made commendable progress in their studies, despite the unsettled condition of the school.

My associate teachers with myself wish to express our deepest gratitude to you for your unfailing kindness and support during the years of service together.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,
Principal.

MONSON, July 1, 1895.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Miss EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,	<i>Fifth, Fourth and Third.</i>
Miss FLORA J. DYER,	<i>Second and First.</i>
Miss SIGRID CEDERROTH,	<i>Sloyd.</i>

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1894-95.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The following statistics are interesting, and contain their own commentary. During the year, from Oct. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1895, the school has had an average attendance of 246.73, an increase of 8 per cent. over last year's average. The highest number present was 273, July 30; the lowest was 232, on five days in January. The year began with 234 and ended with 264 inmates. The number of commitments has been 167, an increase of more than 17 per cent. over those of the preceding year. The number placed out at the pupil's own home or elsewhere was 188, representing 170 individuals. These placings are exclusive of elopers, those transferred to other institutions or discharged outright, 28 in all. Out of about 450 boys on the lists of the Lyman School visitors, 50 were returned to the school during the year from their homes on farms or with their parents. Out of the 50 thus returned, 24 were given another trial in approved homes, 7 were sent to Concord and 19 were retained for further discipline at the Lyman School. Only by vigilant attention to placing out on probation has the number present in the school been kept within the limits indicated by the statistics given.

Since July 1, 18 boys under twelve years of age have been placed at board in approved families. Most of these had been less than three months in the institution.

Of the 167 commitments, 31 were of boys under twelve years. This is three or four times the number of that age usually received within a year. The average age of commitment is five months less this year than last. The average time spent in the institution by those released the past year has been 21.17 months.

The health of the school has been good, the spirit and temper of the boys as a rule excellent. My corps of officers was never more efficient and loyal. In point of character, ability, training and enthusiasm for their work, they are far above the average engaged in similar work throughout the country. The work done in the school-room, manual training and physical training classes, in the work-

shops and on the farm has never been so uniform and satisfactory in any preceding year of the present administration. Leaving the several subjoined special reports of officers to convey a more adequate idea of what has been attempted and accomplished, I will refer particularly to those features only which are comparatively new.

On the farm, the poultry industry has been undertaken by Mr. Swift, the master of Chauncy Hall. The boys have taken genuine interest in it, and financially it has been very successful, having paid a net profit in the seven months since begun of \$213.29. The structures for the accommodation of the fowl have been such only as the master and his boys could construct out of refuse boards and timbers. The boys of Oak Cottage, under charge and with the help of Mr. Mason, master of Oak Cottage, in addition to a large amount of road building, have built two stone vegetable cellars, laying the stone in cement. These are detached structures, built where the ground is sloping, largely under ground, and are very creditable pieces of stone work.

The manual training has not been confined to the regular classes. Mr. Meserve of Bowlder Cottage during the last winter taught a considerable class to work in wood, making several dozen sleds, also doing carpenter work which if procured through the ordinary channels would have cost three or four hundred dollars at least. From those who have had the course in woodwork eight boys have been selected who are now engaged in building the new hay and cow barn, with the help and direction of the masters, Messrs. Meserve and Wilcox, all under the able leadership of our engineer, Mr. Clark, as master builder. It is proposed thus to do the entire woodwork of the building, the foundations of which are already laid.

No small part of the life and interest so evident in all departments of the school is due to our manual training classes. In so saying I do not in any way minimize the importance of the regular school work or the physical drill. Every boy is by instinct almost more or less of a builder, and in giving him manual training directed to the making of something useful we are only co-operating with nature along one of her most obvious lines in boy-education.

It is too early to make any generalization upon the effects of the Lyman School visiting agency under the new law. The work as yet is of promise more than fulfilment. Much earnest and necessary preliminary work has been done, and not a little most satisfactory visitation. Some work for cases difficult to fit to an ordinary environment has been set afoot which comes nearer to ideal work than anything which has come under my observation since my connection with Lyman School. Lyman School is exceptionally fortunate in having for its superintendent of visitation and his assistant two men

who fully understand the plans and purposes of the school and are in hearty accord with them. There is therefore abundant reason to expect, under their wise and sympathetic efforts, the most beneficent results from the new law.

The purchase of the new farm in Berlin for the care of the small boys will undoubtedly be a great boon to the school in separating those who may do well without the restraints of an institution and preparing them for speedy membership in well-regulated New England homes.

I wish to call attention most earnestly to the imperative need of the central school building asked for last year. The reform school has as yet fulfilled only in part the hopes of its clear-thinking, far-sighted projector and founder. It does not seem to be questioned that this school has even from the first justified by its results its existence; but it is the fate of all work undertaken by government, if there is not an alert and intelligent public sentiment to turn on the light and criticise, to tend toward officialism and routine, to move along the lines of least resistance, to do those things superlatively well which can be seen and therefore appreciated by the most superficial observer, and to give indifferent care to the less apparent.

The term schoolkeeper has become an anachronism. Why does keeper applied to a reform school official strike discordantly on so few ears? To *keep* from running away, clothe and feed cheaply and well, *keep* in an apparently cheerful frame of mind, *keep* all the paraphernalia well dusted and polished, this constitutes pretty nearly the gamut of virtues demanded by public sentiment of a successful reform school worker.

The endeavor of the past seven years has been to get the work of this school on to a broader basis,—if possible, the true one; to catch, if it might be, the ideal which floated before the mind of Theodore Lyman when he wrote in his last will, “I declare it to be the whole and sole object of these two donations . . . to establish in the town of Westborough an institution . . . on the most approved plan for the proper discipline, instruction, employment and reformation of juvenile offenders,” and to give to this ideal an actuality more pronounced and real than it has ever before possessed. Doubtless it will be freely admitted that progress has been made in this direction; but with the greatly increased number of pupils the want of a central school building makes the handling of the educational work extremely difficult. The strength and time of the supervisory assistance are largely frittered away in running from one to another of the widely scattered schoolrooms. Any special adaptability of temperament or education of a teacher to instruct in a given department is rendered valueless, so far as the school in general is concerned, for the same

reason. The daily use of any general exercise, instruction or lecture by which the school as a whole might profit is also rendered impracticable. It is a matter of experience with those reform schools which have succeeded in maintaining good graded schools that the central school building is a necessity. Other reform school educators having only the cottage schoolrooms have given up any attempt at keeping up the grades, declaring it impracticable.

In addition to these and other cogent reasons, the present schoolrooms are sadly needed by the boys in the several cottages for social purposes. It is not possible to combat effectively the degrading social instincts of the hoodlum in a rough-and-tumble playroom only. Josiah Flynt, in a late number of the "Century," makes the grave charge that reform schools are one of the five sources from which the army of tramps in the United States is recruited. Having devoted much time to the tramp, taking to the road himself for the purpose and living the life of a tramp among them, he affirms: "One of the greatest defects that I have found in reform schools is the apparent inability to hinder the inmates from using a criminal slang and from attempting to pose as penitentiary birds. . . . Many times I have seen boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age enter a school innocent of everything except homelessness and enforced vagrancy, who, when they had been four weeks in contact with those who were well acquainted with all the 'ins and outs' of the institution, knew nearly as much of tramp lingo as any youngster on the road to-day." The danger referred to in a pungent paragraph of much greater length than the above quotation is a real and not an apparent one. The only way to meet and effectively counteract it is to supply a healthy and homelike social atmosphere. A large and pleasant recreation room in each cottage under the genial influence of the cottage officers would serve this purpose. This want the present schoolrooms, could they be given up, would adequately supply.

No money that has ever been expended for this school will pay better returns than that which may be expended in erecting this central school building. A desirable adjunct to this central school building would be a set of separate individual workrooms for disciplinary purposes. Segregation is often an almost necessary discipline in a reform school; but seclusion without employment is, in the majority of cases, very objectionable if extended beyond a few hours. No provision answering such a purpose exists at present. Its deterrent effect upon any who are inclined to be of the "tough" class would be decided, and it would probably render transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory of much rarer occurrence than at present. The cost of such a central school building, with the workrooms adjunct, if built substantially, would be not far from \$25,000.

The gross weekly per capita pro rata is \$4.46; the net, \$4.36. Wipe out the strictly educational features of the school and it might be about \$3.50.

I would gratefully acknowledge the continued and unfailing consideration and co-operation extended to me by the trustees in the labors undertaken for the school, nor would I forget the Divine favor which has rested so richly upon the institution in all of its departments.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1894,	234
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	167
Returned from places,	59
Returned from the State Primary School,	10
Returned from the Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	1
Elopers recaptured,	8
	<hr/> 246
Whole number in the school during the year,	* 480
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	72
On probation to others,	98
Boarded out,	18
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	12
Returned to court (over age),	12
Returned to the Rhode Island Reform School,	1
Discharged to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Discharged to go to Ireland,	1
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
To the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1
To the Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
By elopement,	8
	<hr/> 621
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1895,	264

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1894.			
October,	28	17	240.71
November,	17	23	239.00
December,	10	12	238.64

* This number represents 436 individuals.

TABLE No. 2 — *Concluded.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1895.			
January,	10	14	235.09
February,	14	9	235.39
March,	22	12	242.84
April,	23	31	245.33
May,	21	16	245.51
June,	34	19	250.93
July,	25	13	262.80
August,	20	28	263.64
September,	22	22	261.00
Totals,	246	216	246.73

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Condition of Boys under Twenty-one during the Year 1894-95.

With parents,	253
With others,	138
For themselves,	26
Released to go out of State,	14
Out of the State,	11
In United States navy,	3
In United States army,	1
Boarded out,	17
Died (this year, 6; previously, 10),	16
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent last year and in former years),	97
Other institutions, penal,	19
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4
Discharged as unfit subjects,	9
Returned to court,	7
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	3
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	52
Previously,	31
	— 83
	701
In school Sept. 30, 1895,	264
	965

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	54	55
Berkshire,	4	238	242
Bristol,	17	609	626
Dukes,	—	16	16
Essex,	17	1,073	1,090
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	17	418	435
Hampshire,	—	86	86
Middlesex,	30	1,239	1,269
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	11	450	461
Plymouth,	5	130	135
Suffolk,	50	1,418	1,468
Worcester,	15	769	784
Totals,	167	6,572	6,739

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	18
Mothers born in United States,	11
Fathers foreign born,	7
Mothers foreign born,	25
Both parents born in United States,	31
Both parents foreign born,	61
Unknown,	34
One parent unknown,	25

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in United States,	130
Foreign born (12 in Canada),	53
Unknown,	2
Total,	167

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.										Past Year.
By district court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
municipal court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
police court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
superior court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
trial justices,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	3	117	120
Nine,	—	235	235
Ten,	10	449	459
Eleven,	18	654	672
Twelve,	26	900	926
Thirteen,	43	1,179	1,222
Fourteen,	62	1,287	1,349
Fifteen,	5	951	956
Sixteen,	—	528	528
Seventeen,	—	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	167	6,572	6,739

Average age of boys committed, 13.41.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	96
no parents,	10
father,	27
mother,	36
step-father,	11
step-mother,	7
intemperate father,	61
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	14
parents separated,	10
attended church,	167
never attended church,	—
never attended school,	—
not attended school within one year,	18
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	5
been arrested before,	106
been inmates of other institutions,	33
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	141
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	22
idle,	91
attending school,	51
Could not read or write,	—
Parents owning residence,	23
Members of the family had been arrested,	58

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since Commitment.

3 months or less,	24	8 months,	2
4 months,	9	9 "	2
5 "	2	10 "	1
6 "	—	11 "	2
7 "	2	1 year,	1

TABLE No. 9 — *Concluded.*

1 year 1 month, . . . 1	2 years 8 months, . . . 1
1 " 2 months, . . . 5	2 " 9 " . . . 5
1 " 3 " . . . 4	2 " 10 " . . . 7
1 " 4 " . . . 5	2 " 11 " . . . 4
1 " 5 " . . . 7	3 " . . . 5
1 " 6 " . . . 14	3 " 1 month, . . . 3
1 " 7 " . . . 12	3 " 2 months, . . . 2
1 " 8 " . . . 2	3 " 3 " . . . 1
1 " 9 " . . . 9	3 " 4 " . . . —
1 " 10 " . . . 9	3 " 5 " . . . —
1 " 11 " . . . 13	3 " 6 " . . . —
2 years, . . . 13	3 " 7 " . . . 1
2 " 1 month, . . . 6	3 " 8 " . . . 2
2 " 2 months, . . . 2	3 " 9 " . . . 1
2 " 3 " . . . 7	3 " 10 " . . . —
2 " 4 " . . . 6	3 " 11 " . . . 1
2 " 5 " . . . 5	4 years and more, . . . 3
2 " 6 " . . . 3	
2 " 7 " . . . 4	Total, . . . 208

Average time spent in the institution, 21.17 months.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1885-86,	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
Average for ten years, .	176.76	115.6	42.2	109.6	25.7

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895
October, . .	11	17	4	16	—	8	13	17	18	18
November, .	6	8	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9
December, .	1	2	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7
January, . .	4	7	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5
February, .	3	4	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10
March, . .	4	4	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14
April, . .	3	8	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18
May, . .	4	7	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12
June, . .	8	5	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22
July, . .	6	6	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20
August, . .	5	15	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16
September, .	5	10	15	16	9	12	10	8	27	16
Totals, .	60	93	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	7
Breaking, entering and larceny,	45
Drunkenness,	1
Larceny,	66
Malicious mischief,	2
Stubbornness,	37
Taking team,	3
Unlawful appropriation,	2
Vagrancy,	3
Setting fires,	1

Report of the Sewing-room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

Articles Made.		Articles Repaired.	
Aprons,	84	Aprons,	30
Bedticks,	127	Awning,	1
Blue jackets,	84	Blankets,	10
Coats,	3	Braces,	81
Coverings,	8	Coats,	50
Dish cloths,	128	Caps,	49
Dish towels,	90	Curtains,	3
Holders,	13	Floor mat,	1
Large curtain,	1	Horse blankets,	2
Mattress covers,	8	Jackets,	25
Napkins,	182	Mittens,	6
Pantaloon,	742	Mattress,	1
Pillow slips,	652	Napkins,	72
Pillow ticks,	63	Pantaloon,	446
Rugs,	20	Pillow slips,	80
Roller towels,	20	Robes,	2
Sheets,	447	Sheets,	102
Shirts,	1,333	Shirts,	397
Strips for labels,	36	Spreads,	3
Spreads,	18	Table-cloths,	17
Table-cloths,	3	Towels,	82
Towels,	452	Vest,	1
White aprons,	5		1,461
White jacket,	1		
	4,520		

Average number of boys employed,	6½
Number of different boys employed,	14

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

Number of pieces washed,	241,770
Number of pieces ironed,	184,125
Number of pieces starched,	13,141
Average number of boys employed,	31.8
Number of different boys employed,	98

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, instruction was given in our school to 436 boys, of which number 167 entered within that time. This fact considerably increased the labors of our efficient corps of teachers; but they were equal to the emergency, and I consider much credit their due because of the cheerful, earnest, faithful manner in which they performed all their duties.

As two P.M. each day draws near, we almost forget that we are in any way connected with an institution, for we see groups of happy boys going from the various cottages to others for their school work. This plan for keeping the school well graded thus far has proved a decided success.

Though our number has been quite in excess of any previous year since we have held our present position, yet the order in the schools has been remarkably good and the discipline has been maintained with comparative ease, though not by holding the rod suspended over the boys' heads. We have acted upon the principle so often used with success in cases of insanity,—that of taking one's thoughts from self and fastening them upon other objects. We have aimed to interest the boys in subjects that are really worthy of attention, to stimulate earnest thought, to cultivate habits of close observation and correct expression, and to arouse ambition to build up a noble character. With boys dull and backward we have tried to be patient, have given them personal attention, commending their *best efforts*; and in some instances they have surprised us after a few weeks by "waking up," manifesting a lively interest in their studies and making unexpected improvement. No line of study has so quickly gained the attention and aroused the interest of such boys as *drawing*. An essential element of education is the training of both hand and eye, and we have made an effort to introduce this *more and more* into the various exercises of the school, thus laying the foundation for the more complicated work of the manual training departments. This use of the hand and the eye imperceptibly creates a taste for thought and study; and, as another says, "As he

draws, invents and colors, he is led to the useful and the beautiful, and a feeling of real satisfaction that he is able *to do* takes possession of his soul." Four additional weeks' work in drawing has been laid out, making a course of thirty-six weeks, which gives one hundred and eighty lessons to those present during that time. These lessons include clay modelling, paper cutting, mechanical and free-hand drawing, dictation exercises, original designing and color work. The *amount* of work (at a low estimate, more than thirty thousand papers in drawing were inspected by me during the year) far exceeded that of any previous year, yet the *quality* was even better than before. As usual, many extra pieces, which were very creditable, were done in recreation hours. A large case of such work has been sent to the Atlanta Exposition. Two books, together containing two hundred and ninety-nine sheets of drawing and color work, and one filled with written work in various lines, were also sent.

The study of insects, commenced near the close of the preceding year, has been continued. Our teachers have become enthusiastic in objective teaching in this line, and as a result the spirit of close observation and investigation pervades the entire school. These lessons when properly conducted are of inestimable value. When skilfully guided, our boys observe even more closely than adults and they can express quite clearly on paper the result of these observations. Though their work is crudely done at first, by daily practice in representing the parts of the insects, then the whole in various positions, power is acquired to present fairly correct pictorial drawings. Their use of the language also improves greatly, as the boys write descriptions of the beautiful winged creatures, their wonderful structures and transformations, their peculiar habits, etc. But of still greater value than all this do I esteem the development of the *moral* part of the boy which results from the study of these living beauties of nature's own forming and coloring. During the year the boys of each class were eager to collect as many different specimens of insects as possible, and by one school alone nearly two hundred varieties were found and mounted. Neat cases in which to place their specimens were made by boys in one of the manual training rooms and furnished the different schools. The boys have been even more intensely interested in observing the cycle of changes through which varieties of insects move than in the fully developed butterfly or moth itself. Cocoon, chrysalis, caterpillar and larva have been kept in the school-room and daily observed, and many of the specimens mounted there emerged from their winding sheets, impressing upon the minds of the pupils the beautiful lesson of the resurrection.

In penmanship we follow the principles as given in the Spencerian system, but carry out a course of exercises which our own experience

and observation have suggested. For a number of weeks the first of the year such exercises were taken as would tend to give freedom of movement to the muscles of the whole arm. This plan was not approved by all, as it did not require accuracy on the part of the pupils. But later in the course, as the exercises calling into action the muscles of the hand and fingers were taken, it was plainly seen that by the drill given in the previous lessons control of these sets of muscles had been gained, and the boys were able with considerable accuracy to form the small letters, and these in *combinations*. We make use of spaced paper for all our penmanship exercises, so that the habit of making the letters of uniform height is easily formed. Though drill on the capitals was not begun till April, the specimen of each boy's writing given the last of June showed that much progress had been made, yet each retained his individuality to a far greater extent than would have been the case had he learned to write by copying.

In language the boys are still enjoying the writings of the dear old "Quaker poet." At least a dozen of his choicest poems were memorized during the year.

In arithmetic, history, music, etc., very creditable work has been done.

Thanking you for your continued kindness,

Very respectfully,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF SLOYD.

To T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*

The experiment spoken of last year, of giving the same fifty boys two-hour lessons five days in the week, was continued through the year. Each day the boys came to their benches with the last lesson fresh in mind. They could carry out instructions received the day before, that were interrupted by the closing of the lesson, in a cheerful, independent manner. Daily lessons keep the boy prepared to begin work, without review or assistance from the teacher, to recall where he left off or what to do next. Fewer mistakes are made, and the subject as a whole is more nearly grasped.

One hundred and fourteen boys have passed out of the Sloyd room and fifty more are in daily attendance.

Working drawings are taught to each new class. Beginning with points, lines, patterns and blocks of various shapes, the pupil is brought to the construction of a drawing for each model he wishes to make, whether it be one of the regular course or an "extra piece." The boys take much interest in these drawings, for through them they get their first intelligent glimpse of the model. The drawings have led them not only to see the model as a whole but to study it in detail, so that when the rough wood is given to them each boy will look at his drawing and tell how to proceed, in such a manner that I feel sure a picture rises out of the block of wood for him.

During the year the class spoken of in the last report made the following record: this class had had five weeks previous teaching, and began with the cutting board; number in class at the beginning, 25; number in the class at close, 22; number that lost the class, 4, others taking their places. Number of models made during the year, 23; adding the 6 previously made, it will be seen that these boys nearly completed the course of 31 models. Number of lessons in drawing, 18. Extra pieces, 70. Time worked, 21 weeks.

Record of one new class, the others being similar: number in the class at the beginning, 25; number in the class at close, 24; number that lost the class, 4; 2 from inability and 2 left the school. Other boys were put in their places. Number of models made, 24. Num-

ber of lessons given in drawing, 33. Extra work filled spare moments. Time filled, 22 weeks.

A boy feels it very keenly when he sees the beauty of his model destroyed by his own thoughtlessness with regard to the right use of the tools.

Hand work must be united to head work and heart work to be a success. The man that can combine these powers has valuable material under his control. In many ways Sloyd disciplines the boy constantly and demands an all-round development.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School.

During the past year we have been fitting up some rooms in part of the armory at Wayside for advanced manual training. The work has been done by the boys with my supervision, with the exception of a little brick laying and steam fitting.

The equipment consists of a wood-working room, in which are carpenter's benches and a full set of tools at each, eight turning lathes and tools and a circular saw with cutting-off and splitting saws; a forge room, in which are sixteen portable forges and anvils, a pressure blower for furnishing blast for the forges and an exhauster for taking out the smoke; and a filing room, with bench and eight vises. Our power is furnished by a seven and one-half horse-power upright engine and boiler.

The first classes commenced the 1st of February and closed the 1st of June. As our equipment was not fully completed in the spring, some additions were made during the summer, and September 1 the classes commenced again with sixteen boys, each boy getting eight hours in forging, eight hours in woodwork and four hours in drawing each week, each boy working from his own drawing.

It is our object to give the boys such a class of work as will help them in their future life. We do not claim to make blacksmiths or carpenters of them,—it is the man we are after. In the forge room the boy is taught how to work the iron from the rough bar by drawing, bending, welding and shaping it into some practical and useful object, such as hooks, staples, rings, links and blacksmith's tongs. He also learns to work steel, welding steel to iron and tempering. In our iron and wood work we always have some object in view in each lesson that works out the principles, and at the end have some useful piece, not merely an exercise; this, too, holds the attention of the boy. We look rather for the educational value than the manufacturing.

During the year some extra work has been done by those boys who have shown the most skill in their work. A tool case for use in the manual training room, two cases to hold the exhibits for the Atlanta Exhibition and a filing case to be used at the superintendent's office have been made.

One of the boys takes care of the boiler and engine, with my supervision. During the year two boys have held this position about six months each, and they feel it is quite an honor, and take great pride in keeping them in order.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of the Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF PRINTING.

To the Superintendent.

The close of the year finds us in the middle of a job of printing consisting of over a thousand copies of a sixteen-page pamphlet, with cover, to be sent to the mid-winter fair at Atlanta, Ga. Not only the printing, but the binding as well (the folding, stitching, gluing on covers and the trimming), will be done in the office.

Thirteen different boys have had the educational and mechanical advantages of the printing office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895. Not over six have been engaged at any one time.

In our last report we referred to a young man who bid fair to become an excellent "all-round" printer. This same young man is in a good printing office where a paper is published, and where he is making himself generally useful at the case, press or stone work. His record since he left the school has been excellent.

Another printing-office boy was converted while here, and is now in Moody's school at Mt. Hermon, determined to have an education and to make the most of his opportunities. Because of the knowledge and experience acquired in the printing office here he has been given a chance to earn something in the printing office there for two hours every day, and he is making the most of it.

The printing office is an advantage to the school financially, as well as to the boys educationally. We do at least a thousand dollars' worth of printing a year, and the expense is but our salary of four hundred, and a hundred or two for paper, etc., and the office is worth at least a thousand dollars more to-day than it has cost the State.

The manufacturer of the new press has recently sent us the fixtures for power, and his travelling machinist, Mr. Foote, has attached them to the press, without a cent of expense to the State.

The work has peculiar attractions for the boys, and stimulates them to accomplish many difficult tasks. As in Sloyd, so in printing, the work demands the complete attention of the boys. It stirs up a healthy ambition to excel, to complete what is undertaken and to learn more. The printing office is a school, an educational factor of

much benefit to the boys, and is worthy the careful consideration of others.

We love the work, and have none but the kindest feelings for the future citizens (the boys) in our care. Our chief aim is to encourage them to persevere, to help them to overcome all obstacles, to make them understand that all laws and rules are made for the common good of all and must be obeyed, to develop and bring out the manhood that is in every heart, to have them look into the future and commence now to plan for an honest, useful and noble life. We hope to meet some one some day who will say of us, as the poor woman who tottered down the aisle of Trinity Church, and, gazing upon that face ever beautiful in life and ever beautiful in death, mid her anguish and her tears, said, of Phillips Brooks, "He helped me, — he helped me."

With a thankful heart for the kindness you have shown in both praise and the mutual interchange of opinions, we enter upon another year not only with more experience and more courage, but with more faith that some of the possibilities and probabilities will become realities in the near future.

Very respectfully yours,

M. EVERETT HOWARD.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School.

Gymnastics may be in character educational, entertaining or disciplinary. Educational gymnastics include not only the higher types of gymnastic movements but also a study of the subject from an historical, physiological, anatomical and hygienic stand-point. The second class includes gymnastic games and sports of all kinds; the third is applied primarily for discipline, and inclines toward the military in precision and accuracy. The three forms have been used during the past two years with good results. The interest of the normal class, so called, was aroused in a brief study of anatomy and physiology, whereby some knowledge was gained of the human body and the effects of muscular action upon the internal organs. This class was also drilled in conducting classes in gymnastics.

For the purpose of arousing ambition and activity in awkward boys, a class was organized last year composed of the latest recruits. Gymnastic games, both in doors and out, were highly enjoyed, and some boys who were not aware that their arms and legs were given them for use soon became acquainted with the fact by being compelled to use them.

While these methods have in a measure accomplished their purpose, it is to the disciplinary side of the triangle that I ascribe the greatest benefit. For the emaciated in mind and body, the gymnastic games have proved valuable, but as soon as they are able to understand what obedience means (which comes with an improved constitution) something more seems necessary. My policy, therefore, has been, since the beginning of the present school year, and will continue to be, along the disciplinary line, believing the habit of unhesitating and unquestioning obedience to commands to be of infinite value to this class of pupils.

The laws governing health and purity are laid down with the rules of the class drill, and practical illustrations of the results of disobedience are constantly before the pupils. A decided improvement has been made in this respect since the instructor has directed each class personally every day, and since a system has been devised whereby

carelessness and laziness do not go unnoticed. The attention and interest are better maintained as the class becomes more uniform in its execution of movements and as the individual members appreciate their own capabilities. The exercises are made as enjoyable as is consistent with good order.

Field sports furnished amusement July 4. The list included base ball, running high and broad jumps, one-hundred-yard dash, potato race, wheelbarrow race, climbing greased pole and swimming match. Prizes were offered for each event.

Physical measurements have been continued this year, demonstrating that the most active in gymnastic drill develop greater power in every direction, and that the inactive and inattentive, while gaining in height and weight, gain little in other ways.

The following table compares the average measurements of thirty-seven boys taken in 1893 with those of thirty boys taken in 1894. While in some ways the first group shows to better advantage, there are facts which add to the value of the second group: (1) a larger per cent. of these boys were very inactive workers; (2) at the time of the first observation they had been in the school a shorter time; (3) there is a more decided gain in power in proportion to growth, as shown by strength tests. The advantage of age rests with the boys in the second group, they being older by two and one-third months. Six months elapsed between the first and second observations in each group.

	GROUP I. SHOWING CHANGES IN MEASURES OF THIRTY-SEVEN BOYS, TAKEN IN 1893.			GROUP II. SHOWING CHANGES IN MEASURES OF THIRTY BOYS, TAKEN IN 1894.		
	First Ob- servation.	Second Ob- servation.	Average Change.	First Ob- servation.	Second Ob- servation.	Average Change.
Height,	1,463.44	1,512.02	48.58	1,480.27	1,526.74	47.47
Weight,	40.71	43.91	3.59	41.15	44.12	2.97
Chest (girth), . . .	723	762	39	741	764	23
Chest (full) (girth), .	760	797	37	765	797	32
Ninth rib (girth), . .	676	705	29	679	701	22
Ninth rib (full) (girth),	719	748	29	716	745	29
Waist (girth), . . .	653	668	15	654	663	9
Hips (girth),	758	785	27	765	784	19
R. thigh (girth), . . .	441	463	22	444	457	13
L. thigh (girth), . . .	438	461	23	440	454	14
R. calf (girth), . . .	298	312	14	302	310	8
L. calf (girth), . . .	298	310	12	302	311	9
R. upper arm (girth), .	235	250	15	235	245	10
L. upper arm (girth), .	231	245	14	230	241	11
R. forearm (girth), . .	212	225	13	217	221	4

	GROUP I. SHOWING CHANGES IN MEASURES OF THIRTY-SEVEN BOYS, TAKEN IN 1893.			GROUP II. SHOWING CHANGES IN MEASURES OF THIRTY BOYS, TAKEN IN 1894.		
	First Ob- servation.	Second Ob- servation.	Average Change.	First Ob- servation.	Second Ob- servation.	Average Change.
L. forearm (girth), .	210	225	15	212	223	11
Chest (depth), . .	175	177	2	173	177	4
Abdomen (depth), .	176	180	4	173	178	5
Shoulder (breadth), .	326	331	5	328	337	9
Hips (breadth), . .	267	271	4	269	274	5
Back (strength), . .	72.02	86.59	14.57	80.00	90.90	10.90
Legs (strength), . .	82.86	101.59	18.73	94.83	107.86	13.03
Chest (strength), . .	26.98	30.68	3.70	27.73	33.48	5.75
R. forearm (strength), .	20.00	26.06	3.06	25.50	29.90	4.40
L. forearm (strength), .	22.54	25.37	2.83	23.80	27.10	3.30
Total strength, . .	227.40	270.29	42.89	251.86	289.24	37.38
Lung capacity, . .	2.39	2.76	.37	2.41	2.62	.21

Units of measure are : kilograms, millimeters, litres.

In conclusion, the direct results of the year's work are : improved discipline in the classes ; better attention and less carelessness ; apparently an increased interest ; a large number of poorly developed forms straightened and strengthened ; and, by the new programme, whereby the instructor comes in contact with every boy every day, a more intelligent oversight, making it possible to detect and report to the attending physician cases of physical weakness.

This, my third annual report, is respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,

Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The work in my department has been uniform throughout the year. We have escaped serious disease and been visited by no epidemic of a dangerous character, but the minor complaints have been numerous.

Regularly twice a week all boys having any ailment have been allowed to apply for examination and treatment; 1,082 such applications have been made, and have received such attention as was demanded, the boys returning to their respective homes. Of these patients, 142 suffered from accidental causes, disorders of digestive and respiratory systems coming next in frequency.

The hospital has been occupied by 156 boys 708 days; of these, 34 were affected by tonsillitis, 31 by indigestion, 24 by colds and resultant disorders, 15 by sores, boils and ulcers, 10 by accidents, 6 by skin diseases, 5 by neuralgia, 4 by chicken-pox, 3 by ivy poison, 2 by pneumonia, 2 by dysentery, 2 by abscess, with 18 by as many different diseases. The average occupancy has been 4.5 days; all recovered.

Observation in the schools led to the conclusion that several boys were unable to do good work on account of defective eyes. Vision was tested by an oculist in the case of 58 boys and glasses provided for 15; the remainder were not consistent in their complaints or not sufficiently intelligent to aid in the test.

It is evident the farm is being rid of poison ivy, as only 3 boys have been severely afflicted, with a loss of eighteen days,—a great improvement over last year.

Tonsillitis is one of the most troublesome diseases, and this year has been frequent and severe, and so far no satisfactory cause has been discovered.

The sanitary condition of all the houses seems to be good.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1894. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$4,593	29
	November, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,297	36
	December, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,033	80
1895. —	January, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,554	73
	February, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,978	09
	March, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,840	59
	April, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,555	30
	May, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,250	29
	June, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,746	02
	July, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,007	71
	August, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,431	53
	September, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,948	87
					<hr/>
					\$57,237 58

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1894. —	October, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,593	29
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,297	36
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,033	80
1895. —	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,554	73
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,978	09
	March, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,840	59
	April, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,555	30
	May, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,250	29
	June, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,746	02
	July, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,007	71
	August, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,431	53
	September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,948	87
										<hr/>	
										\$57,237	58

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1894. —	December,	\$1,180	00
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. —	July,	\$548	84
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EXPENDITURES.

*Bills paid as per Voucher at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).*

1894.—December, \$1,180 00

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).*

1895.—July, \$548 84

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1895.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$23,191 94	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,080 04	
		\$24,271 98

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Ammonia,	\$2 00
Butter,	1,064 81
Beef,	1,692 09
Beans,	354 80
Baking powder,	22 50
Bath brick and sand,	2 90
Boiled cider,	5 75
Barley,	1 63
Butchering,	1 50
Blacking,	3 00
Corn meal,	69 10
Crackers,	48 26
Cheese,	297 22
Coffee,	185 31
Cereal coffee,	42 12
Cream tartar and soda,	10 94
Chocolate,	7 80
Cocoa,	25 03
Cranberries,	11 00
Cornstarch,	3 60
Cocoa shells,	2 37
Citron,	2 40
Dried fruit,	59 80
Eggs,	105 86
Extracts,	17 20
Flour,	1,190 25
Fish,	526 52
Fowl,	221 64
Fly paper,	3 40
Fruit and canned goods,	141 17
Gelatine,	6 75

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$6,128 72	\$24,271 98
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Amounts brought forward, \$6,128 72 \$24,271 98

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Hashed meat,	2 77
Ice,	313 38
Ice cream and cakes,	8 35
Insect powder,	1 50
Lobster and clams,	38
Lard,	188 38
Mutton,	107 03
Molasses,	271 59
Making cider,	9 74
Milk,	30 00
Macaroni,	4 03
Nuts,	5 00
Oat meal,	87 05
Oysters,	59 17
Olive oil,	3 22
Pork and hams,	179 42
Potatoes,	3 75
Pepper,	9 42
Paper and paper bags,	8 25
Rye flour,	14 55
Rice,	33 25
Raisins,	13 23
Syrup,	2 70
Syrup, maple,	15 90
Sausage,	45 64
Sugar,	595 63
Salt,	38 77
Spices,	21 33
Soap and soap powder,	234 47
Starch and bluing,	12 10
Split peas,	51 25
Stove polish,	2 88
Shredded wheat,	9 00
Tapioca,	2 38
Twine,	3 85
Tripe,	16 17
Tea,	32 89
Veal,	23 04
Wheaten flour,	383 75
Wheat meal,	35 00
Whiskey barrels,	14 25
Wheatlet,	22 50
Yeast,	125 61

9,171 29

Amount carried forward, \$33,443 27

88 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$33,443 27

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Ash barrels and sieves,	\$3 67
Agate ware,	15 48
Bedsteads,	26 00
Boards for egg cases,	1 12
Brooms and brushes,	129 59
Baskets,	6 71
Blankets,	230 00
Bellows,	2 50
Chairs,	37 30
Cutlery,	29 50
Crockery,	93 97
Cameo ware,	39 09
Clocks,	8 00
Curtain wires,	75
Carpet paper,	15 00
Clothes dryer,	1 00
Coal hods,	1 80
Cleaning carpets,	18 96
Corn popper,	3 00
Copper boiler and fixtures,	64 25
Curtain repairs,	32 45
Duck,	6 28
Electric lamps,	96 93
Enamel cloth,	4 35
Flower pots,	2 22
Feather dusters,	3 75
Glass ware,	20 21
Iron ware,	21 37
Ice cream freezers,	8 46
Jar rubbers,	1 72
Laundry boards,	14 00
Laundry machine and repairs,	18 08
Lap robes,	38 00
Lantern globes and wicks,	4 18
Lamp shades,	1 25
Mattresses and pillows,	24 00
Mattress pads,	21 50
Mail bags,	25 40
Meat cutter,	35 00
Mosquito netting,	3 33
Nest eggs,	46
Other furniture, sets, etc.,	65 25
Rubber blankets,	15 00
Rope,	5 30

Amounts carried forward, \$1,196 18 \$33,443 27

Amounts brought forward, \$1,196 18 \$33,443 27

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Rugs and carpets,	90 67
Repair of mattresses,	309 92
Stoves and stove furniture,	38 90
Silver and plated ware,	29 17
Shears, combs and brushes,	161 90
Stone jugs,	1 05
Stone jars,	3 90
Spreads,	65 05
Sheeting,	180 91
Spectacle repairs,	20
Scales,	19 10
Sewing-machine needles and repairs,	7 50
Steel mats,	13 50
Screen cloth and screens,	16 65
Step ladder,	3 60
Sundries,	90
Tables,	7 75
Tin and copper ware,	27 31
Towels and napkins,	52 12
Table spreads,	53 88
Tooth brushes,	24 00
Ticking,	75 02
Wardrobe,	15 00
Woodware,	22 07

2,416 25

Clothing —

Armlets,	\$4 90
Buttons,	16 37
Cotton,	225 71
Coats, pants and jackets,	46 75
Cashmere,	553 58
Collars,	23 10
Cutting, making and trimmings,	504 30
Cambric,	68
Denim,	140 24
Darning cotton,	1 60
Extension cases,	54 60
Flannel,	70 80
Handkerchiefs,	17 82
Hats and caps,	107 02
Indelible ink,	2 70
Laundry,	10 67
Leather,	36 18
Mittens,	31 38

Amounts carried forward, \$1,848 40 \$35,859 52

90 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$1,848 40 \$35,859 52

Clothing —

Needles, pins and thimbles,	30
New blue cloth,	1,152 26
Neckties,	9 30
Overcoats,	102 14
Suits,	652 25
Shirts (outside),	35 90
Stockings,	190 29
Shoes and repairs,	630 17
Shoulder straps,	41 80
Shoe blacking,	2 76
Shoe laces,	8 00
Suspenders,	83 13
Sunday suits,	419 72
Suspender rings,	80
Thread,	69 38
Tape,	98
Underclothing,	288 89

5,536 47

School supplies —

Arithmetics,	\$4 86
Book slates,	3 65
Blue print paper,	2 90
Binding books,	62 55
Bunting for trimming,	3 54
Battery,	8 50
Blotting paper,	9 00
Compasses,	10 45
Copper filler,	1 50
Cork strips,	98
Dictionaries,	17 00
Drawing material,	4 32
Drawing paper,	62 30
Folding chairs,	9 00
Geographies,	48 60
Ink,	6 92
Lead pencils,	11 40
Library paper,	4 80
Labels, gummed,	75
Miscellaneous books,	22 97
Music,	118 40
Manila paper,	37 80
Manual training supplies,	170 93
Mounting pins,	2 53
Microscopes,	6 00

Amounts carried forward, \$631 65 \$41,895_99

Amounts brought forward, \$631 65 \$41,395 99

School supplies —

Magic lantern views,	2 35
Mucilage bottles,	1 88
Paint and brushes,	54 15
Pens,	5 85
Paper and envelopes,	19 90
Penmanship paper,	13 20
Pictures and framing,	2 75
Photographs,	2 25
Rubber erasers,	7 80
Rulers,	6 00
Scissors,	7 50
Thumb tacks,	90

Tools and materials for advanced manual training,	1,368 13
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2,124 31

Ordinary repairs —

Adamant,	\$5 88
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	8 09
Boiler repairs,	132 64
Bath tubs,	33 38
Beeswax,	35 00
Blacksmithing,	5 52
Bricks,	36 36
Bolts,	6 38
Belting,	39 85
Brackets,	1 86
Bronze liquid,	11 12
Cement,	77 75
Calcine plaster,	2 25
Cotton waste,	2 34
Cockroach powder,	25 00
Charcoal,	90
Castings for sewer dumps,	12 00
Doors and windows,	4 30
Dowels,	65
Electric light repairs,	21 28
Emery cloth,	40
Emery,	75
Glue,	7 65
Glass, putty and paints,	98 87
Galvanized iron,	11 57
Hardware,	12 20
Hangers and shafting,	17 97
Iron,	3 03

Amounts carried forward, \$614 99 \$43,520 30

92 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$614 99 \$43,520 30

Ordinary repairs —

Labor,	428 73
Lumber,	509 59
Locks, butts and hooks,	31 93
Linseed oil,	82 94
Lubricating oil,	9 10
Liquid disinfectant,	34 50
Lasts,	14 72
Lime,	8 85
Litharge,	1 25
Liquid slating,	5 00
Man-hole castings,	32 50
Marline,	1 25
Neatsfoot oil,	2 75
Nails, brads and screws,	44 76
Oil cans,	2 27
Organ repairs,	8 00
Paint brushes,	4 88
Pipe and fittings,	312 82
Pulleys, etc.,	6 97
Poultry wire,	94
Plumber's chain,	2 22
Paints,	120 37
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	160 83
Repair of harness,	36 30
Repairs to house utensils,	4 95
Repairs to steam pipes,	28 22
Rubber packing,	41
Rubber hose,	42 56
Rope,	3 85
Repair of heater,	4 00
Repair of furniture,	13 17
Repairs to sewing machines,	11 71
Solder,	3 85
Steam piping,	160 09
Stove funnel,	4 68
Stove repairs,	19 80
Stove repair materials,	3 81
Sandpaper,	3 00
Springs for hair clippers,	51
Slate,	4 76
Small tools,	42 17
Sal soda,	8 00
Turpentine,	156 55
Telephone repairs,	86 90

Amounts carried forward, \$3,081 45 \$43,520 30

Amounts brought forward, \$3,081 45 \$43,520 30

Ordinary repairs —

Twine,	30	
Tuning pianos,	4 00	
Tar paper,	11 06	
Tile,	4 25	
Twine,	38	
Tinned roof,	19 92	
Water-closets,	22 40	
Whiting,	2 76	
Window and door screens,	42 19	
Varnish,	90	
	<hr/>	3,189 61

Fuel and lights —

Barrel charges,	\$1 50	
Coal,	1,690 60	
Calcium light,	2 97	
Electric light,	1,759 99	
Kerosene oil,	4 32	
Wood,	35 50	
	<hr/>	3,494 88

Seeds, plants and fertilizers —

Ashes,	\$154 69	
Bone,	76 50	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	22 98	
Fertilizers,	428 42	
Garden seed,	68 70	
Grass seed,	54 80	
Nitrate of soda,	6 75	
Potting soil,	2 50	
Plaster,	27 50	
Rye,	2 00	
Seed corn,	3 70	
Seed potatoes,	71 73	
Tobacco,	30	
	<hr/>	920 57

Grain and meal for stock —

Bran,	\$15 45	
Barley,	5 40	
Cracked corn,	71 45	
Cotton-seed meal,	108 00	
Condition powder,	5 92	
Corn meal,	95 35	
Corn,	107 54	
Fine feed,	235 35	
Gluten,	307 87	

Amounts carried forward, \$952 33 \$51,125 36

94 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$952 33 \$51,125 36

Grain and meal for stock —

Millet,	75	
Oats,	331 07	
Oyster shells,	2 10	
Rye,	3 30	
Salt,	74	
Straw,	57 63	
Wheat,	61 25	
	<hr/>	1,409 17

Institution property —

Balls and bats,	\$39 66	
Fire apparatus,	145 60	
Harness,	25 65	
Skates,	42 50	
Top buggy,	80 00	
Whips,	3 42	
	<hr/>	336 83

Transportation and travelling expenses —

Express and freight charges,	\$468 49	
Travelling expenses,	915 33	
	<hr/>	1,383 82

Live stock purchases,	682 00
Farm tools and repairs to same,	477 59
Horse and cattle shoeing,	81 84
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	240 42
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,	339 59
Drugs and medical supplies,	133 89
Printing material,	141 21
Stationery,	109 38
Water,	430 00
Raw material,	321 48
Rent,	5 00
Burial,	20 00

Total, \$57,237 58

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1894.						
October, . . .	Received cash from, .	\$53 39	\$1 25	\$3 20	-	\$57 84
November, . . .	“ “ “ .	19 00	21 00	3 05	-	43 05
December, . . .	“ “ “ .	1 00	9 80	5 70	-	16 50
1895.						
January, . . .	“ “ “ .	33 50	1 50	3 25	-	38 25
February, . . .	“ “ “ .	1 50	11 40	5 05	-	17 95
March, . . .	“ “ “ .	25 33	6 00	226 94	-	258 27
April, . . .	“ “ “ .	190 36	13 50	43 11	-	246 97
May, . . .	“ “ “ .	113 30	-	80 54	-	193 84
June, . . .	“ “ “ .	131 21	6 18	73 30	-	210 69
July, . . .	“ “ “ .	26 51	15 62	1 22	-	43 05
August, . . .	“ “ “ .	8 26	2 83	5 75	-	16 84
September, . . .	“ “ “ .	21 62	-	100 52	-	122 14
Totals, . . .	. . . . .	\$624 48	\$89 08	\$551 63	-	\$1,265 39

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1894.						
October, . . .	Paid State Treasurer,	\$53 39	\$1 25	\$3 20	-	\$57 84
November, . . .	“ “ “	19 00	21 00	3 05	-	43 05
December, . . .	“ “ “	1 00	9 80	5 70	-	16 50
1895.						
January, . . .	“ “ “	33 50	1 50	3 25	-	38 25
February, . . .	“ “ “	1 50	11 40	5 05	-	17 95
March, . . .	“ “ “	25 33	6 00	226 94	-	258 27
April, . . .	“ “ “	190 36	13 50	43 11	-	246 97
May, . . .	“ “ “	113 30	-	80 54	-	193 84
June, . . .	“ “ “	131 21	6 18	73 30	-	210 69
July, . . .	“ “ “	26 51	15 62	1 22	-	43 05
August, . . .	“ “ “	8 26	2 83	5 75	-	16 84
September, . . .	“ “ “	21 62	-	100 52	-	122 14
Totals, . . .	. . . . .	\$624 68	\$89 04	\$551 63	-	\$1,265 39

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1894.			1895.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,999 08	\$1,936 41	\$2,010 13	\$1,957 23	\$1,941 35	\$1,957 63	\$2,008 05	\$2,026 19	\$2,195 74	\$2,175 31	\$2,055 58	\$2,009 28	\$24,271 98
Transportation and travelling expenses,	116 42	125 71	50 17	-	104 73	90 28	132 45	185 49	226 08	157 50	136 52	58 47	1,383 82
Postage, telephone and phonograph,	39 65	8 30	8 90	24 78	76 14	46 78	45 76	4 60	13 27	30 82	31 64	8 95	339 59
Provisions and groceries,	902 03	642 78	673 62	1,048 06	591 40	1,161 74	516 27	704 72	500 59	597 66	444 51	1,387 91	9,171 29
School supplies,	108 12	162 45	10 15	430 89	257 24	34 12	233 05	197 60	260 70	120 18	192 28	117 53	2,124 31
Clothing,	708 63	899 24	286 16	97 71	419 68	341 19	136 57	568 59	342 10	253 90	1,201 94	280 76	5,536 47
Grain and meal for stock,	-	206 31	147 93	39 10	158 88	155 51	138 65	95 97	99 67	130 29	93 39	143 47	1,409 17
Ordinary repairs,	219 35	602 66	125 82	52 77	237 16	211 04	182 84	168 41	410 58	246 01	448 93	284 04	3,189 61
Fuel and lights,	99 76	188 64	475 74	156 17	329 92	196 42	418 52	97 18	357 25	773 05	311 60	90 63	3,494 88
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	9 50	135 02	78 00	8 40	1 50	-	-	1 50	5 00	-	240 42
Furniture, beds and bedding,	370 10	200 08	60 33	249 61	173 85	164 06	374 00	87 88	126 07	225 02	227 27	157 98	2,416 25
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	2 75	8 50	6 00	-	455 92	89 43	285 26	16 45	51 10	2 21	2 60	35	920 57
Farm tools and repairs to same,	3 03	6 36	8 70	51 75	4 17	89 25	6 75	78 96	86 93	35 85	4 72	101 12	477 59
Horse and cattle shoeing,	16 81	10 00	3 75	8 90	6 45	-	-	7 60	9 60	-	10 50	8 23	81 84
Live stock purchases,	-	90 00	125 00	-	-	225 00	2 00	-	-	-	-	240 00	682 00
Stationery,	2 16	18 54	1 33	1 35	28 80	3 38	12 37	4 32	5 35	9 00	12 43	10 35	109 38
Drugs and medical supplies,	3 90	7 63	-	-	21 98	6 65	36 73	33	19 66	12 61	2 00	22 40	133 89
Printing material,	-	10 67	30 57	-	60 00	18 60	1 50	6 00	-	1 80	12 07	-	141 21
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00	-	-	20 00
Raw material,	-	173 08	-	43 89	32 42	41 11	18 03	-	-	-	12 95	-	321 48
Institution property,	-	-	-	42 50	-	-	-	-	41 33	-	225 60	27 40	336 83
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	\$4,593 29	\$5,297 36	\$4,033 80	\$4,554 73	\$4,978 09	\$4,840 59	\$4,555 30	\$4,250 29	\$4,746 02	\$5,007 71	\$5,431 53	\$4,948 87	\$57,237 58

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

I think the year just passed may be considered on the whole a successful one, and the results reasonably satisfactory. While the yield of all the crops has been good, some have done much better than a year ago. We are unfortunate in having very few apples, but our peach trees and vineyard have produced well and give promise of a good crop next year. Most of the young grapevines and many of the young peach trees should bear next year if the season is favorable.

Several cows have been bought to replace those it was thought best to slaughter for beef.

Much time has been spent in the improvement of roads and roadsides, in removing stones and improving land already under cultivation.

Mr. Swift has assumed charge of the poultry, which under his successful care should add materially to the farm's credit account. I would recommend that more substantial hen-houses be erected. Also we are much in need of a piggery.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the hearty support I have invariably received. I wish also to thank each master for his cheerful co-operation and the interest shown in all work undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1895.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1894,	\$7,305 64
Board,	312 00
Farm tools and repairs to same,	415 97
Fertilizers,	732 76
Grain and meal for stock,	1,312 35
Horse and cattle shoeing,	60 46
Labor of boys,	391 25
Live stock,	542 00
Ordinary repairs,	26 13
Seeds and plants,	135 02
Wages,	892 06
Water,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,145 64
Net gain for twelve months,	1,363 74
	<hr/>
	\$13,509 38

Cr.

Asparagus, 539 bunches,	\$43 12
Beef, 3,679 pounds,	206 29
Beets, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	24 44
Beet greens, 7 bushels,	3 50
Beans, string,	25 62
Beans, shelled,	25 12
Cabbage, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	21 00
Cherries, 4 quarts,	40
Cucumbers,	20 67
Cucumbers for pickling,	2 30
Currants,	30
Carrots,	3 11
Cauliflower,	1 00
Celery,	2 80
Cash for pickles,	64 33
Cash for pigs,	135 50
Cash for tallow,	19 00
Cash for calves,	11 50
Cash for hides,	7 33
Cash for cabbage,	43 80
Cash for team work,	59 80
Cash for asparagus,	144 97
Cash for tomato plants,	21 72
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$887 62

Amount brought forward,	\$887 62
Cash for strawberries,	68 38
Cash for potatoes,	3 95
Cash for peas,	2 15
Cash for chickens,	16 94
Cash for beans,	25
Cash for onions,	24 26
Cash for tomatoes,	80
Eggs, 910 $\frac{8}{12}$ dozens,	181 55
Fowl,	21 20
Lettuce,	21 15
Milk, 7,116 $\frac{4}{18}$ cans,	2,329 68
Melons,	6 25
Onions, 35 bushels,	27 75
Pork, 4,386 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	285 21
Peas, 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	75 40
Potatoes, 164 bushels,	138 15
Parsnips,	80
Pumpkins,	1 00
Rhubarb, 273 pounds,	5 46
Radishes, 471 bunches,	23 55
Strawberries, 1,225 quarts,	98 00
Spinach,	1 50
Sweet corn, 865 $\frac{1}{12}$ dozens,	86 85
Squash, summer,	5 35
Squash, winter,	4 00
Turnips, 39 bushels,	22 62
Tomatoes, 77 bushels,	35 02
Labor for institution,	895 26
	<hr/>
	\$5,270 10
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm prod- uce on hand Sept. 30, 1895,	8,239 28
	<hr/>
	\$13,509 38

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1895.

Apples, \$50 00	Grain and grass seed, . \$16 26
Beets, 45 00	Hay, 1,062 00
Beans, 62 40	Parsnips, 35 00
Corn, cabbage and grass fodder, 65 00	Potatoes, 255 35
Corn, 180 58	Pickles, 13 75
Cabbages, 143 75	Onions, 110 00
Carrots, 113 40	Squash and pumpkins, . 92 50
Celery, 85 00	Turnips, 78 30
Ensilage, 466 50	
	<hr/> \$2,874 79

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$144 97	Peas,	\$2 15
Beans,	25	Strawberries,	68 38
Calves,	11 50	Tallow,	19 00
Cabbage,	43 80	Team work,	59 80
Chickens,	16 94	Tomato plants,	21 72
Hides,	7 33	Tomatoes,	80
Pickles,	64 33	Onions,	24 26
Pigs,	135 50		
Potatoes,	3 95		<u>\$624 68</u>

Live Stock.

Boar,	\$15 00	Horse, "Charley,"	\$150 00
Bull,	75 00	Hogs, 5,	90 00
Calves, 2,	24 00	Hens and chickens, 224,	136 00
Cows, 23,	1,035 00	Pigs, 4,	5 00
Heifers, 2,	50 00	Sows, breeding, 2,	40 00
Horses, 4,	500 00	Shoats, 32,	256 00
Horse, "Major, Jr.,"	125 00		
Horse, "Jerry,"	75 00		<u>\$2,576 00</u>

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$2,874 79
Produce sold,	624 68
Produce consumed,	4,645 42
Live stock,	2,576 00
Agricultural implements,	2,788 49
	<u>\$13,509 38</u>

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To 159 fowl, on hand and purchased,	\$107 00
feed,	66 21
bone mill,	20 00
nest eggs,	50
baskets and pans,	73
	<u>\$194 44</u>
apparent net gain,	213 13
	<u>\$407 57</u>

CR.

By eggs used, $885\frac{7}{12}$ dozens,	\$175 01
fowl used, $263\frac{5}{16}$ pounds,	41 41
fowl sold, $143\frac{1}{8}$ pounds,	30 29
fowl and feed on hand, as appraised,	160 86
	<u>\$407 57</u>

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00
Brady land,	1,300 00
Willow Park land,	1,500 00
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$20,000 00

BUILDINGS.

"Wayside Cottage,"	\$5,500 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00
"Willow Park Cottage,"	5,600 00
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000 00
"Boulder Cottage,"	17,000 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery building,	8,000 00
Armory,	500 00
"Willow Park Hall,"	150 00
Horse barn,	2,000 00
Cow barn,	1,200 00
Store barn,	400 00
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 126,050 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$4,358 75
Other furniture,	12,925 32
Carriages,	670 00
Agricultural implements,	2,788 49
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$20,742 56</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$20,742 56
Dry goods,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	549 11
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400 40
Fuel and oil,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,453 27
Library,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,119 00
Live stock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,576 00
Mechanical tools and appliances,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,589 91
Provisions and groceries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,426 32
Produce on hand,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,874 79
Ready-made clothing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,634 46
Raw material,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,247 33
<hr/>									\$44,605 15
<hr/>									\$190,655 15

ELDRED A. DIBBELL,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1895.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter Day, assistant superintendent (boards himself),	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	750 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. F. U. Wetmore, master of family,	500 00
Mrs. A. F. Howe, matron of family,	300 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	700 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,	800 00
Effie R. Putnam, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Jessie Doring, teacher,	300 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	400 00
Annie Doughty, teacher,	300 00
Annie J. Blanchard, teacher,	375 00
Eugenia M. Fullington, teacher,	300 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	300 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Florence Exley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, assistant matron,	250 00

Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	\$250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Rinda M. Wales, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. H. M. Braley, supply officer,	250 00
Harriett A. Peirson, housekeeper,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bullard, charge of the storehouse and bakery,	900 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. R. King, carpenter,	300 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Edwin C. Rice, watchman,	300 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,	500 00
Herbert West, teamster,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	740 57
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sayward,	Charge of family,	11 months,	687 22
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	12 months,	845 55
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	"	12 months,	762 22
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins,	"	12 months, 15 days,	358 62
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	"	12 months,	731 40
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	"	12 months,	839 80
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miles,	"	10 months, 10 days,	618 10
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	"	12 months,	695 56
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	"	3 months, 28 days,	256 11
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Petengill,	"	2 months,	102 58
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	"	1 month, 11 days,	68 04
Mr. F. U. Wetmore,	"	2 months, 7 days,	110 34
Mrs. A. F. Howe,	"	2 months,	54 32
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	Charge of storehouse and bakery,	12 months,	862 66
F. E. Corey, M D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Caroline Reed,	Teacher,	16 days,	13 15
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Jessie Doring,	"	12 months,	291 67
Pauline A. Osgood,	"	10 months, 14 days,	261 51
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	400 00
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	12 months,	368 75
Jennie A. Meserve,	"	10 months, 14 days,	253 18
Effie R. Putnam,	"	1 month, 21 days,	42 26

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Lelia E. Patridge, .	Teacher, .	21 days, .	\$23 02
Annie Doughty, .	" .	11 months, 1 day, .	269 39
Mrs. Ellen P. Fenton, .	" .	2 months, 16 days, .	52 35
Annie L. Vinal, .	" .	5 months, 23 days, .	121 29
Flora J. Dyer, .	" .	1 month, 17 days, .	38 97
Eugenia M. Fullington, .	" .	1 month, 17 days, .	38 97
Mary L. Pettit, .	Principal, .	12 months, .	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, .	Teacher of Sloyd, .	12 months, .	700 00
Alliston Greene, .	Teacher of physical drill, .	12 months, .	781 52
James D. Littlefield, .	Supervisor of manual training, .	12 months, .	800 00
M. Everett Howard, .	Teacher of printing, .	12 months, .	433 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, .	Seamstress, .	12 months, .	249 32
Mrs. Edith Howard, .	Nurse, .	12 months, .	227 12
Florence Exley, .	Assistant matron, .	12 months, .	250 00
Susie Wheeler, .	" .	12 months, .	252 33
Sarah Goss, .	" .	12 months, .	250 00
Jennie Perry, .	" .	12 months, .	235 34
Mary Greeley, .	" .	12 months, .	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, .	" .	12 months, .	247 26
Mrs. Annie H. Cooper, .	" .	12 months, .	84 42
Carrie E. Day, .	" .	4 months, 1 day, .	200 33
M. J. Ord, .	" .	9 months, 10 days, .	206 41
Rinda M. Wales, .	" .	9 months, 16 days, .	71 42
Harriett A. Peirson, .	" .	3 months, 13 days, .	277 95
James W. Clark, .	Housekeeper superintendent's house, .	12 months, .	897 54
Harlan M. Thompson, .	Engineer, .	12 months, .	419 07
A. R. King, .	Carpenter, .	11 months, 12 days, .	23 54
	" .	27 days, .	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees
of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present
Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves,	Lowell, .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847, .	George Denney,*	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond,	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown,	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,*	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley,	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland,	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863, .	John Ayres,	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION, LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees.

The office of superintendent of visitation, to which I have the honor to be appointed by your Board, was created July 1 of the present year; the work consequently covers a period of only three months. Mr. Asa F. Howe, formerly a master at the Lyman School, a man of large experience in reform work for boys, and having the additional advantage of being personally acquainted with the boys themselves, was appointed assistant, and commenced his duties July 12.

Before anything more than a *general* plan of operation could be laid out, we found the urgent necessity confronting us of relieving the congestion of the institution, which then contained about 260 boys, with accommodations for 35 less than that number. Among this number were about 20 children from eight to twelve years of age who had been in the school only a brief period, and who were evidently out of place among so many older boys. It was determined by your Board to find proper families, and to place such of these little fellows as might reasonably be expected to do well with them. This, then, was our first work, and through the active assistance of one of your own number, Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, such homes were found, and 18 of these little boys were placed therein for care and training. The highest price to be paid is two dollars per week. Full directions as to their care and treatment are given the parties taking them, and blanks for a monthly record of the school attendance, deportment, progress and application of each child are furnished their respective teachers in the public schools they attend; the blank also inquires the probable cause of any repeated tardiness or absence.

In general, the ordinary work of this department may be classified as follows:—

1. Placing and caring for boys in homes other than their own.
2. Visits to boys released on probation to their parents, but still in the custody of the State.
3. The selection, inspection and report of places suitable to receive boys.

4. Investigation of homes where parents have made application for the release of their sons.

5. Special work for particular cases.

6. Treatment of emergency cases.

During the three months we have made 136 visits to boys in their homes, 69 to boys in places; investigated 28 homes and 35 places for employment; 20 boys have been taken to their places, not including the 17 boarded boys; 7 have been returned to the school and 15 emergency calls answered, — in all, 313 visits.

The visits to boys in places would indicate that the most of them are well situated, though in some cases the places have been of more than doubtful character. In my judgment, no boy should be allowed to go to a distillery to work nor to the home of a hard-drinking man, — not alone to protect the boy from the abuse which is likely to arise in such cases, but lest he learn the habit so easily acquired by the descendants of parents unfortunate in this respect. If we wish to have boys temperate and clean at twenty-one years of age, they must have some example approximate to the ideal before them while in their teens. The instruction at the Lyman School is not uncertain on this subject. "Is your employer a drinking man?" I asked of a manly boy of seventeen years, as I had reason to believe that such was the case. "Yes," he replied, "but *I* do not touch it; I signed the pledge at the Lyman School." Evidently his pledged word was to him a sacred thing. Quite unlike this is the report of another, who is alleged to have learned to drink at the extensive cider-brandy distillery of his employer.

Hardly second in importance in the work of this department is the oversight of boys released on probation to their parents. Back in their former homes, and surrounded by the same circumstances which produced their fall, is it any wonder that from this source have come the most failures, and that many have gone from such homes to the Reformatory at Concord?

It is the purpose of this department to keep a careful oversight of this class of boys, to be in communication with them and their parents, to know whether they have steady employment, and to sustain such close relations with them as to know their habits and tendencies. So far our efforts in this direction have been most gratefully received. The boys are glad to see us, and the parents welcome us as oft-wished-for aids in keeping their boy. Even in this short time more than one boy has been induced to go to work and has remained steady because of the knowledge of our oversight.

To assist and render more effective our supervision of these and other boys, we have already enlisted the sympathy and voluntary service of several philanthropic people, including clergymen, lawyers,

superintendents of schools and others, which number we intend to increase until we have a corps of men interested in this work of charity who will consent to act as sources of information and friendly aids in the various localities they represent. By such agencies we hope to hold our boys, not by that officious paternalism which destroys the independence and self-respect of the recipient, but by quietly directing the undercurrent until he becomes able to make his own way against the tide.

An old adage has it that it is not wise to put a race horse to the plough. Some of our boys take readily to mechanical pursuits, as evinced by the proficiency they attain in the manual training department of the Lyman School. To certain of these the round of labor of the farm is so positively distasteful that when placed with farmers they never do well. There are others who, though they may stay a year or more on a farm, never become rooted in their places, and only anxiously await the time when they will be at liberty to go back to the city or populous town. Arrived there, with no cows to feed nor corn to hoe, they are again adrift, practically worthless, and an easy prey to their old temptations. Far be it from me to disparage farm life for our boys. The constant and varying round of duties required of the boys, the quiet of the country, the contact with nature in all her forms, the rigid economies practised and the healthful example of the sturdy yeomanry are alike conducive to the physical and moral development of the great majority.

For the exceptions, however, and they are not a few, special efforts must, in my opinion, be made along the lines of their inclinations and abilities. We have done a little in this direction, and although it is too early to speak of results, the prospects of success are very promising. Such boys, placed as they must be in large towns and cities, must be carefully watched, and every influence tending to develop a manly self-respect sought out in their behalf.

Thus we have made a beginning in the work for the Lyman School boys. By our personal knowledge of the individual in the school and our relations with him outside we hope to be able to guide him on the road to a useful citizenship.

The boy is one; the work planned and begun in the school and continued as long as he remains in your custody should be one continuous effort by the same agencies to this end. In constant touch with the superintendent of the Lyman School, of which we are in reality a department, we are greatly assisted by his experience and are often guided by his judgment.

From our contact with the older boys we also shall be able, as time goes on, to learn from their experience what in their training at the school has been most effective in their reformation. This infor-

mation will not be dead statistics, but living facts on which future plans may be based. Thus shall the Lyman School see the results of its sowing, and this department become its strong right arm.

One obstacle to the economical administration of this department, and a serious menace to the welfare of our boys, arises from the fact that the literal interpretation of the law now upon the statute book requires that before any boy can be placed in a home an investigation and report on that home must be made by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. I am not restive under supervision nor afraid of inspection, but, on the contrary, am a believer in both on general principles. But when this law operates to make two or three journeys instead of one, and often requires a boy to remain for a longer or shorter period where he ought not to be, and prevents good families from taking a boy at the time they want him, it is not only a hardship to all parties, but a serious block to prompt and efficient action.

One or two examples typical of many which constantly arise will suffice to show the working of this bungling system.

On one of my visits to the town of X I found a boy not well placed; *i. e.*, the place and boy did not fit. Soon after I found a family of excellent reputation who desired a boy immediately. I at once notified the Lyman School, and the usual request for investigation and report upon the home was made. Then came the period of waiting, — probably necessary, as the home was over one hundred and fifty miles from Boston, and the time of a visitor cannot always be commanded promptly, owing to prior or pressing cases of his own, — until twenty-eight days had elapsed before we could put the boy where he belonged and where his welfare demanded he should be.

Good places are sometimes lost by the inability to fill promptly, and in every case the boy is liable to be injured by it.

In one case, when more than two hundred miles from the Lyman School, finding a place wholly objectionable, the dilemma was presented to me to either return a good boy to the school and then send him back to an excellent family who wanted him in the same neighborhood, or break the letter of the law by putting him in this family at once myself. I chose the latter, believing that the *spirit* of the law and the boy's welfare could not conflict. In this action I was sustained by your Board.

If we had the power to relocate a boy when necessity required prompt action, pending the investigation at the convenience of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, all such inconveniences and unnecessary expense would be avoided, much valuable time saved and the welfare of the boy secured, because the right boy would be put in the right place without unnecessary delay.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Received of State treasurer for salaries,	\$577 17
Received of State treasurer for travelling expenses,	416 45
Received of State treasurer for office fittings and stationery,	73 70

\$1,067 32

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent of visitation (3 months),	\$400 01
Paid Asa F. A. Howe, visitor (2 19-30 months),	177 16
Paid Walter A. Wheeler and Asa F. Howe for travelling ex- penses,	404 24
Paid John Curtin & Co. for office desk,	50 00
Paid for stationery,	23 70
Cash on hand,	12 21

\$1,067 32

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

For several years past one of the greatest problems has been to know how we could manage to successfully carry out our plan of industrial training and discipline with the overcrowded condition of the school; but our necessity has been met, and we are to-day rejoicing in abundance of room for all practical purposes. Each officer is doing more satisfactory work, and we are hoping for better results.

The new house, the Anne B. Richardson Hall,* was opened June 14, and a new household established, thus making five families instead of four. This house not only gives us ample room for the girls here, but affords two spare rooms for worthy girls when they return for vacations which they so well deserve after months of hard work. They write asking if they may "come home to visit." In many cases it is the only place they can call home and be a safe retreat in cases of illness or for vacation. In the list of such ones, recalled to the school this year, are twenty-seven who have remained for one week more or less, for no reason implying misconduct.

We realize that we have been generously remembered by these special appropriations, and hope to be able to refund the State in return by the conscientious care and training which shall be given to its wards.

The teachers have kindly taken an interest in preparing entertainments for the girls, in which teacher and pupils have taken part; such as "An afternoon with Holmes," "An evening with Holland." Others were miscellaneous, consisting of music, reading, dialogues, etc. Their lives here are necessarily narrow, having rarely a fresh breeze from the outside world; therefore this change helps to break the monotony of the regular routine of school work, and exerts an influence which obviates the evil of having few topics for conversation. In seeking for an elevating, healthy atmosphere, the question of entertainment cannot be emphasized too much.

* This house was designed by Mr. J. Thissell and built by Mr. H. W. Welch, both of Clinton.

The new reservoir has been completed and we already are having a good supply of water, which is usually needed at this season more than at any time through the summer.

Donations consisting of a generous supply of books, for the Rogers library, from Miss Bartol, and an awning from Mr. Field, have been gratefully received.

The hours for school, farm work and the course of training in the kitchen have been practically the same as in former years. It is to be regretted that more girls are not sent to us at the first of their being wayward, instead of prolonging the sentence until they are thoroughly bad. When the court recognizes the fact that girls are committed to the school for improvement and not for punishment, we shall see girls committed earlier in their experience of wrongdoing, and not left by continuance of the case for months or years, unrestrained in their own homes, till they are considered nearly hopeless. After such experience, a girl requires a much longer period in the school for training and discipline, and even then would not stand an even chance with the more innocent girl to become a self-supporting citizen.

In caring for these classes there is needed "the strength of the strong, the wisdom of the wise to unite in removing unjust conditions, and to give just opportunities of life to all."

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

	Sept. 30.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	367
These girls were distributed as follows:—					

I.—SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women—					
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2
This year,	4	1	4	7	10
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6
	<u>99</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>129</u>

II.—NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21

Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217
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Distributed as follows:—

With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120
At work elsewhere,	1	—	—	1	—
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	—	—	7	11	11
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39
	<u>159</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>217</u>

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	367
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	—
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	—
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	—
Died,	2	—	—	—	—
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	—
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	—

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The

figures in the following table will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last : —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Recalled to the school during the year : —				
For bad conduct,	8	16	10	17
For no serious fault,	49	48	60	48
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out,	6	19	13	16
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again,	—	2	9	4
For illness or change of place not implying misconduct,	32	17	31	24
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work, . .	10	5	—	3
To prepare wedding outfit,	—	3	1	—
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing, . .	—	2	—	—
From State almshouse hospital, . .	—	—	4	1
	57	64	70	65

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.				
I. NO LONGER IN CARE OF THE STATE : —				
Attained majority, conduct good,	25	29	28	39
Died, conduct good,	2	—	—	—
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1	—	2
	27	30	28	41
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE : —				
Married, conduct good at last accounts, . .	26	31	25	39
On probation with friends,	27	28	36	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120
At work elsewhere,	—	—	1	—
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	1	7	11	10
	171	168	184	204
Total honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212	245

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More—Concluded.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY:—				
Married,	—	—	3	1
Unmarried,	—	—	1	5
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE:—				
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7
In almshouse, conduct had been bad,	2	4	4	10
Married, conduct doubtful,	7	3	5	3
With friends, conduct bad,	—	—	—	7
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, MARRIED,	4	1	4	0
II. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, UNMARRIED, . . .	—	7	—	6
III. AT LARGE, NOT YET TWENTY-ONE,	14	17	18	20
	18	25	22	26
D.—REMAINDER.				
I. In State Industrial School through year, . .	23	15	36	31
II. Recalled for illness or change of place, . .	8	3	3	7
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane, .	1	3	4	3
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	—	—	1	2
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43
Grand total,	272	283	313	353

Conduct of 58 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year:—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
Married, good at last accounts, . . 16	13	12	9	
Unmarried, good at last accounts, . . 9	—	13	30	
Died, good at last accounts, . . 2	—	—	—	
Discharged, good at last accounts, . . —	1	1	2*	
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%	41 or 71%
Had been bad, now living respectably,	—	—	3 or 8%	—
Runaways, conduct unknown, . . 4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%	6 or 10%	
Bad, 7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%	6† or 10%	
Discharged, unfit subject, . . 1	2 or 4%	1 or 2%	1 or .02%	
Feeble-minded,	—	—	3 or .05%	
Insane,	—	—	1 or .02%	
Caring for illegitimate child,	—	2 or 4%	—	—
	39	47	38	58

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

Of those committed this year, —

64 could read and write
3 could read but not write.

5 could neither read nor write.

42 born in Massachusetts.
3 born in Maine.
3 born in New Hampshire.
1 born in Vermont.
2 born in Rhode Island.
2 born in New York.

6 born in Canada.
2 born in England.
3 born in Ireland.
3 born in Germany.
5 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living, . . . 37
One parent living, . . . 27

Orphans, 8

17 American parentage.
5 English parentage.
1 English-American parentage.
22 Irish parentage.
9 Colored parentage.
4 German parentage.

37 French parentage.
1 Scotch-American parentage.
3 Scotch-Irish parentage.
1 Irish-American parentage.
1 Jewish parentage.
1 Indian-French parentage.

39 Stubbornness.
13 Idle and disorderly.
11 Larceny.
2 Drunkenness.

2 Night-walking.
2 Lewdness.
2 Vagrancy.
1 Fornication.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in the School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.*	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost of the School Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . .	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876, . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . .	21,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801

* Girls on probation to friends are not included in the above list. They are, however, visited, and, if necessary, are recalled to the school.

Cash received for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Sept.

30, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, \$1,712 70

By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . . 1,712 70

Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from

Sept. 30, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, 1,813 72

By paid amounts from savings banks, 1,813 72

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1895.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
House No. 1,	11,750 00
No. 2,	12,000 00
No. 4,	12,500 00
No. 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00
Storeroom,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Old barn,	150 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice-house,	1,000 00
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00
Woodhouse,	600 00
Hen-house,	200 00
Piggery,	100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Farm, 176 acres,	8,800 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	500 00
Wood-lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation real estate,	<u> \$97,490 00</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,681 21
Tools and carriages,	2,087 00
Valuation of horses,	500 00
Amount carried forward,	<u> \$8,268 21</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,268 21
Valuation of live stock,	.	.	.	.	.	1,920 80
House furnishings and supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	12,904 17
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	.	421 25
Total valuation of personal estate,	.	.	.	.	—————	\$23,514 43

A. J. BANCROFT,

H. F. HOSMER,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

Oct. 5, 1895.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

THOS. F. LARKIN,

Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1895.

Beans, white, 20½ bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	\$35 87
Beans, cranberry, 15¾ bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	31 50
Beans, butter (seed), 2 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	8 00
Beets, table, 198 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	148 50
Bedding, 15 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	120 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,014,	.	.	.	.	.	50 70
Celery, heads, 200,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Corn, ears, 300 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
Corn, sweet, 2 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	4 00
Corn, old, 10 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	6 50
Corn, pop, 100 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	4 00
Ensilage, 75 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	600 00
English hay, 62 tons, 1,470 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	1,129 23
English hay, old, 40 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	720 00
Fruit, canned and preserved, 840 quarts,	.	.	.	.	.	84 00
Fodder, oats, 3 tons, 1,040 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	56 32
Fodder, rye, 1 ton, 500 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
Fodder, sweet corn, 10 tons, 1,600 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	172 00
Fodder, sweet corn, 3 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
Fodder corn, old, 2 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
Grass seed, clover and herds grass,	.	.	.	.	.	16 00
Lumber, birch flooring, 700 feet,	.	.	.	.	.	28 00
Lumber lot, old,	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
Mangolds, 75 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	900 00
Meal, 800 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	8 40
Middlings, 800 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	8 40
Manure, 93 cords,	.	.	.	.	.	558 00
Oats, 10 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	4 00
Pumpkins, 5 tons, 850 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	63 75
Pease, 3 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
Pease, dried, 7½ bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	15 00

Amount carried forward, \$4,951 17

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>						\$4,951 17	
Provender, 1,000 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	10 50	
Potatoes, 600 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	300 00	
Pickles, 1,103 quarts,	.	.	.	.	.	88 24	
Ruta-bagas, 208 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	104 00	
Shorts, 1,000 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	9 00	
Squash, 3 tons, 1,530 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	75 30	
Salt, 2 tons,	.	.	.	.	.	20 00	
Vinegar, 1,050 gallons,	.	.	.	.	.	105 00	
Wheat, 3 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00	
Watermelons, 200,	.	.	.	.	.	16 00	
							\$5,681 21
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
Horses, 6,	.	.	.	.	.		500 00
Cows, 24,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,200 00	
Bull, 1,	.	.	.	.	.	25 00	
Calves, 3,	.	.	.	.	.	25 00	
Hogs, fat, 19 (5,700 pounds),	.	.	.	.	.	342 00	
Sows, breeding, 7,	.	.	.	.	.	70 00	
Boar, 1,	.	.	.	.	.	25 00	
Shoats, 17,	.	.	.	.	.	85 00	
Pigs, 28,	.	.	.	.	.	70 00	
Fowls, 197,	.	.	.	.	.	78 80	
							1,920 80
Tools and carriages,	.	.	.	.	.		2,087 00
Flour barrels, 50,	.	.	.	.	.	\$7 50	
Bags and sacks,	.	.	.	.	.	6 00	
Phosphate, 1,500 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	21 25	
Drain pipe,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00	
Hose, garden,	.	.	.	.	.	15 00	
Ashes, 1 ton,	.	.	.	.	.	11 00	
Hay caps,	.	.	.	.	.	20 00	
Hay scales,	.	.	.	.	.	50 00	
Kettle, set,	.	.	.	.	.	26 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	.	.	.	.	.	140 00	
Escapes, fire,	.	.	.	.	.	16 00	
Lamps, street, 9,	.	.	.	.	.	16 00	
Cider casks, 20,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00	
Lawn mowers,	.	.	.	.	.	20 00	
Stoves,	.	.	.	.	.	32 00	
Oil tank,	.	.	.	.	.	20 00	
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	.		421 25
Richardson hall furnishings,	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,225 00	
Property in No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	1,259 00	
No. 2,	.	.	.	.	.	1,296 76	
No. 4,	.	.	.	.	.	1,570 50	
No. 5,	.	.	.	.	.	1,025 40	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,376 66	\$10,610 26

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	<i>\$7,376 66</i>	<i>\$10,610 26</i>
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Groceries,	1,063 65	
Dry goods,	909 00	
Crockery and hardware,	310 35	
Paint and oil,	57 50	
Fuel,	1,542 01	
	<hr/>	12,904 17
		<hr/>
		\$23,514 43

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory 1894,	\$2,176 80
tools and carriages, as per inventory 1894,	1,925 00
labor,	2,335 77
grain,	1,272 65
dressing,	753 02
live stock,	1,268 15
potash,	32 40
seeds,	44 97
ashes,	10 00
poultry netting,	18 90

To ox cart,	\$30 00
blacksmithing,	130 80
phosphate,	68 00
tools,	22 51
Paris green,	5 76
ice,	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,139 73
Balance,	1,309 52
	<hr/>
	\$11,449 25

Cr.

By live stock, as per inventory 1895,	\$2,420 80
tools and carriages, as per inventory 1895,	2,087 00
balance on fodder,	728 55
balance on bedding,	24 00
balance on dressing,	48 00
cash paid State treasurer,	937 36
milk, 44,810 quarts,	1,792 43
eggs, 821 dozen,	213 73
pork, 5,900 pounds,	472 00
leaves, 25 tons, 860 pounds,	178 01
soap, 385 gallons,	46 20
muck,	375 00
ice,	200 00
strawberries,	2 00
string beans,	35 00
shell beans,	20 00
peas,	13 13
green corn,	108 00
cabbages,	53 70

By beets,	\$165 75
turnips,	115 50
cucumbers,	8 00
tomatoes,	9 00
pumpkins,	63 75
muskmelons,	12 50
watermelons,	34 00
squash,	81 30
beans,	75 37
rhubarb,	15 00
radish,	5 50
grapes,	2 50
plums,	17 50
potatoes,	300 00
mangolds,	420 00
ashes,	11 00
phosphate,	21 25
green fodder,	186 42
keeping horse for school,	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,449 25
Balance for farm,	\$1,309 52

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER

Cattle and swine,	\$899 64
Hides,	35 52
Pork barrels,	2 20

 \$937 36

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 44,811 quarts,	\$1,792 43	Tomatoes,	\$9 00
Eggs, 821 dozen,	213 73	Muskmelons,	12 50
Pork, 5,900 pounds,	472 00	Watermelons,	18 00
Soap, 385 gallons,	46 20	Squash,	6 00
Ice,	245 00	Rhubarb,	15 00
Strawberries,	2 00	Radish,	5 50
String beans,	35 00	Grapes,	2 50
Shell beans,	20 00	Plums,	17 50
Peas,	13 13	Bedding,	82 01
Green corn,	108 00	Green fodder,	186 42
Cabbages,	3 00	Hay,	36 00
Beets,	17 25		
Turnips,	11 50		
Cucumbers,	8 00		

 \$3,377 67

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1894.												
October, . . .	\$100 93	-	-	-	-	\$7 69	\$87 12	\$31 76	\$51 00	\$101 80	-	\$19 65
November, . .	77 86	\$90 18	\$3 00	\$481 25	\$351 95	-	54 51	44 07	127 47	475 08	-	6 00
December, . .	243 21	35 13	20 64	97 00	185 83	-	-	45 57	156 35	423 59	\$19 75	43 72
1895.												
January, . . .	66 85	20 64	-	-	188 05	-	-	46 70	316 18	262 05	29 38	16 50
February, . .	77 33	30 96	1 60	-	135 55	190 95	-	12 48	94 40	275 85	-	10 10
March, . . .	67 38	32 43	4 80	-	142 60	-	-	86 12	21 15	70 22	-	10 24
April, . . .	-	58 10	2 00	-	141 35	-	-	-	31 41	61 46	147 25	1 30
May, . . .	180 21	26 14	16 19	-	156 50	16 00	107 91	38 28	145 51	217 20	72 71	-
June, . . .	83 64	26 43	8 25	-	54 25	-	-	24 20	80 22	176 05	-	7 00
July, . . .	134 21	34 40	18 43	-	127 18	16 00	-	33 13	115 29	312 20	786 50	-
August, . . .	94 94	21 36	14 55	-	126 00	13 00	-	42 39	90 29	32 97	776 86	29 98
September, . .	93 04	21 65	8 46	-	140 15	21 32	-	27 66	27 50	350 05	11 48	-
	\$1,219 60	\$397 42	\$97 92	\$578 25	\$1,749 41	\$74 01	\$440 49	\$432 36	\$1,256 77	\$2,758 52	\$1,843 93	\$144 49

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1895 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Offi- cers and Em- ployees.	Wages of Per- sons tempo- rily employed.	Totals.
1894.													
October, .	\$280 45	\$173 65	\$15 92	—	\$91 30	\$18 20	\$20 00	—	\$243 02	—	\$941 90	—	\$2,184 39
November, .	333 09	304 83	47 38	\$34 80	48 65	6 35	20 00	\$13 16	4 50	—	873 95	—	3,398 08
December, .	44 70	229 54	—	75 45	70 48	112 10	25 00	32 69	6 00	\$20 00	810 48	—	2,697 23
1895.													
January, .	60 09	—	25 51	4 85	40 00	29 59	15 00	146 20	102 00	—	766 42	—	2,136 01
February, .	22 71	41 65	—	—	72 28	54 47	20 00	118 67	—	16 00	733 07	—	1,908 07
March, .	140 46	17 95	1 00	—	38 52	64 70	20 00	23 63	180 00	—	732 47	—	1,653 67
April, .	104 72	96 43	22 08	—	32 31	45 39	20 00	35 10	—	18 31	829 71	—	1,646 92
May, .	228 72	116 35	12 50	—	60 30	10 57	20 00	221 03	375 00	35 00	886 30	—	2,942 42
June, .	67 99	261 01	14 40	—	75 13	11 67	25 00	196 73	—	92 79	936 61	—	2,141 37
July, .	67 47	80 72	8 81	44 95	71 87	84 94	15 00	101 28	390 00	—	931 13	—	3,373 51
August, .	4 38	274 30	9 09	16 65	64 92	20 29	15 00	196 45	53 23	—	948 23	—	2,844 88
September,	41 00	89 88	—	—	60 26	14 25	25 00	3 43	—	—	940 05	—	1,875 18
	\$1,395 78	\$1,686 31	\$156 69	\$176 70	\$726 02	\$472 52	\$240 00	\$1,088 37	\$1,353 75	\$182 10	\$10,330 32	—	\$28,801 73

Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
A. M. Waite,	Sub-teacher,	1 month 21 days, . .	\$42 24
E. V. Morse,	" "	26 days,	21 35
A. L. Brackett,	" "	2 months 25 days, . .	79 27
B. McManus,	" "	2 months 6 days, . .	27 00
M. Stover,	" "	1 month 21 days, . .	42 24
M. E. Eaton,	" "	1 month 4 days, . .	27 91
F. E. Hodgden,	" "	1 month 17 days, . .	38 96
S. M. Baker,	" "	16½ days,	13 55
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	10 months 13 days, . .	260 30
S. C. Osgood,	"	12 months 5 days, . .	304 56
I. N. Bailey,	"	9 months 12 days, . .	234 48
H. M. Oakes,	"	7 months 11 days, . .	183 66
E. H. Knowlton,	"	9 months 26 days, . .	245 97
K. E. Saunders,	"	11 months 5 days, . .	278 37
J. McPherson,	Sub-housekeeper,	28 days,	22 99
D. C. R. Parsons,	" "	3 months 8 days, . .	81 57
R. G. McMillan,	" "	2 months,	50 00
C. L. Everingham,	" "	2 months 26 days, . .	71 35
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month 12 days, . .	34 85
J. M. McIntire,	" "	1 month,	25 00
H. S. Holder,	Nurse,	16 days,	15 33
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	200 04
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	1 year,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	6 months 20 days, . .	166 42
M. E. Murphey,	"	14 days,	5 00
G. K. Wight,	"	1 year,	456 00
O. W. Osgood,	"	1 year 13 days, . .	323 10
H. Carr,	"	1 year,	426 00
E. W. Lawrence,	"	1 year 15 days, . .	57 00
J. C. Evans,	"	2 years 6 days, . .	83 32
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1 year,	1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	1 year,	650 04
E. C. Bailey,	Matron,	10 months 2 days, . .	292 68
L. D. Mayhew,	"	9 months 20 days, . .	281 60
T. E. Rastell,	"	8 months 22 days, . .	254 36
F. M. Thayer,	"	6 months 17 days, . .	190 83

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
E. B. Eames,	Matron,	2 months 24 days, .	\$81 32
L. E. Hazelton,	"	2 months 21 days, .	78 44
H. M. Staples,	"	2 months 20 days, .	77 48
A. T. White,	"	1 month 8 days, . .	36 82
C. L. Everingham,	"	1 month,	29 16
E. V. Morse,	Sub-matron,	2 months 10 days, .	67 48
A. L. Brackett,	" "	1 month 11 days, . .	39 70
C. J. Bean,	" "	2 months 11 days, .	68 86
H. B. Parsons,	" "	1 month 17 days, . .	45 45
K. E. Saunders,	" "	11 days,	10 53
A. Hawley,	" "	15 days,	14 37
M. A. Bass,	" "	16 days,	15 33
M. E. Palmer,	Clerk,	7 months 20 days, .	222 86
E. B. Thompson,	Sub-clerk,	15 days,	12 32
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	4 months,	116 64
M. A. Bass,	Teacher,	10 months 6 days, .	253 82
J. C. Trask,	"	10 months 26 days, .	271 35
A. Hawley,	"	10 months 14 days, .	261 13
F. E. Rastell,	"	2 months,	50 00
S. Williams,	"	2 months 27 days, .	72 17
L. E. Bass,	"	5 months 11 days, .	134 13
G. L. Smith,	"	1 month 1 day, . .	25 82
A. E. Gordon,	Sub-teacher,	7 days,	5 75
S. E. Palmer,	" "	4 months 18 days, .	114 41
D. H. Bailey,	Laborer,	8 months 8 days, . .	226 35
R. McKenzie,	"	3 months,	78 00
M. Dolphin,	"	2 months 18 days, .	67 37
Amos L. Bean,	"	5 months 21 days, .	215 62
Amos T. Saunders,	"	5 months 27 days, .	222 94
A. R. King,	"	4 months 13 days, .	167 86
H. W. Welch,	"	13 days,	19 50
			<u>\$10,330 32</u>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, we have had four cases of follicular pharyngitis, so closely resembling diphtheria that we isolated the patients and took full precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

In June one of our girls returned from her place suffering from appendicitis. She was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where laparotomy was performed. Later a second operation was found necessary, and now the girl is far from well.

Another girl, a phthisical patient, was seized with severe nasal hemorrhages. As soon as she could bear the journey she was placed in the Dorchester Home for Consumptives. There she improved quite a little, so that she is now with her own people in Boston.

In January and February we had several cases of "La grippe." Convalescence from this disease is at best slow, and at that time the cold weather and the snow-covered condition of our grounds made the return to health unusually prolonged. Out-of-door exercise was entirely cut off, and we had no regular methods of in-door calisthenics. I am then very much in sympathy with the present movement to introduce physical culture among our girls during the winter months.

Respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Oct. 9, 1895.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.
=

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

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1897.

C.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present their annual report for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WESTBOROUGH.

Fifty years have now elapsed since the Lyman School for Boys, formerly known as the Massachusetts State Reform School, was established by act of Legislature as a manual training school for the employment, instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders. Founded at the instance and with the financial aid of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, for whom the school was later named, it was a pioneer among institutions of its kind. Now similar establishments have sprung up in many other States, and the problems connected with this line of reformatory work command wide attention both from philanthropists and from students of social science. The methods now pursued at the Lyman School are therefore no mere accident nor the result of any snap judgment, but have been adopted in the light of much discussion of the subject by specialists and of careful observation and experiment on the part of those in control.

Commitments to the Lyman School are by sentence of the court for "any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life." The term is always for minority. This is in

effect a commitment to guardianship, and places upon the school the whole responsibility for the boy's readjustment to a normal relation with society.

The methods relied upon to accomplish this result are : first, a period of restraint and discipline, varying in length and in character according to the needs of each individual case ; and, second, a period of partial freedom, when the boy, restored to a normal social relation, is still not wholly free, but is guarded from the temptations which his character is least likely to resist. Experience shows that for reformatory purposes this second period is of fully equal value to the first, and it is one which in most reform schools is far too little regarded ; indeed, until recently it was far too little regarded at the Lyman School.

The main branch of the Lyman School is located upon the southerly slope of a hill sufficiently removed from the town of Westborough, and a newly instituted branch of the school lies some seven miles beyond, in the neighboring town of Berlin. The whole number of inmates in the two branches of the institution on Sept. 30, 1896, was 268, of whom 250 were at Westborough and 18 at Berlin.

The headquarters of the institution are at Westborough, and here all newly-committed boys are delivered. Each one on his arrival is examined by the superintendent, and all that can be learned either from the boy's testimony or from other sources is recorded. Since the branch school was opened last November newcomers under thirteen years of age and a few over thirteen whom it is judged appropriate to classify in the junior division are transferred to Berlin ; * the rest are assigned to one or other of the eight family houses on the grounds at Westborough.

At Westborough a well-systematized course of education, physical, manual and mental, has been gradually developed, each step having been tested by observed results. The superintendent Mr. Theodore F. Chapin has devoted himself for eight years past to developing methods, educational in the broadest sense and appropriate to the special needs of this special class of boys. The details of this educational system

* Pains are taken that boys assigned to Berlin shall not come in contact, pending their transfer, with Westborough boys.

need not now be entered into at length, having been much dwelt upon in past reports. Suffice it to say that, as to the boys' bodies, by careful attention to daily personal hygiene and by a regular systematic course of physical development exercises they are brought into as normal a condition as they can attain. One who has an opportunity to compare the physical condition of an average lot of Lyman School boys with that of a similar set of boys outside cannot fail to note that, so far as a good, clean, well-developed body may be a helpful basis for sound mental and moral development, the Lyman School boy has a distinct advantage.

In more purely mental training, while the importance of the schoolroom is not underrated and much good work is accomplished there, the chief educational emphasis is placed upon the training of the mind through the hand and eye in the manual training shops. The educational value of manual training, now universally recognized and rapidly becoming an indispensable part of every public-school system, applies with special force to such boys as these. Their past lives have been of almost exclusively physical rather than mental activity, and they can therefore respond the more readily to educational methods which call into play and train their physical powers. As a whole they are greatly interested in this part of their work and make good progress in it. It proves an invaluable means of teaching how to use the hands in absolute obedience to the will and the wits, and conversely it is a means of training will and wits to profitably direct the hands. In a word, it reaches the reform-school boy where he is and develops and trains his higher faculties in a way that is agreeable to him and with which he can and does healthily co-operate. Such a willing partnership between the boy and the school can hardly be compared with the old relationship between a forbidding prison-like institution and its sullen inmate.

While the Lyman School has nothing of the prison in its aspect or its methods, it is nevertheless a place of strict if not severe discipline. The boys are required to stand straight, to answer promptly, to step in line, to be busied at one task or another pretty much from early morning to night. They work, and they work hard, at household and farm labor, as well as in workshops, in schoolroom and in manual training classes.

The time of detention at Westborough can never be regarded as a holiday. Rather it is a period of strenuous exertion, calculated to send a boy out into the world inured to simple living and hard work. Certainly it will never tempt the slothful by offering a life of relaxation and ease.

A tangible outcome of the manual training teaching is visible in the recently completed barn, built entirely by boys' labor, under the direction of the engineer and two of the masters of the school. The timbers came in the rough, and were all planed and fitted together by boy labor. The building has a capacity for seventy-two cows, and is constructed according to the latest sanitary ideas.

A further improvement in way of buildings which is recommended is a central schoolhouse, where the school work, now carried on at a great disadvantage in the various family houses, can be concentrated. The trustees have long recognized the mistake of ever having tried to educate the boys according to family groups, and for several years past the strictly family system has been modified to the extent of sending some boys of each family to school in other households. This allows a certain amount of grading, but in many ways it is an awkward arrangement. A central school building would allow better schooling in every way, stimulating the boys by the keener competition of a larger group, allowing specialized and therefore more efficient teaching, and enabling the superintendent to have the schoolrooms under his own more immediate direction. Also it would enable him to meet the boys all together in a way that is now only occasionally possible. Outside of school hours, the boys would still eat and sleep and work and play in family groups, and thus it is believed that nothing valuable in the present system would be lost.

As before stated, all the boys have been committed to the school during minority. At Westborough a marking system is in use, under which a well-behaved boy can earn his release in fifteen months or less. Be the time longer or shorter,* the name of each boy, as he attains his honor grade, is presented to the trustees, who must decide whether he may safely go to his own home or whether his chance of well-doing will be

* The average time of detention of boys sent out for a first trial last year was twenty-one months.

greater in new and more favorable surroundings. In the consideration of this most difficult and critical question the trustees are aided by the superintendent's knowledge of the boy's character and by the two Visitors of the school, one or the other of whom has personally investigated the home of the boy in question, and who know, if the home is rejected, what other openings may be available. Many times, of course, the merits of a case are easily determined; but again the pros and cons are so complex that, without the fine shades of evidence such as the superintendent and the Visitors can furnish, discriminating action would be impossible.

In any case, whether the decision is that a boy shall go home or not, he remains in the custody of the school until he is twenty-one, and is subject to recall or even to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory for bad conduct. The period of probation is far more effective than formerly now that Visitors responsible to the trustees and who have made the boy's acquaintance in the school follow him out into the world and bridge over the dangerous step from the strict rule of the institution to a state of complete freedom.

The Visitors, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler and Mr. Asa F. Howe, have both shown themselves admirably qualified for the work in hand, — a work that demands at once sympathy, decision and infinite discrimination. Some boys, weak and only kept steady by compulsion, must be held sharply under the school authority; others need simply a watchful interest and readiness to act if difficulties arise; while others, having demonstrated their ability to stand alone, may best be left very much to their own devices.

A sharp watch is always necessary in behalf of boys bound out to farmers. Usually the farmer has agreed that, if the boy is satisfactory, besides being clothed and fed he shall be paid fifty dollars when he is eighteen, or a proportional part of this sum in case he leaves before his time expires. It is needless to say that many a farmer is ready to find a boy unsatisfactory as pay day draws near, or to put him off with a promise; and without the Visitor to enforce the boy's rights they would be too often little regarded. Formerly these bargains were loosely made and very imperfectly enforced; now within this year the sum of \$1,175.87 was collected by the Visitors in

behalf of 43* boys, and placed in bank to be paid over to them when they attain their majority.

The Visitors appear to have been uniformly welcomed by the boys, and parents have frequently expressed their gratitude for the help thus given them. In several cases when boys have been out of work and discouraged at their prospects in the city they have been glad to avail themselves of the Visitor's good offices to secure work upon a farm.

The report of the Superintendent of Visitation on page 94, gives the occupations of all the boys, no less than 508 in number, who were subject to visitation on Sept. 30, 1896, and gives also much other interesting information relative to this branch of the school's work. The number of visits recorded to probationers by the Visitors is 1,043, and the number of homes and places investigated 191; the number of visits by trustees is 74, and of investigations 15.

The activity of the visiting department and its value in the single matter of keeping the numbers to be maintained in the institution within anything approaching its capacity is shown by the following figures: —

1893-94, Released on probation,	114.	Returned, 33 †
1894-95, Released on probation (18 boarders),	188.	Returned, 60 †
1895-96, Released on probation (29 boarders),	212.	Returned, 87 †

It will be seen by the above figures that in spite of the large increase in the number of returns (necessarily resulting from the fact that runaways from their places and those who otherwise misbehave are looked up and recalled to the school more sharply than ever before) there has been a net gain in the number of boys cared for outside the institution; *i. e.*, the increase of placings this year exceeded that of two years ago by 98, and the increase of returns by 54, giving a net increase of placings over returns of 44, — a number sufficient to fill one family house and to almost half fill another.

As a result of fifteen months' experience, the trustees are emphatically of the opinion that no more important advance in

* Boys over 18 usually collect and spend their own wages while boys under 16 cannot earn more than board and lodging.

† These returns do not include runaways from the school who were brought back, or boys returned on transfer from the State Primary School.

reformatory work has been made in recent years than was inaugurated by the legislation authorizing the employment of these Visitors.*

The present law is defective, however, in that the Lyman School Visitors are unable to act in placing out boys until, in addition to their own investigations, an investigation has been made by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and a report of the same received at the school; also that probationer must in addition to school visitation be visited at least once a year by agents of the above State Board. The trustees recommend that these provisions, which are inapplicable to present conditions and involve a wholly unnecessary expenditure of public money, be so revised as to free the Lyman School Visitors from cumbersome restrictions and to allow the supervisory Board to exercise a wise discretion in its method of inspecting this branch of Lyman School work.

The branch school at Berlin has been open for only eleven months, and as its aims and methods are wholly different from those pursued at Westborough, it seems proper to describe this new departure with some detail. It grew out of the recognition that for some juvenile offenders institution training of any kind is unnecessary and therefore undesirable. With a boy of ten or twelve years old whose lawlessness presumably arises from the bad management or bad example of his parents or the seductions of life in the street, the trustees have long believed the best course would be to try whether new interests and the rule of a sensible woman whom he had never defied, as he has his mother, with impunity, would not suffice to bring the young rebel to terms. Accordingly when fifteen months ago on the closing of the State Primary School boys of from eight to twelve began flocking into Westborough, instead of seeking to erect another cottage there, the trustees began to board them out in carefully-selected farmers' families. Meanwhile it was felt to be undesirable to associate these young children even temporarily with the older boys, and as all the cottages at Westborough were so overcrowded that some new quarters were imperatively needed, the Berlin farm with its

* Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895.

substantial buildings was acquired * and set apart for the use of the younger class of children.

With the immediate object in view of fitting the boys placed at Berlin into families, its arrangements and methods are modelled as closely as possible on those of a natural household. The old-fashioned farmhouse itself has nothing of the formal aspect of an institution, and no attempt is made to hold the boys up to a rigid discipline; rather the motherly woman who is at the head of the establishment tries to get into the confidence of her little charges and to rule them as any wise mother rules her own children. She and the young farmer and his wife who help in the care of the boys live with them on the most informal terms; there is thus opportunity to pick out those who can safely be placed at board, while the more lawless ones can be somewhat tamed before being imposed upon a private household. It is gratifying to note how readily these rough little fellows yield to civilizing influences and become obedient and gentle, and ambitious to be counted worthy of trust. No doubt, however, the fact that Westborough, dreaded from the one night spent there all alone under lock and key, is known to be the fate of any persistently naughty boy, goes far to make severe discipline unnecessary at Berlin.

Of the 44 boys so far tried at Berlin, 3 were transferred back to Westborough on the ground that its discipline would be better suited to their individual needs, and 3 others were returned there from places; of these latter, one whose offence was slight will soon be tried in another place, while the rest will be required to earn their release as if they had been classified from the first at Westborough. It is intended that no boy who has misbehaved in a place shall ever go back to Berlin.

The way in which the discipline of Berlin and Westborough interact is illustrated in the case of a boy sent to the Lyman School by his widowed mother because he had gotten wholly beyond her control. After six months at Berlin he went out to a place with a full determination to rule his wilful ways; but with the first days of freedom his old wilfulness reasserted

* The Lyman fund was originally used to buy and fit up the Berlin property, the Governor concurring with the trustees that it would be injurious to these young children to defer making provision for them till the Legislature could act. Later when the Legislature met, the property was purchased by the State in behalf of the Lyman School.

itself, and the farmer wrote post haste to have the boy removed. He was removed,—but to solitary confinement at Westborough, and after five days was tried again in another place. There he has given satisfaction, and when he has continued to do well for a sufficient length of time he can go home and be a comfort to his mother. “If ever a boy was trying to get home, Fred is,” is the record given him by the farmer.

In the case of another boy the mere name of Westborough was efficacious: during a three-weeks stay at Berlin he had conceived a great affection for the young house master, and when placed out he kicked and screamed to go back. When given to understand, however, that if returned it would be to Westborough, not to Berlin, he concluded to be good where he was, and he soon grew contented and happy. When seen a few months later by one of the trustees, his talk was all of the interests of the farm and of the kindness of the young farmer. “He is real good, he gives us lots to eat and he lets us ride the horse and sometimes he takes us to the store and we helped him plow the field,” etc. This boy has miserable belongings, and he will probably live upon a farm until he is grown up.

The total number of boys boarded out since the experiment was initiated in August, 1895, or placed without board after a short stay at Berlin, is 47. Of these, there are now:—

Placed on probation with parents,	2
Placed on probation with relatives,	2
Self-supporting in a place,	5
Now at board,	28
Recalled to Westborough, and still there,	10
	<hr/>
	47

The causes of these returns are:—

An abnormal child,	2
Physical infirmity,	1
Simple laziness,	1
Laziness and untruthfulness,	1
Stealing,	1
Stealing and running away,	2
Generally depraved,	2

Two other boys, each returned twice for running away, are now again on trial.

Of the above 47 boys,* 25 have so far given no cause for anxiety nor been the subject of complaint; only 4 have been runaways, and they were all brought back to Westborough, 2 of them however to be soon given another trial. Only 7 others have as yet been guilty of any serious misconduct. But of course it will not be till a typical group of these children are grown up that one can pronounce with certainty as to the outcome of the boarding system.

The question of returning these children to their own homes on probation is one as to which the trustees can only feel their way. In the attempt to decide this and similar questions the trustees take pains not only to acquaint themselves with the individual children while in the school, but to visit them in their boarding-places and to follow them up personally when they go home.† In several cases before a child was sent back one of the trustees has formed the mother's acquaintance in the hope of securing her co-operation in the management of her boy.

* The following details as to individual children will illustrate their varying characters and fortunes:—

Tony used to be called a bad boy by the police; but his home, though poor, is respectable, and his heart is very tender toward his mother. He is a manly little fellow, and bore his homesickness like a hero. After six months at board he went home; he brought back his farming interests to the city, and takes great pride in the little garden he has planted in the front yard. His teacher says that he shuns all his former bad companions and that there is not a better boy in her school.

Georgie, ten years old, was a terror in his neighborhood; but four weeks at Berlin showed him to be a well-meaning, honest-hearted and particularly lovable child. He is now boarded with people who call him an unusually good boy and who will probably give him a permanent home.

Frank, whose father used to find him wholly unmanageable, has been an obedient and exceptionally good boy both in Berlin and in his boarding-place. As his home is respectable, it is to be hoped that when he gets older he may go back and have no more trouble.

Louis, after two months at board, was taken away because an uncle offered him a good home; but he and his caretaker had become so attached that both cried heartily at parting. "It seems as if I couldn't let that boy go," the farmer's wife exclaimed.

"Leander is my right-hand man," is the record of another little boarder whom the police had called "a dreadfully bad boy." He is home again now and it remains to be seen whether or not his old habits will reassert themselves.

Willie, with a very bad record at home, is now trusted with money to trade at the shop, and has never once betrayed his trust.

Benjy, however, cannot be taught to tell the truth, and he has stolen from his kind caretakers; but they forgave him, because he confessed with genuine penitence, and he promises he will never do such a mean thing again.

Tom and Georgie, the latter only ten years old, seemed both to be as bad as boys could be, and, showing no improvement after ten months at board, they were recalled to Westborough and will stay there for a considerable season.

† Besides the boarders who have gone home, 4 have gone direct from Berlin.

During the first months of the boarding experiment the expense was borne from the Lyman fund; since January, 1896, the expense has been met from an appropriation of \$3,000 granted for the purpose by the Legislature.* A slightly increased appropriation will be needed to carry on the work another year.

The total equipment at Berlin cost \$8,500; of this, \$5,250 was for the purchase of the property (there are some ninety acres of land in the estate) and \$3,250 for repairs and furnishings.† This is less than half what a new cottage at Westborough would have cost.

The running expenses of the Berlin farmhouse are inconsiderably greater than if the little family were located in a separate cottage on the grounds at Westborough. So far \$60 is the total spent for farm labor there, and the crops, planted, tended and harvested by boy labor, have been abundant. All the supplies not raised on the place are given out on requisition from the storeroom at Westborough the same as to the other cottages. Three officers are all that are needed at Berlin, the washing and most of the baking being done at Westborough. There is no question that, were the State called upon to make provision for this whole group of little boys, boarders included, in new quarters at Westborough or elsewhere, the expense would be very much heavier than under the present arrangement. The Berlin farmhouse is amply large for all probable demands upon it. The houses at Westborough, on the other hand, have remained overcrowded in spite of the relief granted by the Berlin annex and of the unprecedented number placed out, and it is possible that it may be necessary to ask for another cottage.

* The rates paid for the present boarders are:—

4 children, . . .	\$2.00 a week and clothing extra.
1 child, . . .	2.00 a week and clothing by caretaker.
1 child, . . .	7.00 a month and clothing extra.
17 children, . . .	1.50 a week and clothing extra.
5 children, . . .	1.00 a week during school term and clothing by caretaker.

All but 4 of the above are under thirteen years old, and 11 are under twelve. So far there has been no dearth of boarding-places, but places without payment for boys under thirteen are scarce.

† Many of these were bought from the old State Primary School property.

The Lyman School opened the year with 264 inmates and closed with 268, of whom 18 were at Berlin. The whole number of individuals in the school within the year was 458; the average number was 264. The number newly committed was 144 and the number placed out on probation 212, of whom 87 went to their own people, 96 to be self-supporting in places and 29 were boarded. The number returned to the school from their homes or places was 87, and 7 runaways were likewise returned. There were 8 transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names are upon the books of the school Sept. 30, 1896, as under twenty-one years of age is 985. Of these, 268 were in the school and 46 had been discharged as unfit subjects, returned to court as above the age limit when committed, placed in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, or died, leaving 671 outside the institution but still in its custody, of whom 508 are on probation and subject to the care of the Lyman School Visitors, while 163 have for all practical purposes passed beyond control. On pages 39-41 is an elaborate set of tables, showing, so far as possible, the moral condition of the above 671 boys. It is planned that hereafter comparative tables on these lines will be carried along from year to year. Fuller sets of statistics than ever before as to the inmates and the finances of the school will be found on pages 38-49 and 65-78.

The appropriations for the Lyman School were: for salaries and wages, \$27,000, for current expenses, \$40,000, — total, \$67,000 for the institution; to be expended outside the school, \$5,000 for visitation and \$3,000 for boarding. The expenditures in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, were \$63,793.48. Approximately \$2,500 of this appropriation was spent on boys outside the institution; *i. e.*, on outfits or other clothing, on railroad fares, etc. The per capita cost of the school was \$4.61; the per capita expense of visitation was about 17 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys under the care of the school either as inmates, probationers and boarders, was \$69,276.42, or approximately a per capita of \$1.76.

The comparison of the per capita of the school for the last six years shows :—

1891,	\$4 44	}	\$9 19
1892,	4 75		
1893,	4 31	}	9 06
1894,	4 75		
1895,	4 46	}	9 07
1896,	4 61		

By thus grouping the figures it is apparent that the per capita cost has fallen of late rather than risen. The average for six years is \$4.55. This is no doubt a high rate; but if the Lyman School shall succeed in reinstating a goodly number of sometime law-breakers as honest, law-abiding citizens, the money spent in bringing this result to pass will be amply repaid the Commonwealth.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

The purpose of this school is to secure for young offenders, whether reckless or simply misguided, a season of absence from temptation, and, that which is still more important, a year or more made up of well-filled days, each hour having its assigned duty, which is made, if possible, an absorbing occupation. Immediate recognition of good conduct is given, and frequent inducements to deserve such recognition are furnished; so that almost invariably the year in the school brings about cheerful acquiescence in its requirements, with an improved condition of health and intelligence.

The trustees fully understand the objection to bringing together, even in groups of twenty-five, girls who have had experience or at least a knowledge of evil from which girls better born and bred are sheltered. They would be very glad to find virtue enough in a girl's own home or in some other home to

secure her reformation without commitment to any institution. Unfortunately, the girl's own home is the very place from which she has been removed, and no other home can be secured for a girl who has been "idle, vicious or vagrant," until industry and other softening influences shall have replaced bad habits by good habits, and little by little developed in her some womanly instincts and capacity for earning her way by the domestic arts and labors.

There are in the Lancaster School five separate households, very carefully classified according to the character of the girls before commitment, and there is no promotion from one family to another and no association between these different groups of girls except as they sit beside one another in chapel, or meet, after having advanced to the roll of honor, at the occasional festivities, in which the officers kindly take part. Separation of one group from another is of the greatest importance in a school for the reformation of girls who are more often guilty of offences against good morals than of offences against person or property. While some of them have lost character, others have simply been in danger of so doing, having been arrested upon complaint of parent or guardian, in order to rescue them from bad companions outside, and the trustees appreciate the responsibility laid upon them to keep the more innocent from contamination by the more degraded.

The matron of each household consults with her assistants as well as with the superintendent as to the most suitable ways of disciplining, training and interesting the special group she has in charge; while the ultimate aim of all the officers is to bring the girls to a fresh stand-point, a broader outlook, a more sensible view and a purer ideal of the outside life to which they are soon to return, equipped with skill enough to earn an honest living.

The State Industrial School deals with three sets of girls: (1) those whose circumstances have been so discouraging as to account in great measure for their misconduct; (2) those whose innate tendency to evil and lack of interest in things good and pure would seem likely to set at naught any effort to bring about a real reformation of their lives; (3) those whose lack of intelligence is so marked as to render them incapable, if placed out, of ever protecting themselves, and

who must therefore be considered unfit subjects for a course of training the whole purpose of which is to prepare the pupils for earning their way where their work is in constant demand, in families out in the world. We have lately heard of a girl of defective intellect, from another institution, who before the age of twenty-six years had borne six illegitimate children. No course of training could avert from her such dangers nor secure the community from the unwelcome burden entailed upon it by her feeble-minded offspring. Seven girls, originally committed to the Lancaster School, defective in intellect as well as vicious in their tendencies, have spent more or less time in Tewksbury Almshouse this year, one of them being an epileptic, one becoming insane, one having borne and a second about to bear her second illegitimate child. There is no legal restraint which could hold such persons in the almshouse past their twenty-first birthday nor prevent a recurrence of their misconduct; they cannot be held responsible for their conduct because it is not in their power to behave otherwise when subjected to temptation; and, even if transferred to Sherborn Prison, they would be at large upon completion of minority. There is need of further legislation in their behalf. We do not refer to idiots, but to those who are at once feeble-minded and vicious.

We have mentioned the three sets of girls who come to the school. While the distinction is often quite marked, there has been found no key to character by which the magistrate, the State agent or the superintendent of the school can in every case decide in advance that for one girl there is hope; for another, no hope. The work of reclaiming young offenders is full of surprises, and must be undertaken with patient acceptance of its difficulties.

The gymnastic exercises in which the girls are now trained are such as are used in the public schools, and are giving to minds and bodies that are inert and undisciplined just the stimulus they need.

During the long illness and slow convalescence of the superintendent, her staff of officers carried on the school with a loyalty that is above all praise. Accustomed as they had been to assume the responsibility for their several households and to being accredited with the fruits of their thought and labor, they continued upon the same general lines which Mrs. Brackett had

laid down for and with them, the trustees lending a hand, but all agreeing that they could not fully carry out Mrs. Brackett's work, because they could not fully grasp her aims and methods. The officers of the visiting department of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have also exerted themselves to the utmost to help on the placing out of the girls who were candidates for places.

Two cases of hysterical temper have severely taxed the officers of the school, — one a girl of almshouse inheritance for generations, the other belonging to a family one member of which has just been committed to a hospital for the insane. The former has been much improved by the healthful out-of-door work under the care of Miss Morse, our invaluable assistant farmer, with whom groups of girls may be seen, daily, dropping seeds, weeding, cutting corn or gathering in fruits or vegetables. The other hysterical patient has learned to exert so much of self-control as to give hope for her future.

Among the triumphs of the year is to be counted that of a very intelligent girl over her own haughty, wilful disposition, until she has become so efficient as to fill a place in a family where she can begin to earn by housework the means necessary for carrying on her education.

If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, it is a good sign to find a girl on the way to her first place, saying to the Visitor, "Now the temptations will begin." Unfortunately, all does not rest with the girl herself. There are too often complicated conditions to be met; sometimes relatives who, through mistaken kindness or less good motives, will prevent the girl from carrying out the good resolutions she may have formed. Again, there are evil-minded men and women in every neighborhood, and occasionally, though rarely, some former schoolmate to lead her astray.

Sometimes there is lack of wise management on the part of the employer. As a rule, we find the mother of a well-ordered household glad of the opportunity to befriend the hired girl; but there are exceptions to this rule, some employers giving too much liberty, others forgetting that the hired girl needs young companions quite as much as her own daughter needed them when of the same age.

The trustees cannot sufficiently thank the Visitors, paid and

unpaid, for their willing help. Last year a young woman came to one of the trustees to ask for work for her husband, who had accidentally lost his steady employment. One could hardly recognize, in the fresh, healthy wife of a respectable working-man, the once troublesome girl over whom the Visitor had worked hard and of whom she had at one time almost despaired. A girl who is soon to receive her honorable discharge writes of her Visitor, who has lately died, "I should never imagine I should be so lonely without her. I almost forget, sometimes, that she is dead, and, before I think, will say to Auntie, 'I guess I will go to see Mrs. D.'"

It is the earnest wish of the trustees that, for the sake of the girls placed out from the Lancaster School, the system of local volunteer Visitors, initiated and developed under the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, may be long continued and so directed as to be kept in a state of highest efficiency. They believe that women of well-recognized position in their districts will always be found willing to devote a portion of their busy lives to helping these young strangers to win such respect and friendship as their conduct may deserve. These volunteers have in countless ways extended hospitality to the girls, letting them come to their houses on their days out, securing social and other privileges of the place and co-operating with their employers in managing them when indiscreet or otherwise troublesome. There is little danger that this good work will be overdone. Until a girl is well fitted into a new place she needs to feel that she has a friend within reach, and the Visitor should be glad of this opportunity to make acquaintance with the girl. Again, when social relations outside the family are developing, such a Visitor is especially needed, for she can incidentally gather information and quietly keep watch over the girl without danger of calling too much attention to her affairs; she can, through channels not open to an outsider, discover the dangers that lurk under cover of respectability among the people of her own town. From the first investigation of an application to the final decision whether or not a girl shall remain an inmate of the family, a good local Visitor has, for girls between fourteen and twenty-one years of age, advantages over any outside investigator. Meantime this local volunteer stands in need of warning and of criti-

cism, as well as of encouragement, until she becomes fully awake to the dangers and perplexities inseparable from such work. If earnest in her endeavor, she would surely welcome frank criticism and suggestion, brought to her own door by some one equally in earnest in this difficult enterprise, — the caring for other people's children. A volunteer, if invited to take part in such work, should be charged with full responsibility, and then held so strictly to her duty that whenever she may become preoccupied by other cares she may feel herself bound to lay her visiting aside. The development of the work of carrying these young girls safely through their minority will be found worthy of the best study by college graduates, among whom some of the best Visitors have already been found, while these new recruits should be trained to follow in the footsteps of our pioneers, and, like them, be ready to render the humblest, homeliest service whenever such may be needed to bring them into helpful relations to a lonesome girl, so that by force of sympathy and persistent moral strength they may help her to bear her homesickness, conquer her ill temper, stamp out her evil inclinations and become helpful as well as virtuous.

The trustees have, for the past four years, stated, in the following tables, the outcome of the State's efforts to reform the girls through this school and the visiting outside. While the figures vary from year to year, the proportion of girls who, at majority or other discharge from custody, are known from recent reports to have become honest and respectable, has varied from 62 per cent. to 72 per cent., or from two-thirds to somewhat less than three-quarters, while less than one-quarter are known to be behaving badly. This year 68 girls went out of the school's care, of whom 18 had been married and were behaving well, while 3 had married and behaved badly.

Of the twenty-four girls not married whose conduct was good at expiration of minority, one who had everything to contend against has come out a good, trusty girl, and is engaged to a reliable man; another has been adopted; and a third, a graduate from the High School, has been honorably discharged; while those who are simply earning their living by housework deserve much credit for self-control. Men and women who have a rich inheritance of worthy ancestry and the world be-

fore them can hardly understand the struggles of these young lives, with no background and very little outlook.

STATISTICS.

	Sept. 30.					
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	365	384
These girls were distributed as follows:—						

I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111	129
At board in families,	—	—	—	—	—	5
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women or House of Correction,	—	—	—	—	—	1
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2	9
This year,	4	1	4	7	10	6
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6	17
Total still supported by the State,	99	91	125	145	129	167

II. — NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238	217
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21	20
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217	197

Distributed as follows:—

With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47	36
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120	120
At work elsewhere,	1	—	—	1	—	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	—	—	7	11	11	8
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39	33
Total,	159	177	171	190	217	198

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	365*	384
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	86	—
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	58	—
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	6	—
Died,	2	—	—	—	2	—
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67†	—
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	19	—

* Two names had appeared twice on last year's list, now corrected.

† One discharged because recommitted by court.

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy

has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Recalled to the school during the year :—					
For bad conduct,	8	16	10	17	23
For no serious fault,	49	48	60	48	55
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out,	6	19	13	16	12
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again,	—	2	9	4	5
For illness or change of place, not implying misconduct,	32	17	31	24	34
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work, . . .	10	5	—	3	2
To prepare wedding outfit,	—	3	1	—	—
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing, . .	—	2	—	—	—
From State almshouse hospital, . . .	—	—	4	1	2
	57	64	70	65	78

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.					
<i>I. No longer in Care of the State :—</i>					
Attained majority, conduct good,	25	29	28	39	41
Died, conduct good,	2	—	—	—	2
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1	—	2	4
	27	30	28	41	47
<i>II. In Care of the State, but no longer maintained at Public Expense :—</i>					
Married, conduct good at last accounts, . .	26	31	25	39	25
On probation with friends,	27	28	36	35	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119
At work elsewhere,	—	—	1	—	1
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework, . .	1	7	11	10	8
	171	168	184	204	188
Total honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212	245	235
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
<i>I. Had attained Majority :—</i>					
Married,	—	—	3	1	5
Unmarried,	—	—	1	5	11*
	7	6	4	6	16

* Including one recommitted by court and therefore discharged from list.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT, ETC.—CONCLUDED.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
II. Still in Care of the State, being under Twenty-one Years of Age:—					
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7	15
In almshouse, conduct had been bad, . . .	2	4	4	10	8
Married, conduct bad or doubtful, . . .	7	3	5	3	3
With friends, conduct bad,	—	—	—	7	1
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39	49
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. Had attained Majority, married, . . .	4	1	4	—	—
II. Had attained Majority, unmarried, . .	—	7	—	6	1
III. At Large, not yet Twenty-one, . . .	14	17	18	20	20
IV. Married,	—	—	—	—	5
	18	25	22	26	26
D.—REMAINDER.					
I. In State Industrial School through year, .	23	15	36	31	35
II. Recalled for illness or change of place, .	8	3	3	7	5
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane, .	1	3	4	3	4
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	—	—	1	2	1
V. Defective intellect and irresponsible, . .	—	—	—	—	1
VI. In institutions not penal nor for fault, . .	—	—	—	—	6
VII. At board in families,	—	—	—	—	3
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43	55
Grand total,	272	283	313	353	365

Conduct of 67 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year:—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9	19
Unmarried, good at last accounts, . . .	9	—	13	30	22
Died, good at last accounts,	2	—	—	—	2
Discharged, good at last accounts, . . .	—	1	1	2*	4
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72 %	30 or 63 %	26 or 68 %	41 or 71 %	47 or 69 %
Had been bad, now living respectably,	—	—	3 or 8 %	—	—
Runaways or conduct unknown,	4 or 10 %	8 or 17 %	4 or 11 %	6 or 10 %	5 or 7 %
Bad,	7 or 18 %	5 or 11 %	4 or 11 %	6† or 10 %	13‡ or 17 %
Discharged, unfit subject,	1	2 or 4 %	1 or 2 %	1 or .02 %	1 or 1 %
Feeble-minded,	—	—	—	3 or .05 %	1 or 1 %
Insane,	—	—	—	1 or .02 %	—
Caring for illegitimate child,	—	2 or 4 %	—	—	—
Total out of custody,	39	47	38	58	67

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

‡ Including one recommitted by court and one runaway.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866,	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876,	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890,	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891,	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892,	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893,	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894,	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895,	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896,	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049

Among the commitments to the school are a few children, in some cases as young as eight years old, who are very properly sent there because their vicious experiences have made them a danger to other children, yet who often readily respond to the reformatory influences of the school and become fit for placing, and whom it is desirable to place out as soon as their minds are sufficiently purified. It was to meet the needs of such cases that an appropriation of \$500 was asked last year, because unless boarded out these children might have to be kept in the school until they grew old enough or competent enough to earn their way at housework. Last summer two promising little girls of eleven were placed at board for \$2 a week and another of thirteen for \$1 during school term, and with all these the boarding experiment is succeeding admirably. Two older girls, one a deaf mute and the other of somewhat defective intellect, are also at board, but these do not seem to be profiting by the advantages of family life, and the trustees may decide to place them in almshouses. A small appropriation will be asked to carry on the boarding out work.

The farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres has yielded large crops of hay, vegetables and fruits. The families have thus been supplied with an abundance of fresh farm products.

By the careful utilization of domestic fertilizers and by additional purchase, the tilled land is being brought into a higher state of productiveness.

The test of a year has shown that the new reservoir can be relied upon for an abundance of water for all needed purposes.

As asked for in our report of last year, \$2,060 was granted for the extension of facilities for protection from fire. Additional hydrants have been provided and a hose house has been built, where a hose carriage and needed appliances for putting out fires are quickly available in case of alarm.

The \$900 voted for a piggery has furnished a healthful domicile for our large swine family.

The improvement of the sewage disposal of the school has been the subject of much thoughtful attention. With the kind advice of officers of the State Board of Health, satisfactory arrangements have been made.

The average number of girls in the school was 120. The appropriation for salaries and expenses was \$27,775. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, has been \$26,049.86 and the average number 120, making a gross per capita cost of \$4.17. Deducting \$580.20, which was paid into the State treasury, the net per capita cost was \$4.08.

During the past twelve months an unusually large number of girls has been committed to this school, 86, nearly three times the number committed in 1880. Overcrowding is a serious hindrance to good work in such an institution, and it is possible that another cottage may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*

H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.

CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTON.

SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1895.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$1,211 99
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Clinton National Bank, money borrowed,	5,000 00
Dec.	27.	State tax refunded,	81 11
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1896.			
Jan.	1.	Clinton National Bank, money borrowed,	3,250 00
	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
	22.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Aug.	14.	Received from State Treasurer,	8,331 15
			<hr/>
			\$19,340 25

1895.		CR.	
Oct.	1.	Paid for Berlin Farm,	\$5,000 00
		Paid Wm. Bassett, surveying and making deed,	15 00
		Agent's commission,	250 00
	21.	John H. Cummings,	15 09
	24.	Board of boys,	149 45
	30.	National Manufacturing Company,	12 00
Nov.	16.	Board of boy	9 00
Dec.	3.	Recording deed,	1 00
1896.			
Jan.	6.	Board of boys,	409 72
		Skates for boys,	51 00
		Sleds for boys,	10 13
	11.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	2,318 25
			<hr/>

Amount carried forward, \$8,240 64

Amount brought forward, \$8,240 64

1896.

Mar. 18.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	. . . . .	719 71
April 29.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	. . . . .	22 00
June 27.	Independence Day,	. . . . .	50 00
Aug. 14.	Paid Clinton National Bank,	. . . . .	8,563 72
24.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	. . . . .	26 00
Sept. 16.	Silver medal,	. . . . .	6 00
	Balance forward,	. . . . .	1,712 18

\$19,340 25

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1895.

DR.

Oct. 1.	Balance former account,	. . . . .	\$291 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00

1896.

April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00

\$327 93

CR.

Balance forward,	\$327 93
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SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1895.

DR.

Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	. . . . .	\$133 01
Oct. 2.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	. . . . .	26 00
Dec. 27.	State tax refunded,	16 14

1896.

April 1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
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\$201 15

23 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

1895.	CR.	
Dec. 13. Christmas,	.	\$30 00
1896.		
Mar. 20. Dr. O'Callaghan,	.	50 00
May 8. Help to girl,	.	11 43
June 27. Independence Day,	.	30 00
Balance forward,	.	79 72
		<hr/>
		\$201 15

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1895.	DR.	
Nov. 4. Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	.	\$40 40

1895.	CR.	
Nov. 4. Mrs. L. L. Brackett for best girls,	.	\$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$14,300 00	\$23,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony Railroad bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,280 82	1,280 82
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,301 10	1,301 10
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,275 94	1,275 94
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,148 68	1,148 68
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,253 22	1,253 22
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Sav-		
ings,	1,246 86	1,246 86
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,255 72	1,255 72
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,247 75	1,247 75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$45,046 41	\$57,896 41

	Par Value.	Market Value.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$45,046 41	\$57,896 41
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,240 94	1,240 94
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	541 20	541 20
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	541 20	541 20
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	540 47	540 47
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	1,712 18	1,712 18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$50,704 82	\$63,554 82

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	623 03	623 03
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	327 93	327 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,550 96	\$2,150 96

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	\$1,300 00	\$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	79 72	79 72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,379 72	\$1,379 72

SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

C. P. WORCESTER.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

1895-96.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The average number present for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, has been 7 per cent. greater than that for the preceding year. While the number of newcomers is not so great as last year by 21, yet the total for the two years, 311, is largely in excess of any other two consecutive years for a long time. Leaving out of account boys boarded, the number released to parents and to approved homes is 8 per cent. greater than last year and 40 per cent. greater than the average of five preceding years.

The average time spent in the school by those placed on probation, exclusive of boarded-out boys and those who have been tried on probation once before, is $21\frac{1}{4}$ months. The boarded-out boys spent an average of 4.4 months in the school.

The percentage of boys recalled to the school from place has been considerably larger than in former years. This undoubtedly is due in some measure to an increase in the rate of placing out, but the main cause is a more active and vigorous discipline exercised over these probationers, a discipline rendered possible by the recent legislation. Seventy-four individuals were brought back from probation. In 2 cases the offence was so serious that the culprits were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory; in 35 cases the conduct was bad enough so that they are still detained in the school; 2 were placed out again after a few weeks' detention; and for the remaining 35 the cause of recall was of such a nature that they were speedily placed out again.

The work of visitation has been ably conducted and its results have been highly gratifying. Its relation to the internal work of the school has been eminently satisfactory. The Visitors have established an acquaintance with the boys previous to placing out which has not only been very helpful in fitting the boy to his place, but important in maintaining an influence over him until he has become settled in his new surroundings.

The current of life within the institution itself has been full and buoyant. Every department has seemed vigorous and successful.

The subjoined reports of the heads of the various departments speak for themselves. The corps of officers and teachers have worked together harmoniously and enthusiastically. The swing of the school-room work has been fuller and stronger than ever. The manual training has reached nearly every boy capable of taking the course with profit, who had not had it previously. A larger number than ever before have been employed on labor about the institution, for the accomplishment of which skilled mechanics have usually been called in. Nearly all repairs and betterments have been made wholly or in large part by the labor and skill of boys, under direction of officers of the cottages to which the boys respectively belong. In addition, a large hay and cow barn has been erected and completed, above the foundations, by boy carpenters under similar direction. It may fairly be said that the needs of the institution are being used as far as possible to serve the ends of education, and nothing by the doing of which a boy can be rendered more skilful and capable is turned over to hired mechanics.

The new primary department at Berlin has now been open for eleven months. Only boys under thirteen years of age are placed there. Such a boy upon arrival at the school is examined, his history noted, and then he is taken with the least possible delay to the Berlin farmhouse. In no way does the boy come in contact with the boys or the life in the main institution. Aside from the fact that the distance precludes daily visits of the superintendent, and that therefore greater responsibility must be laid upon the cottage officers, this department is treated the same as any other cottage of the school. The officers consist of a manager and teacher, who is a woman, a man who is farmer and assistant to the manager, and a housekeeper. A telephone plant is about to be installed, connecting the cottage with the superintendent's office, thus obviating much of the present inconvenience due to distance. This widely separated family has this great advantage, that the younger boys committed to the care of the school may be there quietly and discriminatingly observed without contact with older boys, and those who seem of proper disposition may early be placed in some good family in the country, or, in case of unfavorable development, the boy returned to the main school for more rigid and thorough discipline. Forty-four boys have thus been treated, and it has been found necessary to return only 6 to the main school at Westborough. I subjoin the reports of the cottage manager and of the farmer, which will give additional details.

The question most frequently asked of me by those whose interest in the work is greater than their knowledge of it is, "What part of these boys do you really reform?" and my uniform reply is, "I don't know." Reformation is like education, in that we can judge

of it only indirectly by its apparent effects of available power in the individual. Our public schools give a deal of instruction, but education is quite another question. With the acquisition of knowledge usually comes mental power in varied degrees, and not necessarily at all in proportion to the amount of knowledge crammed in.

The boys of the Lyman School are plied with every incentive which the combined ingenuity of its corps of workers can devise to induce normal will activity and the building up of correct ideals; the mind is stimulated, the hand trained, the waking hours filled literally full with useful activity of mind and body, and withal a persistent effort is made to carry forward this activity until it results in fixed habits of mind and body. Now, to what extent this reform process is mechanical and perfunctory can no more be determined by present conduct than mental power can be determined by a written examination in arithmetic or geography, or spiritual regeneration by public profession. Table No. 3, on p. 39, shows interesting facts; but I should hesitate to accept deductions based upon its percentages as of any great significance bearing upon the degree or kind of reformatory work done. When I read that 476 boys out of 670 are doing well, that 50 are lost sight of, while so many have gone behind the bars, I am thankful the record is no worse. When I read that, of boys who have been out two years, 63 per cent. are doing well and of those completing their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896, 46 per cent. only are doing well, I recall that when eighteen years old the boy understands that he has wider liberties and I expect some to abuse them, and not until the youngster has passed through this trying period of adolescence and shown an incorrigible disposition to be an Ishmaelite, am I disposed to count him out of the list of potentially reformed.

When it is seen, that out of the 144 boys committed this year, over one-third had intemperate parents, that two-thirds and more had been devoted to the deadening cigarette, that more than one-half had lost one or both parents or the parents had separated, that one-third came from families out of which some members had a police record, and add to this that over half were idle when they got into trouble, do you wonder that they are here, and will you wonder, when a year or two hence, they try again the freedom of our American society, if a large number, in spite of their training here, fail to win the approbation of their neighbors and employers?

That the most serious want of Lyman School is a central school building, is a conviction rendered only stronger by the lapse of another year. The teaching force cannot be used economically with the present system of cottage school-rooms, and it compels the maintaining of a larger teaching force than is necessary. The attempt to main-

tain a graded system necessitates the breaking up of the boys of each cottage into several groups, to go to as many different cottages to find their proper grade; and this wastes valuable time, which must be robbed from their already too brief school hours or from the coveted short recreation period. Neither superintendent nor principal can render the efficient service to the schools which he ought, because of the loss of time and strength in going from one school-room to another, and also because of the impossibility of regrouping the boys of like grade occupying widely separated recitation rooms. It is precisely like trying to run a graded school with the class rooms half a mile apart. It is an arrangement neither business-like nor sensible. If I were running the school as a business enterprise, I should regard such a disposition of my forces as extravagant and absurd. Whatever cogency an argument for cottage school-rooms may have once possessed has been overcome by the change wrought in conditions by the work of the past eight years. Over and above the benefit to the purely educational work of the school by the proposed change, the discontinuance of the cottage school-rooms would add a most valuable auxiliary to the cottage life in the shape of a family sitting room for the boys. No such thing now exists. Boys cannot be taught to be home keepers and home lovers without learning how to use and enjoy in a suitable manner an hour that is not devoted to appointed tasks and duties; and if such a thing is not taught here, one of the safeguards to their future is neglected, and the door of their future home left a little wider open toward the saloon.

A gymnasium and playroom, however excellent for their purpose, carry no suggestion of a home sitting room, where the family gather for a little while every day to enjoy what each likes best, — reading or music or games or conversation. A school-room with its paraphernalia and associations is not calculated to leave any ideal in the boy's mind by which to guide his notion of home building by and by. If these cottages are not to be models, so far as the successful conduct of them will permit, of a home toward the possession of which the boy may aspire when he becomes a man, they signally fail at a vital point by neglecting the boy's social education.

The so-called cottage or family plan in vogue in most reform schools in the United States is too much like a collection of small institutions on a somewhat modified plan of the old congregate school. This is not the fault of the so-called family idea, but of a failure to grasp its essential meaning, and devise a feasible plan of carrying it out acceptable to the tax payer. The sitting room is an appliance in the right direction, and when the size of the cottage is reduced to a capacity for twelve boys under two cottage officers only, and with separate sleeping rooms for the boys, we shall be a good

deal farther on the road towards the ideal institution family than we are now ; and the running of an institution so organized need not be greatly, if at all, in excess of the expense of conducting the Lyman School at present.

It may be deemed necessary, in view of the increase of the size of the school, to ask that another cottage be erected ; but I should much prefer considerable discomfort from overcrowding to longer going without so necessary an adjunct to the efficiency of the school as the central school building would be.

The subjoined tables of statistics will be found to be somewhat enlarged from former years, and it is hoped by so much improved.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1895,	264
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	144
Returned from places,	73
Recommitted,	2
Runaways recaptured,	7
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	12
Returned from State Almshouse,	1
	<u>239</u>
Whole number in the school during the year,	*503
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	87
On probation to others,	96
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	8
Returned to court (over age),	6
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
Runaways,	7
Boarded out,	29
To hospital, State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	1
	<u>235</u>
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	268

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	13	10	267.16
November,	13	9	269.00
December,	16	5	271.67
January,	17	29	270.93
February,	16	15	273.20
March,	23	23	270.87
April,	18	33	257.20

* This number represents 458 individuals.

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
May,	15	30	243.51
June,	25	12	248.20
July,	32	18	262.67
August,	33	25	272.83
September,	18	26	268.06
Totals,	239	235	264.61

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of all Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1896.

In the school,	268
Released from the school, but still subject to its control:—	
With parents (220 known to be self-supporting),	287
With others, all self-supporting,	132
For themselves, self-supporting,	38
At board,	28
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	23
	508
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control:—	
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	18
Previously,	32
	50
Released to go out of State,	14
Left the State,	13
In United States Navy,	1
In United States Infantry,	1
In State Almshouse,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent this year and in former years),	*83
	163

* Only 33 of these are now in the reformatory (3 of them on a second term); the remaining 50 have been released on ticket of leave, of whom 14 were recently known to be doing well, 1 is known to have gone to States Prison, 1 to Joliet Prison, Illinois, while nothing recent, i. e., within six months, is known of 34.

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school:—

Returned to court as over the age limit,	13
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	11
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4
Dead (this year, 5; previously, 11),	16
	<hr/>
	46
	<hr/>
	985

*B. Showing Condition by Ages of all Boys outside the School, but
Subject to its Custody.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1896:—

Doing well,	476 or 71 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	106 or 16 per cent.
Out of State,	29 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	50 or 8 per cent.
	<hr/>
Total,	670

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more:—

Doing well,	334 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 1½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	97 or 19 per cent.
Out of State,	26 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	42 or 8½ per cent.
	<hr/>
Total,	508

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more:—

Doing well,	254 or 63 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	80 or 20 per cent.
Out of State,	21 or 5½ per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	35 or 9 per cent.
	<hr/>
Total,	399

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their
nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (114, or 96 per cent., have been out
two years or more):—

Doing well,	72 or 61½ per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	31 or 26 per cent.
Out of State,	3 or 2½ per cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	8 or 6½ per cent.
	<hr/>
Total,	118

TABLE NO. 3—*Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (91 of whom, or 96 per cent., have been out three years or more):—

Doing well,	45 or 47 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	27 or 29 per cent.
Out of State,	7 or 7½ per cent
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	13 or 14½ per cent

Total, 94

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896 (all have been out three years or more):—

Doing well,	54 or 46 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	41 or 35 per cent.
Released to go out of the State,	2 or 1½ per cent.

Lost track of,

Doing well at last accounts, 11

Not doing well, 6

17 or 14 per cent.

Total, 118

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school, 1,043

Visits made by trustees, 74

1,117

Of the 1,117 visits, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years old, 828 visits to boys under eighteen years old.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year, 625

Investigations of homes by agents of the school, 165

Investigations of homes by trustees, 2

167

Investigations of places by agents of the school, 26

Investigations of places by trustees, 13

39

\$1,175.87 have been collected for the accounts of 43 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and Previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	55	56
Berkshire,	2	242	244
Bristol,	16	626	642
Dukes,	1	16	17
Essex,	23	1,090	1,113
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	4	435	439
Hampshire,	—	86	86
Middlesex,	48	1,269	1,317
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	4	461	465
Plymouth,	3	135	138
Suffolk,	25	1,468	1,493
Worcester,	17	784	801
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	13
Mothers born in United States,	14
Fathers foreign born,	8
Mothers foreign born,	6
Both parents born in United States,	27
Both parents foreign born,	51
Unknown,	34
One parent unknown,	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40
Per cent. unknown,	32

TABLE No. 5 — *Concluded.**Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.*

Born in United States,	115
Foreign born (14 in Canada),	29
Unknown,	—
Total,	144

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Fathers born in United States, . . .	12	29	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13
Mothers born in United States, . . .	7	32	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14
Fathers foreign born,	8	63	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8
Mothers foreign born,	13	58	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6
Both parents born in United States, .	15	20	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27
Both parents foreign born,	43	48	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51
Unknown,	25	13	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34
One parent unknown,	—	—	—	—	8	16	19	20	25	23
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	23	29	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . . .	52	64	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40
Per cent. unknown,	25	9	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Born in the United States,	80	89	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115
Foreign born,	13	10	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29
Unknown,	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	66
municipal court,	19
police court,	44
superior court,	4
trial justices,	10
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Total,	144

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	120	120
Nine,	1	235	236
Ten,	6	459	465
Eleven,	15	672	687
Twelve,	22	926	948
Thirteen,	35	1,222	1,257
Fourteen,	58	1,349	1,407
Fifteen,	4	956	960
Sixteen,	3	528	531
Seventeen,	5	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

Average age of boys committed, 13.63.

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 144 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	75
no parents,	10
father,	31
mother,	27
step-father,	13
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	52
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	11
parents separated,	15
attended church,	139
never attended church,	3
never attended school,	—
not attended school within one year,	24
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	6
been arrested before,	81
been inmates of other institutions,	29
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	100
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	19
Were idle,	85
Were attending school,	39
Could not read or write,	5
Parents owning residence,	15
Members of the family had been arrested,	52

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 228 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.*

3 months or less, 30	1 year 1 month, 1
4 months, 5	1 year 2 months, 2
5 months, 5	1 year 3 months, 5
6 months, 7	1 year 4 months, 4
7 months, 2	1 year 5 months, 8
8 months, 1	1 year 6 months, 21
9 months, 6	1 year 7 months, 12
10 months, 3	1 year 8 months, 10
11 months, 3	1 year 9 months, 13
1 year, 1	1 year 10 months, 11

* This includes all who have left the institution, either on transfer to another institution, on return to court or otherwise, as well as on probation.

TABLE NO. 9 — *Concluded.*

1 year 11 months, 10	3 years 1 month, —
2 years, 8	3 years 2 months, 1
2 years 1 month, 9	3 years 3 months, 1
2 years 2 months, 11	3 years 4 months, 2
2 years 3 months, 6	3 years 5 months, 2
2 years 4 months, 6	3 years 6 months, 2
2 years 5 months, 1	3 years 7 months, 1
2 years 6 months, 2	3 years 8 months, —
2 years 7 months, 3	3 years 9 months, 1
2 years 8 months, 3	3 years 10 months, 3
2 years 9 months, 2	3 years 11 months, 1
2 years 10 months, —	4 years or more, 1
2 years 11 months, —	
3 years, 2	Total, 228

Average time spent in the institution, 18.03 months.

Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, 4.09 months.

Average time spent in the institution of probationers not
boarded, released for the first time, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Number of New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Com- mitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.*
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75†
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188‡	28†
1895-96,	264.61	144	83	212§	16
Average for ten years, .	193.95	124.5	44.6	121.8	25.5

* This includes boys transferred to any other institution, returned to court, discharged as unfit subjects, runaways, etc.

† The large number these two years was due to the fact that numbers of young boys were transferred to the State Primary School.

‡ Eighteen of these were boarded.

§ Twenty-nine of these were boarded.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
October, . .	17	4	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10
November, . .	8	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6
December, . .	2	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11
January, . .	7	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9
February, . .	4	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7
March, . .	4	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15
April, . .	8	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10
May, . .	7	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9
June, . .	5	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13
July, . .	6	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23
August, . .	15	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23
September, . .	10	16	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8
Totals, . .	93	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	3
Breaking, entering and larceny,	32
Burglary and larceny,	2
Larceny,	63
Embezzlement of bicycle,	1
Stubbornness,	30
Burning,	3
Setting fires,	3
Vagrancy,	7
Total,	144

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1887, 15.56	1892, 15.63
1888, 14.96	1893, 14.81
1889, 15.17	1894, 14.94
1890, 15.1	1895, 15.49
1891, 15.48	1896, 15.17

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1887, 17.82 months.	1892, 22.1 months.
1888, 17.58 months.	1893, 19.4 months.
1889, 17.3 months.	1894, 16.95 months.
1890, 18.38 months.	1895, 21.17 months.
1891, 22.6 months.	1896, 18.03 months.*

* Shorter average is due to the number of young boys boarded out.

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for Past Ten Years.

1887, 13.56	1892, 13.73
1888, 12.92	1893, 13.39
1889, 13.07	1894, 13.87
1890, 13.15	1895, 13.44
1891, 13.89	1896, 13.63

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1887, 27	1892, 30
1888, 34	1893, 35
1889, 20	1894, 33
1890, 14	1895, 60
1891, 21	1896, 87

TABLE No. 14.

Report of the Sewing Room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	126	Aprons,	29
Coverings,	6	Awnings,	6
Coats,	52	Blankets,	6
Dusters,	29	Braces,	96
Dish towels,	71	Bands on hats,	30
Holders,	22	Caps,	40
Napkins,	197	Coats,	100
Night shirts,	2	Curtains,	1
Mattresses,	24	Drawers,	3
Pillow ticks,	19	Draughted patterns,	6
Pantaloon,	661	Flags,	2
Pillow slips,	297	Horse blankets,	2
Spreads,	3	Jackets,	20
Strips for labels,	40	Mittens,	5
Sheets,	355	Mattresses,	3
Shirts,	1,155	Napkins,	46
Table cloths,	73	Pantaloon,	533
Towels,	297	Pillow slips,	72
White aprons,	5	Sheets,	80
White jackets,	21	Shirts,	425
	3,455	Spreads,	3
		Slippers,	12
		Table cloths,	21
		Towels,	15
			1,556

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	5.38
Number of different boys employed,	14*

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Number of pieces washed,	262,650
Number of pieces ironed,	203,061
Number of pieces starched,	21,358
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	34.7
Number of different boys employed,	108*

* As this work is not educational, no boy is so employed exclusively.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.

It has been said that it is easier to wear an old coat than a new one, because it becomes adjusted to the form of the person. So, many teachers prefer to follow along in well-beaten paths rather than to attempt any new line of work. However, I have not found this to be the case with our efficient corps of teachers. On the contrary, they have always seemed ready cheerfully to undertake any change of subject, to make use of improved methods of teaching, and to adopt any system which tends to stimulate the boys to greater effort, to higher ambitions and to loftier, nobler purposes. Hence, although the same subjects as of the preceding year have been pursued, they have not become threadbare; for each teacher has "adopted, adapted and used with skilful individuality the best methods that the profession has developed in the matter of instruction." As a result, in every department of the school work a very commendable spirit has been manifested on the part of the boys; there have been increased interest and more earnest work, followed by far greater advancement than in previous years. Especially is this true of the higher classes, showing that as the mind is trained the memory is strengthened, and the power to comprehend language and grasp thoughts is greatly increased. At the close of the school year forty boys were prepared for promotion to the Advanced A Class, — the largest number in that class at any time since I have been connected with the school.

We are encouraged and cheered at times by the fact that some of the boys, but recently inmates of our school, have done so well since they went from here. One, who was considered by no means a *bright, good* boy, has continued his studies till he is now attending a high school, and has an ambition to prepare for the legal profession. Another, on returning to his home in Boston, at once entered the Latin school. During the last few months of his stay here he was directed in the study of Latin so that he pursued it during play hours, and, with an occasional recitation and frequent criticisms of his written work, he made fair progress. This instruction and its value to him he appreciated sufficiently to send a letter of thanks soon after he

entered the Latin school. He also expressed his intention of taking a college course in the future. Though these cases represent only a minority, yet all such stimulate us to redouble our efforts to lead those under our care in right paths, to instil into their minds loftier ambitions, to broaden their mental horizon and to teach them lessons of good morals and purity, having full confidence that the foundation work begun here will bear much good fruit in the future.

Even greater effort than heretofore has been made to teach the boys to read intelligently, and to interest them in books containing useful, ennobling thoughts expressed in choice language. The fact that many boys who enter the school cannot read at all, or but very poorly, renders it extremely difficult for them, in their comparatively short stay here, to learn to read well. Their vocabulary, except of street jargon, is very limited; so that only those engaged in this work can appreciate the difficulties with which both boy and teacher have to contend.

The enthusiasm of the boys in the study of insects has not seemed to wane in the least during the past year. Many specimens have been added to the already large collection made and mounted.

The interest in drawing has seemed rather to increase than to diminish. This has been noticed especially in the color work and original designing. One has said that "Picturing is one of the simplest expressions of the imagination, and the exercise of imagination lies at the root of all our intelligence and our creative arts." Believing this, we aim to give the boys perfect freedom in illustrating and designing, while *we* simply *guide* them in the exercise of the imaginative faculty.

The specimens of penmanship shown at the close of the year were very creditable, convincing me that each boy had striven to improve.

As usual, we have observed the various holidays of the year with appropriate exercises, which in every instance have been educational in their character, and the boys have entered into them with a zest beyond our expectations.

During the greater part of the year literary and musical exercises were rendered in the chapel every Wednesday evening, which proved very profitable and pleasant to the members of the school. So great was their enthusiasm that every boy was desirous to take some part, and each week they gladly memorized some selection given and recited it in concert. In addition, about one hundred and fifty selections were committed and recited by as many different persons. These were all of a nature to aid greatly in moulding the thinking and reading of subsequent life and be helpful in the formation of character. Of these fully a hundred were "adapted to the awakening and strengthening of a deep and lasting love of country and an enthusiastic devotion to American institutions." Many of the officers

also kindly took part in these exercises, thus increasing the interest and teaching the boys by example.

Of the number, 144, committed to the school the past year, 2 could hardly speak or understand English, 3 could not read and 5 could neither read nor write; while 42 entered the D Class, 42 the C, 41 the B, 14 the A and 5 the Advanced A Class.

While we have not accomplished all that we wished, yet we believe that some advancement has been made in the right direction, and that the future will reveal results for which, in our weak faith, we hardly dare hope. We can only sow the seed, water and tend carefully; God must give the increase.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

One thousand and sixteen names have been enrolled in the Sloyd record books since its introduction seven years ago. Counting the boys admitted since, and those in the school at the time Sloyd was introduced, I find 1,109 boys. Allowing for 44 that have gone to the primary department at Berlin the past year, and as many more new boys who have not been in the school long enough, besides a few incapable ones, it will be seen that almost every boy who has attended Lyman School has had the opportunity for this training.

The plan of the past year has been similar to that of the previous year. Working drawings have preceded the Sloyd work, and so helpful are they that the boys prefer to make their own drawings rather than to work from dictated directions. After the drawing has been made, only a glance now and then is necessary to give the boy a perfect understanding of the successive steps. There have been 412 two-hour lessons given; 149 boys have been in attendance and 48 are in the room at the present time.

One boy completed the entire course, and made seven pieces of extra work, among which was a small table; 65 completed twenty-seven of the thirty-one models and 21 finished twenty-five of the same total. Of the remaining 14 boys, 4 went away, 6 lost the class by reason of sickness, 1 from inability, 1 transferred to another department and 2 had had the work before coming to the school.

During the year not a boy belonging to the Sloyd classes has attempted to escape from the school.

I still believe individual instruction yields the best results; but "greatest good to greatest numbers" calls for class work here, and my individual work is carried on in any spare moment as I go about the room. In testing a class of 50 who had no instructions as to the proper position of the hand for grasping the knife to whittle, only 5 grasped the knife correctly, binding the thumb over the fingers, thus showing the very limited knowledge of tools the boys have with which to begin. The course involves the use of 47 tools and represents 72 different exercises.

The exercises of Sloyd are so varied that mental activity upon the part of the boy is always required. If he relaxes his care, he soon awakens to find his plans marred, and the model bearing his mental image and reflecting it so vividly that he cannot avoid the object lesson about himself. Again, if a boy has drawn a coat hanger, and, by using forethought, carries out his plan, he realizes that he has a power within himself which gives birth to hope and courage for the future. Thus the hand training becomes intellectual training, teaching the boy how to think.

Those boys who have never been taught obedience find difficulty with Sloyd, but gradually yield to its demands.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,
Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Since the report of last year (1895) 32 boys have entered and completed the course in advanced manual training, which consisted of twenty-four models in carpentry and wood turning, also eighteen models in forging,—the last four being of steel, in order that they may derive an understanding of tempering and the difference between working iron and steel. The boy completes this entire course in twenty-two weeks, devoting four hours a week each to wood turning, carpentry and mechanical drawing, and eight hours to forging, allowing him time (in the wood work) for his drawings from which he makes his model. In the forging he is provided with a blue-print from which to make his model.

Each exercise is finally developed into a complete object. This affords the boy the opportunity of producing a useful as well as sometimes ornamental piece of work upon the completion of his model. This also affords him considerable in the educational line, as, having some definite object in view, he is stimulated to attain the completion of this object by steady, earnest and interested application, and thus to advance. We value this educational part even more than the work exhibited.

It might be stated here that, although we do not claim to send forth a boy fully qualified to enter upon the carpentering and forging trades, yet, in several cases during the past year, boys have left Lyman School and are now succeeding in their work in this line.

Aside from the regular class work, the boys have turned on the lathes 150 mortise pins, 80 pieces for the ornamentation of posts, 75 staging bracket bolts, door pull and latches, pipe hooks and various minor pieces now in use at the new barn. They have also furnished the bakery with a fire tool rack of wrought iron, newly pointed and sharpened pickaxes, and ground and repaired the lawn mowers used at the different houses. The latter has been done by

the boy in charge of the boiler and engine, and mention might be made of a blue-print drawing case made by this same boy.

During the past year we have received the very helpful addition of a power grindstone and an emery wheel.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING.

To the Superintendent of the the Lyman School for Boys.

The past twelve months have been fruitful of some satisfaction on our part and a good degree of progress on the part of the boys.

The effect of our influence, example, teaching, for good or ill upon the future lives of those in our care is a mighty matter, ever present in our mind, and demands our most careful consideration, for we all know that good boys, good men, good citizens are of far more importance to the home, the State and the country than good printing.

A new blocking machine has been put into the office, which is not only a convenience but enables us to furnish the school with blocks of paper at a less price than they can be bought ready made, and also to use up odd sizes of paper that could hardly be used to print on.

There has been considerable printing done during the past year, and no doubt the printing office is a very convenient auxiliary to the school. There are five boys at present in the printing office. One, a small boy, is also in the class in manual training two hours each day. It takes all of the time of this boy to keep the office in good shape and sort over type, print wrappers and assist in mailing the "Enterprise." Another boy, perhaps the largest in the institution, who was put into the printing office on account of his muscle, turns the crank on the cylinder press, sets up the Sunday-school lessons in two versions, prints and distributes the type, and sometimes prints the chapel service. Another boy does most of the small job printing, directs the wrappers and mails the "Enterprise," with some assistance, and distributes the jobs when printed. This leaves us two boys to set and distribute the type on the "Enterprise," and they sometimes assist in the printing and mailing of the paper also.

Eight hundred copies of the paper are printed at each issue. Every boy in the school has a copy to read, after which it is sent to his home or to some friend, as he may direct.

Simple and unpretentious as our work may seem to some, it is no easy matter to edit and print such a paper as is expected of us ; still, we love the work, and are trying to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Twelve boys in all have been in the printing office since Oct. 1, 1895, and we believe the experience and training have been a help to them ; while the paper has been a welcome visitor to the hundreds of other boys in the school, and much appreciated by many outside of the school.

Thanking you, sir, for all your kindness, we most respectfully submit this report.

M. E. HOWARD,
Teacher of Printing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Gymnastic lessons have been given five days a week during forty weeks of the past year. The teacher was engaged in special duties for the school during the twelve weeks when gymnastics were not taught, with the exception of two weeks' vacation. In all about sixteen hundred lessons have been given, representing nearly two hundred changes of programme, — a new lesson for nearly every day. Instruction is given to eight classes every afternoon and evening, the exercise occupying twenty to twenty-five minutes. There are on an average thirty-one boys in each class.

The arrangement, which was spoken of briefly in my last report, places the teacher in a position where he comes in contact with every boy every day, so that the slightest change for better or worse is easily detected. Physically the boys are this year in much better condition than a year ago. What may be the cause does not appear. The change from city to country life, the diet, the open-air exercise, the physical training, constant oversight, — all these work together for good.

The gymnastic drill which is used here consists of free movements on the floor and apparatus work in all but two schools, which demands the contraction and relaxation of every muscle to its fullest extent, from the muscles of the ankle joint to those of the neck. The movements in an exercise follow each other in the order followed by teachers of Swedish drill, which has been outlined in a previous report. The whole scheme may be described briefly: —

Use every muscle to its fullest extent. For instance, the order is given, "Arms upward stretch!" This means to extend the arms perpendicularly upward until the highest point is reached, by complete extension of elbow, wrist and finger joints.

Use only necessary muscles. Avoid bending the body forward, backward or sideways, or in any way changing its position while executing the movement described above.

Use sufficient power only. The arms being in position at the sides, the order is given, "Arms sideways fling!" which means that the

arms are to assume a position horizontally sideways, at right angles to the position of the body, as quickly as possible. If more than sufficient power is used, the arms are carried higher than was intended by the pupil. Herein lies the meaning of the phrase, "Gymnastics teach self-control." By a constant endeavor to use only necessary power in assuming any position is this achieved, and in many cases to a limited extent only.

This is the basis upon which the teacher is working, — *not to teach a certain number of movements, but to train the energies to their highest development with as much surplus of power as possible.*

The general effect is a better appearance of the schools when they are assembled together. Interested visitors speak of the improvement in marching, which is due to more individuality and less of the machine.

The special effect may be seen in a few cases of boys with local weaknesses who have wonderfully changed by application of massage treatment, in addition to personal attention of Dr. Corey, all under his direction. Gymnastics have done much for our boys, and can still do more.

Fourth of July games were arranged by the teacher, and, while they afforded amusement for all, very good work was done by those who took part in the races.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I must thank you and the masters for most hearty support in carrying on the work.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

In the year ending at this date, 835 prescriptions have been made for boys with minor ailments as out-patients.

The hospital has been occupied 955 days by 76 different boys, making an exceptionally high average confinement, which is accounted for by a number of chronic cases and the precautionary detention of those recovering from contagious diseases.

Throat troubles were most numerous, 31 ; indigestion, 17 ; sores, 8 ; accidents, 8 ; neuralgia, 6 ; synovitis, 3 ; eczema, 3 ; abscess, 2 ; conjunctivitis, 2 ; and 20 other disorders furnished 1 case each. Of these last appendicitis seemed to threaten one boy's life, and Dr. Homer Gage of Worcester was summoned, who removed the offending organ and the patient recovered. A case of scarlet fever gave considerable anxiety for a time, but the boy got well and the disease did not spread. One boy is still suffering from chronic hip disease, who has been in the hospital 166 days ; he will probably be an invalid for the next two years.

Since the school was established on its present location, throat diseases, especially tonsillitis, have been exceedingly common. Many cases have been severe enough to excite temporary alarm and raise the question whether they were not genuine diphtheria ; but, as all recovered without serious effects, we became confident in our diagnosis. In October 7 cases occurred, which was unusual for that month, and, though none were fatal, there were features in the convalescence of some not usually observed, which excited suspicion. A request was made that all boys afflicted with sore throats be sent to the hospital on the first complaint, and the nurse was directed to apply active treatment at once. Those who came improved so rapidly that a positive diagnosis could not be made by inspection alone, therefore cultures from several throats were submitted to bacteriological examination, and the diphtheria bacillus found in 6. Reviewing the cases which occurred in the first three months of the year in the light of subsequent developments, there are reasons for believing that 10 boys were infected by diphtheria. That all recovered without grave

symptoms or serious after-effects, unaided by antitoxin, was due, in my judgment, to the early use of both local and general antiseptics.

To illustrate the difficulty of distinguishing diphtheria from tonsillitis by inspection in the early stages, I will relate that two throats were tested by bacteriological examination the same day; the one having by far the gravest symptoms was pronounced tonsillitis, while the other, having a very mild appearance, was certified diphtheria.

A thorough and systematic disinfection of all the houses was done with the kindly co-operation of the Boston health department. Immediately the effect was apparent, and from that day to this there has been no sign of diphtheria, and only six short and mild cases of pharyngeal and tonsillar disease.

Trying as was our experience, if it serves to impress the importance of early treatment and thorough disinfection, we can only be thankful for it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent.

We trust that this first report of the primary work at Berlin Farm will demonstrate the wisdom of the trustees in making such a work possible.

Disconnected as we are from the main school, and isolated, so far as neighbors are concerned, we have been able to give our boys nearly the same freedom that a farmer would give his own sons. Most of these boys are from city homes, and they have found this farm home, with its orchards of fruit trees and its fields of grass and flowers, very attractive. As soon as the first feeling of homesickness had been conquered, they quickly identified themselves with the place, became interested in its industries, and warmly attached to the numerous pets which the boys have been allowed to gather about them. Not until a boy *feels* at home do we consider him really *ready* for the home influence with which he is here surrounded, and from which we expect so much in the way of reformation.

Since Nov. 1, 1895, 44 boys have been placed with us. Of those, 18 are still here. There were :—

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
November,	3	—	3
December,	6	2	7
January,	5	1	11
February,	2	—	13
March,	5	3	15
April,	2	1	16
May,	2	3	15
June,	3	4	14
July,	8	1	21
August,	5	4	22
September,	3	7	18

Of the 25 dismissed, 6 are now in the Lyman School at Westborough, 5 have been returned to their homes and 14 are in boarding places.

Average time of detention of all boys dismissed, . . .	106 days.
Average time of detention of boys placed out or returned to their homes,	117 days.
Average time of boys now here,	84 days.
Whole number of boys received,	44

Having the children so short a time, the apparent results from work in the school-room must necessarily be small. Especial attention has been paid to reading and orthography, and by making use of histories for reading books and frequent reference to our maps, globe and the world of nature around us, a great deal of information has been gained on many subjects. The morning session of one and one-half hours has been given to this work and the afternoon session of two hours devoted to language and arithmetic, which we have endeavored to make thorough and practical.

Our evenings have been spent in the boys' sitting room. Quiet games were played by those who were so disposed, and good use has been made of our large library of interesting books. All were ready, however, to leave games and books at sound of the piano. We think no hour of the day has been more enjoyed by the boys or more helpful to them than this last hour, given to song and praise, with a word of thanks to Him who now, as of old, blesses little children.

Our school being small in number (at no time numbering more than 23), we have found it possible to get very near the hearts of our boys; and, while endeavoring to quicken the intellectual faculties, we trust we have stimulated a healthy moral growth.

Our thanks are due to you for the confidence and trust reposed in us, as shown by placing no hindrances in the way of carrying out our plans, yet being ever ready with counsel and encouragement when needed.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1895. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$5,447	16
	November, " " " "	.	.	4,380	05
	December, " " " "	.	.	8,019	32
1896. —	January, " " " "	.	.	4,994	59
	February, " " " "	.	.	4,502	62
	March, " " " "	.	.	6,302	79
	April, " " " "	.	.	5,234	75
	May, " " " "	.	.	3,551	71
	June, " " " "	.	.	6,518	40
	July, " " " "	.	.	6,046	45
	August, " " " "	.	.	4,058	34
	September, " " " "	.	.	4,737	30
				<hr/>	
				\$63,793	48

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

[illegible]

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

[illegible]

66 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,	\$600 38
July,	675 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — October,	\$1,292 74
December,	2,420 45
1896. — January,	1,336 75
March,	1,798 21
April,	1,244 81
June,	559 37
July,	798 81
	<hr/>
	\$9,451 14

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,	\$600 38
July,	675 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$25,332 66
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,385 58
	<hr/>
	\$26,718 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Ammonia,	\$5 50
Butter,	1,044 31
Brawn,	20 33
Beef,	1,619 79
Beans,	324 31
Biscuit,	15
Bath brick and sand,	4 15
Board of annex officers,	53 99
Boiled cider,	2 75
Blackening,	2 40
Bovine,	2 00
Brushes,	3 10
Corn meal,	45 20
Crackers,	50 50
Cheese,	232 59
Celery,	2 64

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,413 71	\$26,718 24

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$3,413 71 \$26,718 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Coffee,	103 55
Cereal coffee,	52 26
Cream tartar and soda,	20 14
Cocoa,	34 41
Candles,	2 40
Cranberries,	14 50
Corn starch,	5 50
Candy,	13 75
Curry,	80
Eggs,	125 18
Extracts,	19 30
Flour,	1,286 75
Fish,	401 58
Fowl,	145 63
Fly paper,	10 22
Fruit and canned goods,	433 77
Farina,	3 50
Gelatine,	17 15
Greens,	72
Honey,	90
Horse radish,	10
Ice,	327 04
Ice cream,	1 50
Insect powder,	1 50
Lard,	109 13
Lobsters and clams,	1 62
Mutton,	123 29
Molasses,	369 65
Maple syrup,	11 40
Milk,	201 06
Macaroni,	4 25
Malt,	2 00
Nuts,	75
Oatmeal,	44 90
Oysters,	75 12
Olive oil and olives,	8 93
Onions,	3 50
Pork and hams,	78 39
Potatoes,	108 50
Pepper,	4 20
Paper and bags,	20 85
Pearl barley,	1 00
Rye flour,	30 40
Raisins,	15 30

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$7,650 10 \$26,718 24

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$7,650 10 \$26,718 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Rice,	50 75
Sausage,	34 31
Sugar,	470 14
Salt,	29 35
Spices,	17 59
Soap and soap powder,	228 06
Starch and bluing,	17 40
Stove polish,	5 76
Split peas,	65 88
Sulphur,	2 99
Sage,	30
Shredded wheat,	5 00
Sundries (lunches),	5 27
Tripe,	9 25
Tea,	47 79
Twine,	3 40
Veal,	9 00
Vinegar,	1 00
Wheatlet,	27 66
Wheaten flour,	565 00
Yeast,	116 58

9,362 58

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Agate ware,	\$55 16
Ash barrels and sifters,	12 77
Brooms and brushes,	140 46
Baskets,	2 63
Butchers' linen,	7 99
Blankets,	187 75
Bean pots,	6 90
Bellows,	1 50
Chairs,	126 58
Coal hods,	2 25
Cutlery,	47 87
Crockery,	87 59
Coffee mill,	75
Carpet paper,	7 50
Celluloid,	1 20
Castors,	1 70
Electric lamps,	68 35
Glass ware,	10 67
Iron ware,	39 66
Jar rubbers,	32
Laundry boards,	11 13

Amounts carried forward, \$820 73 \$36,080 82

Amounts brought forward, \$820 73 \$36,080 82

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Lanterns,	3 38
Lamp wicks and chimneys,	2 54
Leather edging,	70
Mirrors,	6 00
Mattress repairs,	9 41
Mattress pads,	19 43
Mattress,	9 10
Mouse traps,	5 25
Molasses gate,	35
Mosquito netting,	3 56
Picture wire,	75
Picture frames,	45 05
Picture knobs,	25
Refrigerators,	65 83
Rubber blankets,	30 00
Rugs, carpets and linoleum,	194 15
Rope,	1 02
Stove furniture,	28 15
Silver and plated ware,	3 76
Shears, combs and brushes,	63 78
Spreads,	26 40
Sheeting,	119 25
Scales,	1 75
Sewing machine needles,	11 05
Soap dishes,	1 75
Sad-iron handles,	1 25
Tables,	28 50
Tin and copper ware,	86 52
Thermometers,	5 35
Towels and napkins,	116 28
Ventilating heater,	12 50
Wooden ware,	65 81

1,789 60

Clothing —

Aprons,	\$1 80
Armlets,	2 74
Buttons,	50 97
Blouses,	20 44
Blacking,	3 00
Braid,	05
Cotton shirting,	86 66
Coats, pants and jackets,	27 00
Cassimere,	536 49
Collars,	4 43

Amounts carried forward, \$733 58 \$37,870 42

70 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$733 58 \$37,870 42

Clothing —

Cutting, making and trimming suits,	388 87
Carpenters' aprons,	1 80
Denim,	233 38
Darning cotton,	2 18
Duck,	6 55
Drilling,	3 12
Doe skin,	25 75
Extension cases,	87 30
Elastic,	93
Flannel,	82 11
Gum tissue,	38
Handkerchiefs,	33 37
Hats and caps,	228 20
Hospital gowns,	1 80
Indelible ink,	8 35
Laundry,	20 70
Mittens,	55 44
Needles,	34
Neckties,	62 29
New blue suits,	179 68
Overcoats,	137 60
Stockings,	84 16
Shoe laces,	14 24
Silesia,	3 55
Suspenders,	75 50
Shoes and repairs,	1,617 81
Sample suit,	4 15
Shirts (outside),	109 56
Suits (outside),	954 49
Taffeta,	2 12
Tape,	08
Ties,	88
Thread,	35 19
Underclothing,	104 45

5,299 90

School supplies —

Arithmetics,	\$3 75
Bibles,	64 80
Binding books,	78 67
Book slates,	3 65
Black board,	17 00
Colored paper,	10 80
Compasses,	22 73
Dictionary,	8 50

Amounts carried forward, \$209 90 \$43,170 32

Amounts brought forward, \$209 90 \$43,170 32

School supplies —

Drawing material,	2 80
Drawing paper,	100 15
Entertainments,	9 60
Geographies,	112 68
Histories,	37 32
Ink wells and covers,	7 20
Ink,	5 20
Lead pencils,	17 25
Library paper,	12 48
Miscellaneous books,	52 54
Music,	5 24
Mucilage,	4 20
Maps,	9 00
Manilla paper,	62 50
Manual training (Sloyd),	264 30
Manual training (advanced),	229 47
Paint brushes, and paint,	76 72
Pens and penholders,	13 52
Paper and envelopes,	24 62
Penmanship paper,	12 00
Readers,	139 83
Rubber erasers,	3 00
Rulers,	12 00
Spelling blanks,	7 50
School-room desks and chairs,	129 80
Thumb tacks and fasteners,	1 80

1,562 62

Ordinary repairs —

Asphalt floor,	\$628 32
Brushes,	7 34
Brass, lead, tin, copper,	8 20
Boiler repairs,	72 25
Beeswax,	38 38
Blacksmithing,	32 03
Brick,	82 10
Belting,	1 00
Bolts,	2 77
Building paper,	5 84
Blasting powder,	75
Cement,	104 70
Curtain rods,	36
Chalk line,	59
Closets,	7 64
Concreting,	39 49

Amounts carried forward, \$1,031 76 \$44,732 94

72 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$1,031 76 \$44,732 94

Ordinary repairs —

Calcined plaster,	20
Chair tips,	50
Charcoal,	90
Casters,	75
Disinfecting,	70 13
Door check,	4 00
Electric door opener,	4 00
Eave trough,	20 08
Fire escape,	65 63
Funnel,	2 00
Flower pot,	1 75
Fire brick,	3 60
Flag poles,	3 50
Glue and cement,	7 13
Glass, putty and points,	17 19
Galvanized iron,	4 66
Grinding knife,	2 55
Grafting wax,	44
Grates,	21 25
Hardware,	15 17
Insect powder,	3 25
Iron,	37 74
Labor,	210 74
Lumber,	628 53
Locks, butts and hooks,	135 59
Linseed oil,	125 92
Lubricating oil,	10 50
Liquid disinfectant,	20 00
Lime,	9 25
Lasts,	5 96
Lawn mower,	25 35
Mortar,	3 00
Marline,	40
Mica,	25
Neatsfoot oil,	3 30
Nails, brads and screws,	51 64
Oil of vitriol,	4 15
Paints,	188 29
Pipe and fittings,	340 99
Picture cord and knobs,	3 22
Plumbing at main building,	243 00
Plumbing material,	145 37
Posts,	1 00
Pine tar,	60

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$3,475 23 \$44,732 94

Amounts brought forward, \$3,475 23 \$44,732 94

Ordinary repairs —

Packing,	36
Repair of buggies and sleighs,	130 27
Repairs of telephone,	19 01
Repairs of harness,	42 85
Repairs of electric light,	117 68
Repair of furniture,	7 01
Repair of heel dies,	6 62
Repair of hose,	1 00
Repair of stoves,	10 55
Repair of house utensils,	62 35
Repairing slate,	31 97
Rivets,	70
Rope,	1 96
Rubber tubing,	90
Rope for elevator,	4 25
Sal soda,	8 00
Small tools,	222 54
Sash cord,	60
Sinks,	12 14
Sand and emery paper,	12 29
Staples,	70
Sash and doors,	33 50
Shellac,	4 40
Sand,	4 20
Screen doors,	7 25
Turpentine,	133 10
Tarred paper and nails,	25 81
Tuning pianos,	2 00
Tin ware,	9 00
Twine,	20
Tin foil,	2 00
Varnish,	4 00
Whiting,	5 87
Wire screen,	13 32
Wicks,	08

4,413 71

Fuel and lights —

Coal,	\$5,367 82
Charcoal,	1 05
Electric lights,	1,869 07
Kerosene oil,	39 52
Wood,	6 00

7,283 46

Amount carried forward, \$56,430 11

74 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$56,430 11

Seeds, plants and fertilizers —

Flower seeds and bulbs,	\$5 69
Fertilizers,	810 70
Grass seed,	137 36
Garden seeds,	72 60
Plants and shrubs,	137 65
Seed corn,	7 10
Trees,	10 35

1,181 45

Grain and meal for stock —

Bran,	\$10 63
Cracked corn,	84 05
Corn meal,	94 25
Corn,	4 25
Condition powder,	4 25
Cabbage seed,	40
Fine feed,	150 20
Gluten,	278 99
Grit,	2 30
Hay,	23 97
Insect powder,	50
Linseed meal,	91 49
Middlings,	33 00
Mixed feed,	6 80
Oats,	276 12
Oat feed,	64 10
Oyster shells,	5 80
Quincy feed,	15 00
Rye,	60
Rock salt,	67
Straw,	23 52
Wheat,	53 35

1,224 24

Institution property —

Democrat wagon,	\$74 21
Fire extinguishers,	144 00
Flags,	72 00
Flag staffs,	39 75
Horse blankets,	8 00
Harness,	76 50
Ladders,	5 46
Oil cover,	2 50
Police badges,	4 80
Rubber hose,	182 25
Skates,	5 10
Watchmans' clocks,	109 00

723 57

Amount carried forward, \$59,559 37

Amount brought forward, \$59,559 37

Transportation and travelling expenses—

Express and freight charges, \$590 89

Travelling expenses, 782 16

1,373 05

Live stock purchases, 340 75

Farm tools and repairs to same, 651 25

Horse and cattle shoeing, 86 04

News, Sunday-school and waste papers, 258 34

Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph, 494 37

Drugs and medical supplies, 207 45

Printing material, 200 69

Stationery, 137 06

Water, 430 00

Raw material, 21 11

Rent, 5 00

Burial, 29 00

\$63,793 48

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1895.			1896.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$2,140 07	\$2,137 18	\$2,399 32	\$2,201 10	\$2,172 51	\$2,153 85	\$2,155 39	\$2,159 16	\$2,250 12	\$2,415 67	\$2,301 02	\$2,232 85	\$26,718 24
Provisions and groceries,	715 12	467 85	1,870 46	930 77	630 11	575 04	830 18	296 29	766 21	1,378 86	651 00	250 69	9,862 58
Furniture, beds and bedding,	383 47	151 46	238 39	81 69	300 34	134 74	101 17	137 59	32 09	34 44	170 76	13 46	1,789 60
Clothing,	626 16	358 14	326 30	1,100 42	208 48	660 94	320 21	60 16	1,329 27	54 87	48 45	206 50	5,299 90
Fuel and lights,	449 38	730 05	1,613 77	94 55	336 51	697 87	286 57	221 47	1,167 38	1,025 68	65 59	594 64	7,283 46
School property,	126 17	129 14	167 08	26 70	77 94	194 72	130 95	82 93	17 45	28 00	100 88	480 66	1,562 62
Institution property,	-	8 00	254 25	-	-	228 46	44 85	-	-	74 21	109 00	4 80	723 57
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	-	-	-	811 39	72 22	28 05	77 79	166 55	16 20	9 25	1,181 45
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	-	1 00	-	8 25	105 00	1 50	-	-	225 00	340 75
Transportation and travelling expenses,	153 81	44 79	137 80	20 00	112 38	167 66	104 56	162 35	141 20	113 47	88 57	126 46	1,373 05
Grain and meal for stock,	70 02	123 48	167 67	15 00	447 85	85 72	2 60	35 87	128 22	73 86	68 50	5 45	1,224 24
Ordinary repairs,	546 08	206 61	601 08	98 28	123 95	431 74	990 82	143 62	336 14	373 64	299 56	262 19	4,413 71
Farm tools and repairs,	61 88	2 65	18 55	-	5 78	10 37	58 71	39 55	82 32	26 27	71 77	283 40	651 25
Horse and cattle shoeing,	3 00	11 25	13 70	-	13 45	3 48	9 27	4 70	6 76	4 50	9 11	6 82	86 04
News,Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	161 08	-	82 20	3 06	-	-	9 00	-	-	258 34
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	79 34	9 45	88 43	22 88	25 68	30 38	51 16	74 97	46 52	40 38	11 03	14 15	494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,	20 58	-	66 61	11 45	11 46	16 75	5 75	-	42 27	1 45	12 90	18 23	207 45
Printing material,	43 48	-	30 53	13 77	14 07	10 43	95	-	91 82	9 71	-	-	200 69
Stationery,	27 10	-	23 88	1 90	14 07	7 05	53 08	-	1 34	89	7 00	75	137 06
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	21 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 11
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00	2 00	29 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	\$5,447 16	\$4,380 05	\$8,019 32	\$4,994 59	\$4,502 62	\$6,302 79	\$5,234 75	\$3,551 71	\$6,518 40	\$6,046 45	\$4,058 34	\$4,737 30	\$63,793 48

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution, Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- School and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.	Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892,	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893,	.083	.041	.109	.014	.257	.027	.013	.04	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894,	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.03	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895,	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896,	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.03	.074	.658

78 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$24 73	\$13 90	\$14 38	\$53 01
November,	" " "	37 10	-	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	-	63 14	64 89
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 95	-	85	26 80
March,	" " "	-	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	-	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals, . . . .	. . . .	\$316 38	\$64 69	\$453 85	\$834 92

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$24 73	\$13 90	\$14 38	\$53 01
November,	" " "	37 10	-	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	-	63 14	64 89
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 95	-	85	26 80
March,	" " "	-	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	-	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals, . . . .	. . . .	\$316 38	\$64 69	\$453 85	\$834 92

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

A very pleasant and successful year for us has just ended. Our crops have all been good and our fruit crop especially heavy.

We have for a long time badly needed more suitable farm buildings, and now we seem in a fair way to obtain what we need. A new barn which will furnish ample and healthful accommodations for seventy-two cows has just been finished, and there is good prospect of our soon having a much-needed piggery and hen houses. In order to put only perfectly healthy cows into the new barn it was necessary to dispose of several and replace with new ones. About fifteen or twenty cows are still needed to bring the number of our herd up to what it should be.

Much team work has been done in preparing for the foundation of the new building and in grading about it. Another pair of horses is really needed in order to do the large amount of team work required, or, if it is not thought best to have a pair, one horse could be used to good advantage for drawing in green crops for the cattle, for planting, cultivating, etc.

I am well satisfied from my observations the past year that we could use considerable commercial fertilizer as top-dressing for grass, profitably; but in order to use it economically we should have a machine for broadcasting it evenly.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all for the kind support and assistance I have received.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

Taking into consideration that this branch was a new feature in every line, I think the boys have made a very good showing.

The unavoidable delay in settling, together with the clearing up of the rubbish and arrangement of fixtures, took us well into the winter. Spring opened with lawns and roads in a bad condition, but by earnest and faithful work we have succeeded in improving the general appearance of the place. We were fortunate in having a very fine gravel pit on the farm, from which the boys drew no less than two hundred loads for the filling in of the driveways. The boys did all the work in connection with the spring planting, with the exception of the ploughing, and also the haying (fifteen tons), with the exception of mowing.

The crops have been good, considering the exceedingly dry weather. We have had an abundance of pease, beans, radishes, corn, tomatoes, etc., for table use, besides cucumbers enough for several barrels for winter use. We have dug and pitted one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of beets, cabbage, squash, etc., for winter use.

A large asparagus bed was laid out in the spring, strawberries and blackberries planted, also pear, plum, quince and cherry trees started. The apple orchards, of about three hundred trees, have supplied eating apples since early August. The apples are particularly fine flavored, as is all fruit grown on the farm. The melon patch has been a great delight to the boys, musk-melons, cantaloupes and water-melons being raised in great abundance. Blueberries have been very plentiful; besides all we could eat and can, more than ten bushels were picked; some sent to Lyman School, five dollars worth exchanged for fireworks at Fourth of July.

Aside from the regular farm work, a pond has been drained and dug out for the purpose of finding running water. This work was very hard for the boys, especially such little ones, but it was both well and cheerfully done.

This being our first year, we hope to add much to our reports for future years.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY,

Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1896.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm products on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	\$8,239 28	
Board,	288 90	
Farm tools and repairs,	341 60	
Fertilizers,	810 70	
Grain and meal,	1,007 76	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	71 08	
Labor of boys,	392 50	
Live stock purchases,	340 75	
Ordinary repairs,	2 57	
Seeds and plants,	261 75	
Wages,	886 87	
Water,	20 00	
		\$12,663 76
Net gain for twelve months,		1,077 83
		<u>\$13,741 59</u>

CR.

Asparagus,	\$1 80
Apples,	57 38
Beef,	110 32
Beets,	15 76
Beet greens,	5 00
Blackberries,	37 20
Cash for pigs,	21 00
Cash for fowl,	12 33
Cash for pickles,	30 72
Cash for calves,	20 00
Cash for asparagus,	138 11
Cash for turnips,	50
Cash for carrots,	1 50
Cash for hides,	12 53
Cash for onions,	18 70
Cash for tallow,	8 00
Cash for blackberries,	16 14
Cash for strawberries,	37 85
Cabbage,	44 30
Currants,	50 16
Carrots,	4 16
Cucumbers,	36 92
Celery,	8 85
Cauliflower,	9 08

Amount carried forward, \$698 31

Amount brought forward, \$698 31

Eggs,	246 76
Fowl,	77 22
Grapes,	58 00
Labor for institution,	1,041 71
Lettuce,	30 84
Milk,	2,237 48
Musk melon,	8 05
Onions,	86 60
Pork,	312 56
Potatoes,	93 39
Pease,	118 20
Radishes,	55 00
Rhubarb,	6 74
Raspberries,	19 92
Strawberries,	109 00
String beans,	28 88
Sweet corn,	105 10
Shell beans,	42 76
Summer squash,	14 75
Turnips,	6 55
Tomatoes,	38 13
Watermelon,	9 70
Winter squash,	27 50

\$5,473 15

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm

produce on hand Sept. 30, 1896, 8,268 44

\$13,741 59

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1896.

Apples,	\$429 75	Hay, English,	\$688 50
Beans,	4 00	Hay, meadow,	257 50
Beets,	53 40	Hay and oats,	187 00
Barley,	25 00	Onions,	71 00
Corn,	41 60	Potatoes,	262 70
Cucumbers,	1 78	Parsnips,	60 50
Cabbages,	81 71	Pop corn,	12 00
Carrots,	195 00	Pumpkins,	12 50
Celery,	109 00	Straw,	15 00
Citron,	4 00	Squash,	56 50
Ensilage,	910 00	Turnips,	221 00
Fodder,	45 00		
Grass seed,	25 60		

\$3,770 04

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$138 11	Pigs,	\$21 00
Blackberries,	16 14	Pickles,	30 72
Calves,	20 00	Strawberries,	37 85
Carrots,	1 50	Turnips,	50
Fowl,	12 33	Tallow,	8 00
Hides,	12 53		
Onions,	18 70		<hr/>
			\$316 38

Live Stock.

Bull,	\$75 00	Horse "Charlie,"	\$100 00
Cows (21),	1,125 00	Horse "Tiger,"	70 00
Calves (4),	48 00	Pigs (5),	20 00
Ducks (7),	3 00	Pullets (140),	84 00
Fowl (155),	97 50	Roosters (109),	54 50
Heifers (2),	50 00	Shoats (14),	84 00
Hogs (18),	122 00		<hr/>
Horses (4),	500 00		\$2,493 50
Horse "Jerry,"	60 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$3,770 04
Produce sold,	624 68
Produce consumed,	4,848 47
Live stock,	2,493 50
Agricultural implements,	2,004 90
	<hr/>
	\$13,741 59

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	\$160 86
feed,	131 36
net gain,	277 47
	<hr/>
	\$569 69

Cr.

By eggs used, 1104 dozen,	\$246 76
fowl used, 448 pounds,	77 22
fowl sold,	12 33
fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1896,	233 38
	<hr/>
	\$569 69

Average number of hens kept,	120
Profit per hen,	\$2 31

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1896.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00
Brady land, three-fourths of an acre,	1,300 00
Willow Park land, one and one-half acres,	1,500 00
Berlin farm land, 95 acres,	2,000 00
	\$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

"Wayside Cottage,"	\$5,500 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00
"Willow Park Cottage,"	5,600 00
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000 00
"Boulder Cottage,"	17,000 00
Berlin farmhouse,	2,500 00
Berlin farm barns,	1,000 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery building,	8,000 00
Forge and wood-turning shop,	500 00
"Willow Park Hall,"	150 00
Horse barn,	2,000 00
Hay and cow barn,	11,000 00
Store barn,	200 00
	139,150 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$2,936 43
Other furniture,	15,291 93
Carriages,	978 50

Amount carried forward, \$19,206 86

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$19,206 86	
Agricultural implements,	.	.	.	.	.	2,004 90	
Dry goods,	.	.	.	.	.	1,417 46	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	.	.	.	.	.	437 50	
Fuel and oil,	.	.	.	.	.	2,256 02	
Library,	.	.	.	.	.	2,494 01	
Live stock,	.	.	.	.	.	2,493 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	.	.	.	.	.	7,893 18	
Provisions and groceries,	.	.	.	.	.	1,671 93	
Produce on hand,	.	.	.	.	.	3,770 04	
Ready-made clothing,	.	.	.	.	.	7,367 48	
Raw material,	.	.	.	.	.	888 37	
							51,901 25
							<u>\$213,051 25</u>

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1896.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EM- PLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Annie L. Vinal, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Avis Antill, teacher,	250 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	400 00
Maude L. Gates, teacher,	350 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	250 00
Laura B. Gilpatrick, teacher,	250 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	350 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	700 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training (boards himself),	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Pearl G. Smith, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley, housekeeper superintendent's house, .	300 00

Aaron R. Morse, charge of storehouse,	\$500 00
Mrs. Emma M. Howe, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Albert R. King, carpenter,	400 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer (boards himself),	700 00
George M. Ross, teamster,	300 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
John E. Goddard, watchman,	400 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Cottage,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at the Berlin Cottage,	650 00
Francis E. Corey, physician,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 29 days,	812 28
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	11 months 16 days,	298 42
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	799 71
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	"	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	"	12 months,	859 83
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	"	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	"	7 months,	481 86
Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Swift,	"	12 months,	835 33
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	"	12 months,	828 88
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	"	12 months,	845 54
Mr. Frank U. Wetmore,	Master,	5 months,	211 49
Annie L. Vinal,	Teacher,	1 month 19 days,	40 62
Effie R. Putnam,	"	10 months 11 days,	259 04
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Avis Antill,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Jessie Doring,	"	10 months 11 days,	276 73
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	400 00
Annie Doughty,	"	3 months,	79 16
Maude L. Gates,	"	8 months 10 days,	215 44
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	10 months 11 days,	340 24
Marion L. Cole,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Eugenia M. Fullington,	"	6 months 14 days,	161 51
Laura B. Gilpatrick,	"	2 months 26 days,	59 47
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	308 86
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	700 00

James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	895 30
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	810 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	11 months, 15 days,	242 28
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Florence Exley,	Assistant matron,	12 days,	8 22
Mary E. Greeley,	"	11 months, 7 days,	233 96
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	12 months,	252 74
Sarah E. Goss,	"	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	"	12 months,	250 00
Sarah G. Morse,	"	5 months, 25 days,	121 57
Mabel B. Mitchell,	"	11 months,	228 89
Margaret J. Ord,	"	12 months,	250 00
Rinda M. Wales,	"	11 months, 26 days,	247 26
Ida M. Burhoe,	"	11 months, 26 days,	247 40
Agnes I. Wetmore,	"	5 months,	107 09
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12 months,	287 77
Aaron R. Morse,	Charge of storehouse,	6 months, 26 days,	285 69
Mrs. Emma M. Howe,	" " bakery,	11 months, 11 days,	285 96
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	" " storehouse and bakery,	5 months, 3 days,	394 30
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
Albert R. King,	Carpenter,	11 months, 23 days,	369 39
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	591 66
George M. Ross,	Teamster,	4 months, 2 days,	118 08
Herbert West,	"	7 months, 3 days,	177 13
John H. Cummings,	Truant officer,	12 months,	504 75
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	407 67
Edward C. Rice,	Watchman,	10 months, 16 days,	342 53
Harriet A. Pierson,	"	1 month, 17 days,	43 63
Everett E. Goodell,	Supply officer,	8 months,	195 96
Lillia V. Burhoe,	"	4 months, 13 days,	176 49
	"	4 months, 18 days,	93 73

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896—Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Pearl G. Smith,	Supply officer,	13 days,	\$8 23
Mrs. Margaret W. Perkins,	" "	1 month, 12 days,	28 78
Mary F. Wilcox,	" "	1 month,	25 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	11 months, 20 days,	497 04
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	11 months 13 days,	588 61
William H. Powers,	Carpenter,	4 months	158 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	166 days,	451 25
James Harrington,	Farm laborer,	5 months,	25 00
John H. Cummings,	Appraiser,	8½ days,	25 50
Eldred A. Dibble,	Appraiser and supply,	13 days,	31 38
Homer Gage, M.D.,	Surgical operation,	—	75 00
Mrs. Geo. A. Bryant,	Nurse,	2 days,	2 86
Mrs. Martha A. Pierce,	" "	12 days,	17 14
Chaplain,	—	—	240 00
W. P. Bowers, M.D.,	Medical attendance,	—	5 00
Charles A. Harrington,	Mason,	—	130 62
G. Newton Burhoe,	Piano tuner,	—	4 00
G. B. Gibson,	Dental services,	—	75
F. H. Baker,	Bacteriologist,	—	25 00
Austin Peters, M R S V S.,	Veterinarian,	—	36 44
			<hr/> \$26,718 24

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of
the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present
Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1851
1847, .	George Denney,* . . .	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,* . . .	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn . . .	Boston, . . .	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes, . . .	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,* . . .	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,* . . .	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss, . . .	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer, . . .	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering, . . .	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley, . . .	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland, . . .	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,* . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres, . . .	Charlestown, .	1867

Names, Residence, etc., of Trustees—Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap*,	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The report of last year, written, as it was, after less than three months of actual work, could hardly be more than a prospectus defining principles and lines of operation. We are able this year to report definitely and in detail, and respectfully submit the same to your honorable Board.

By reference to the report of the superintendent of the Lyman School you will notice on page 39 that 717 is given as the number of boys under twenty-one years of age in custody outside the school; but analysis of this number will show that 159 of these were classified as died, discharged, inmates of other institutions, out of the State or in the army or navy, leaving the number of boys for which this department is responsible 558. Of this number, 50 boys are classified as whereabouts unknown. There were 83 such boys Oct. 1, 1895. We have, therefore, reduced this number during the year over 39 per cent. Of this 50, 18 disappeared in 1895-96, the remaining 32 being old cases which we found in assuming the work a little more than one year ago.

We account for the boys in our charge as follows:—

In various employments,	455
At board,	28
Recently released,	4
Out of employment,	17
Invalids,	4
Whereabouts unknown,	50
<hr/>	
Total,	558

The following table shows the various employments of the 455 boys under twenty-one years of age either at place or with their parents, mentioned above, and the number in each occupation:—

Armory,	1	Laborer,	20
Assisting parents,	14	Laundry,	3
Bill poster,	1	Manager, telephone office,	1
Baker,	2	Mill hand,	41
Bicycle factory,	7	Milk wagon,	2
Bottling works,	1	Mason,	1
Brass company,	1	Mason's helper,	2
Baggage room,	1	Meat cutter,	1
Box factory,	2	Machinist,	7
Bell boy,	3	Nail factory,	3
Barber,	5	Patent roofing,	1
Car shop,	1	Painter,	7
Carpenter,	9	Photographer,	1
Carriage maker,	3	Piano factory,	1
Companion to cripple,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Coachman (private),	1	Plumber,	4
Canning factory,	1	Printer,	5
Clerk,	5	Restaurant,	4
Cutlery works,	1	Rope walk,	2
Expressman,	7	Rubber works,	2
Errand boy,	6	School, and doing chores,	20
Farming,	154	Selling agent,	2
Florist,	1	Spectacle shop,	1
Freight handler,	2	Sash and blind shop,	1
Fireman,	2	Sailor,	1
Fish peddler,	1	Selling papers,	1
Ferryman,	1	Shoe shop,	27
Fisherman,	3	Stone cutter,	1
Fruit peddler,	4	Stable,	8
Furniture store,	1	Tailor,	1
Foundry,	2	Teamster,	17
Glass works,	2	Telegraph messenger,	1
Hatter,	2	Train boy,	1
Ice wagon,	2	Tanner,	1
Iron works,	7	Vegetable peddler,	1
Job wagon,	1	Watch factory,	2
Janitor,	2		

An analysis of this table shows that about $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are on farms; 9 per cent. employed in mills, either cotton or woolen; 5 per cent. are employed in shoe shops; 2 per cent. are carpenters; 18 per cent. are in various mechanical pursuits not mentioned above; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are self-supporting and attending school, either high or common, the entire year; 4 per cent. are teamsters; 3 per cent. are assisting parents, and 21 per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

The number of boys placed in their homes, . . . in 1895 was 72
 “ “ placed in their homes, . . . in 1896 was 87

The number of boys	placed with others,	.	.	in 1895 was 98	
“	“	placed with others,	.	.	in 1896 was 96
“	“	boarded,	.	.	in 1895 was 18
“	“	boarded,	.	.	in 1896 was 29
“	“	recalled to the school,	.	.	in 1895 was 60
“	“	recalled to the school,	.	.	in 1896 was 85

The increased number of recalls in 1896 over 1895 may be in part accounted for in the fact that many boys were placed out the past year because they were eighteen years of age, had no homes to which they could be sent, and it was deemed best to give them a trial. A few others were placed out sooner than their merits demanded, on account of the crowded condition of the school the first half of the year.

In keeping the records of the boys in our charge we use what is known as the card and envelope system. Each boy has an envelope plainly marked and kept at the Lyman School in a case made expressly for the purpose, and the various reports of his condition and conduct from time to time are put therein and arranged in the order of his visits. The report cards are made to suit the envelope, and are of three distinct colors. The boys doing well are reported upon white cards, those whose condition is doubtful and who need especial attention are given a colored card, while still another color designates those who are doing badly. The envelopes in which these cards are placed are perforated, so that the color of the card and hence the status of the boy can be seen at a glance. We believe that this method not only has the advantage of convenience, but that it appeals to the ambition and pride of the boy, who is anxious not to forfeit his white card if his conduct be good, and to gain a white report if for any reason he has been given a colored card.

Besides the visits made by this department, we must acknowledge the substantial aid which individual members of your Board have given in finding places for the smaller boys and in visiting and caring for them in place. Should that aid be continued, we could doubtless perform the ordinary work, but should it be dropped, other assistance in this department would probably be required.

In several localities where boys are placed we have voluntary helpers whom we designate as "sources of information." They are given a blue card, containing the name of the boy whose report is desired and with whom he is placed. They also submit the following questions, which are returned to us on a specified date: —

Is the boy in good health?

Is he comfortably clothed?

Is he contented?

Is he doing well?

Is there anything which calls for an immediate visit from us?

Remarks:

(Signed) _____

This enables us to see our boys as others see them, and to learn their reputation in the town. These helpers are not known to be such in the community in which they reside, and are not given authority to settle disputes or even to make an official call upon a boy. Their reports show an active interest and a philanthropic spirit.

According to the reports by the above classification, of the 508 boys on our visiting list, 449, or 88 + per cent., are "doing well;" 23, or 4 + per cent., are doing doubtfully; 19, or 4 — per cent., are doing badly; 17,* or 3 + per cent., not reported. It must be understood that boys whose conduct has been so bad as to demand transfer to Concord Reformatory are not included in this list, as they are beyond our visitation.

The total formal visits made by this department to boys and reported to the Lyman School is 1,117. Of these, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years of age, and the balance, 828 visits, were to younger boys. This, however, does not include the informal calls, which are many and are not reported.

Besides these visits, we have written in round numbers five hundred letters, mainly to boys and their employers or relatives.

Fifty-four days have been spent at the school, interviewing the boys and becoming acquainted with them, attending to the weekly reports and correspondence, and in conference with a committee from your Board.

Besides the visits to boys mentioned above, we have investigated and reported upon 167 homes, in cases where parents or relatives had made application for the release of boys from the school. The most of these homes had been previously reported upon by an agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and our chief reason for doing it again is that, knowing the particular boy whose release is under consideration, knowing his record, his characteristics and trend, and being held responsible for his behavior after his release, it is quite necessary that we should have personal knowledge also of the home and surroundings where it is proposed he should spend his probation. Thus it sometimes happens that a home considered doubtful on general principles for a boy is considered as worth trying for the peculiar characteristics of *the particular boy*. Other than the boys' homes, one hundred and six places have been investigated by this department during the year. Here, again, we think it important to know the people before selecting and placing the boy. The above number does not include our visits while seeking places, nor our visits to places where no formal applications have been made, but

* Many of this number have been recently released or placed, and no report has been made since such release.

where we have been requested to call and for any reason have not placed a boy. Such cases have been numerous.

During the year there has been collected and paid over to the Lyman School the sum of \$1,175.87 for the services of 43 boys. This sum is placed in the bank to the boys' credit.

The relation between the boys and those who visit them continues to be of the most friendly character. Our welcome also to the homes where our boys are on probation is marked, and we are regarded, as we wish to be, as the boys' helper and friend.

In this connection it is proper to say that it is our opinion that we are doing too little rather than too much visiting. The better we know our boys and the more attached they become to us, the more readily will they take our advice and the more good we can do them. One or two visits a year may suffice to gather statistics, but hardly to understand the boy and to minister intelligently to his needs.

In closing this report, it would be unjust not to especially mention the efficient service of Mr. Asa F. Howe, Visitor, whose experience, genius and sympathies admirably fit him for his duties. Also I wish to express the obligations due the superintendent of the Lyman School for his constant support and aid, and to the masters and other officers who have aided us in seeking information concerning boys under this charge, nor the least to your honorable Board for the most constant and helpful interest and counsel in our work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	\$12 21
Received from State treasurer for salaries,	2,400 00
Received from State treasurer for travelling expenses and stationery,	1,795 16
Total,	\$4,207 37

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Walter A Wheeler, salary,	\$1,600 00
Paid Asa F. Howe, salary,	800 00
Travelling and stationery,	1,807 37
Total,	\$4,207 37

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

APPENDIX.

Appended are circular forms used with parties taking boys as employees and as boarders:—

The attention of those taking boys from the Lyman School is called to the following directions, which it is expected will be faithfully observed:—

1. The boy is to be a real member of your family, and is in general to receive the care and training consequent upon such a relation.
2. Clothing must be comfortable, suitable to the season and kept in good condition.
3. Boys must be sent to school as the law requires (Massachusetts law requires thirty weeks each year for boys under fourteen years of age), and a monthly report of the deportment, attendance and progress in school must be sent to the Lyman School (blanks will be furnished). Older boys should attend school winters, unless there are special reasons for not so doing.
4. Boys should be trained in habits of industry, doing such work as is suitable to the age and strength of the individual. The compensation for such service will be according to agreement.
5. Obedience, honesty, strict adherence to the truth and purity in act and speech are to be insisted upon.
6. Such moral and social advantages as the community affords, and are suitable to the boy's condition, should be allowed him, and some good reading furnished him.
7. Boys should have some recreation. Your judgment is solicited as to the kind and time.
8. Should the boy run away, you will use every reasonable effort to bring him back, and notify the school at once.
9. Should the boy fail to do well or prove unsuitable for his place, communicate at once to the undersigned or to the superintendent of Lyman School.
10. On no account should the boy be allowed to leave you to go to another place without the consent of the superintendent of the school, or the trustees or their agents. Boys may be returned to the school by the order of the superintendent of the school, the trustees or their agents, or by the agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.
11. Letters of boys to their relatives when so requested must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.
12. If a boy is taken seriously ill, call in a physician and telegraph at once to the Lyman School, Westborough, for further instructions.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. F. Chapin, Superintendent; Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Visitation;
Asa F. Howe, Visitor.

_____ is to-day _____ 189
placed at board with _____
P. O. _____
on the following conditions.

(Signed) _____

This boy is entrusted to you that he may become a member of your family and receive all the care and training which ought to grow out of such a relation.

We desire him to be trained in habits of industry, to be instructed in good morals and to have the privileges of the ordinary boy in the community.

We bespeak your patience with his failings, both your love and firmness in his government, and at all times your kindly interest in his welfare.

He must be punctual at school and constant in attendance. No cause but illness will justify any absence during school term. A monthly report of his attendance and progress must be sent to the Lyman School.

Compensation for board will be according to above agreement, but it must always be understood that he shall become self-supporting as soon as possible, when a free home will be found for him.

He comes to you well clothed, and except in special cases no allowance for clothing will be made for the first quarter. Afterward, itemized bills for clothing not exceeding six dollars per quarter will be honored. Extra bills must not be incurred without authority.

You are expected to see that he is neatly dressed, that his clothes are mended as economy demands and that he is cleanly in person.

No severe corporal punishment will be allowed. If he needs other than mild corrections, or in cases of serious misdemeanor, notify the superintendent of the Lyman School.

He shall be allowed to write to his parents or near relatives once a month, but all such letters must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

In case of his running away, use your best efforts to return him and notify the school immediately.

If he should be taken seriously ill, call a physician, and telegraph to the school for further instructions.

At the end of each quarter fill out the report card herewith inclosed and send it to the Lyman School.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I submit to you a brief report of the State Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

On my return from my absence of several months, on account of illness, I was much gratified to find the school still running so smoothly. It appeared that each one in charge had been at her post of duty, that the ranks had been closed up and the march had been steadily onward. The officers had been faithful and loyal to the school, working with unity of purpose, and yet each one responsible for her own special good work. Experience has shown that the only way to secure good results is to hold each person in charge responsible, and then leave her to work more or less in her own individual way.

The various occupations which the girls are taught in the school have often been given in former reports ; it therefore seems useless to repeat it, except to say that we are trying, without any special method, to make good housekeepers and good citizens. The hand and mind must be constantly employed and interested. It is also important that the girls should have wholesome recreation, frequent and varied, in order that their lives may be made happy and not too monotonous, for it is "the merry heart that doeth good like a medicine."

The Ling system of gymnastics, introduced last year through the winter months, was experimental at first, but the effect in many ways was so favorable that it now seems to have become a necessary part of the training ; even in the farm work Miss Morse finds the girls more prompt and wide-awake.

The numbers in the school are larger than in former years, although the girls have been placed out as fast as seemed practicable. It is seldom wise to place a girl in a family till she has had time in the school for thorough discipline and training.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation in the work, especially for your vigilant assistance in the care and oversight of the school during my absence, I am,

Respectfully yours,

L. L. BRACKETT,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1895,	111
Number since committed,	86
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	129
Average number in the school,	120

Per capita cost of institution,	\$4 17
---	--------

In care of the State a year or more, but released on probation: —

Doing well,	188
Doing badly,	4
Conduct unknown,	25

Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women: —

This year,	9
Former years,	6
In State Almshouse,	14

Total in custody, including inmates, probationers and those in other institutions but still under twenty-one, 384

Total who attained majority within the year, 67

Of these 67 there are: —

Doing well,	47, or 69 per cent.
Runaways, conduct unknown,	5, or 7 per cent.
Doing badly,	13, or 17 per cent.
Unfit subjects,	2, or 2 per cent.

Of those committed this year: —

77 could read and write.	1 born in Ohio.
7 could read.	1 born in Maryland.
2 could neither read nor write.	1 born in Wisconsin.
54 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in Canada.
5 born in Maine.	1 born in Ireland.
1 born in New Hampshire.	1 born in Roumania.
1 born in Rhode Island.	1 born in Russia.
1 born in Connecticut.	2 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living, 45	Orphans, 4
One parent living, 34	Parents unknown, 2

17 American parentage.	1 German parentage.
6 English parentage.	7 French parentage.
1 English-American parentage.	3 French-American parentage.
18 Irish parentage.	1 French-Canadian parentage.
6 Irish-American parentage.	2 French-Irish parentage.
2 Irish-English parentage.	2 English-German parentage.
7 Colored parentage.	1 Swedish parentage.
3 Scotch parentage.	1 Jewish parentage.
1 Scotch-Irish parentage.	2 parentage unknown.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1895,	
to Sept. 30, 1896,	\$1,603 36
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . .	1,603 36
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls	
from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	2,030 24
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,030 24

48 Stubbornness.	3 Lewdness.
5 Idle and disorderly.	2 Night-walking.
13 Larceny.	7 Vagrancy and idleness.
5 Fornication.	2 Disturbance of the peace.
1 Drunkenness.	

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1896.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
House No. 1,	11,750 00
No. 2,	12,000 00
No. 4,	12,500 00
No 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00
Storeroom,	300 00
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Old barn,	50 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Woodhouse,	600 00
Hen house,	200 00
Piggery,	900 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Farm, 176 acres,	9,300 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	800 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation real estate,	— — — \$100,965 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,883 91
Tools and carriages,	2,115 00

Amount carried forward, \$7,498 91

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$7,498 91
Valuation of live stock,		2,670 00
House furnishings and supplies,		12,823 25
Miscellaneous,		552 50
Total valuation of personal estate,		————— \$23,544 66

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

OCT. 10, 1896.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1896.

Apples, 900 barrels,	\$190 00
Beets, table, 125 bushels,	62 50
Beet seed,	2 25
Beans, white, 21 bushels,	27 25
Beans, cranberry, 13 bushels,	26 00
Bedding, 4 tons,	32 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,330,	79 80
Celery, heads, 344,	17 20
Carrots, bushels, 25,	12 50
Clover seed, 100 pounds,	9 00
Corn, ears, 450 bushels,	135 00
Corn, pop, 12 bushels,	12 00
Corn, sweet, 6 bushels, seed,	9 00
Corn and cob meal, 1,000 pounds,	6 00
Ensilage, 100 tons,	800 00
English hay, 96 tons,	1,728 00
Fruit canned and preserved, 1,848 quarts,	184 80
Fodder, corn, 4 tons,	32 00
Fodder, barley, 3 tons,	24 00
Fodder, oats, 12½ tons,	200 00
Fodder, 40 bushels sweet corn,	10 00
Hungarian, 10 tons,	180 00
Mangolds, 20 tons,	200 00
Middlings, 600 pounds,	4 20
Manure, 64 cords,	384 00
Onions, 37 bushels,	18 50
Oats, 25 bushels,	8 75
Pumpkins, 3 tons,	45 00
Potatoes, 1,500 bushels,	750 00
Pickles, 372 quarts,	29 76
Peas, 11 bushels,	22 00
Rutabagas, 125 bushels,	50 00

Amount carried forward, \$5,291 51

Amount brought forward,	\$5,291 51	
Shorts, 1,000 pounds,	6 00	
Salt, 19 bags,	11 40	
Vinegar, 750 gallons,	75 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,383 91

Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	\$650 00
Cows, 26,	1,300 00
Bull, 1,	25 00
Calves, 5,	50 00
Hogs, fat, 17 (5,950 pounds),	297 50
Shoats, 26,	104 00
Pigs, 41,	143 50
Fowls, 215,	100 00
	2,670 00

Tools and carriages,	2,115 00
Ice tools,	\$25 00
Flour barrels, 50,	7 50
Bags and sacks,	5 00
Phosphate, 500 pounds,	7 50
Drain pipe,	10 00
Iron pipe (water),	21 00
Hay caps,	20 00
Hay scales,	45 00
Kettle set,	24 50
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00
Escapes, fire,	16 00
Lamps, street, 9,	15 00
Cider casks, 20,	15 00
Lawn mowers,	18 00
Stoves,	30 00
Oil tank,	18 00

Total miscellaneous,	552 50
Richardson hall furnishings,	\$2,245 00
Property in No. 1,	1,246 00
No. 2,	1,286 76
No. 4,	1,580 94
No. 5,	1,035 60
Superintendent's house,	985 00
Chapel and library,	650 00
Provisions and groceries,	651 50
Dry goods,	840 00
Crockery and hardware,	226 00
Books and stationery,	150 00
Medicine,	15 00
Paint and oil,	61 45
Fuel,	1,850 00
	<u>12,823 25</u>
	<u>\$23,541 60</u>

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1895, . .	\$2,420 80
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1895, . .	2,087 00
bedding on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	24 00
ensilage as per inventory, 1895,	600 00
dressing on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	48 00
fodder on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	279 32
hay on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	1,849 23
mangolds on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	300 00

To blacksmithing, . .	\$187 61
dressing,	726 40
farm tools,	195 42
grain,	1,075 19
labor,	2,369 09
live stock,	742 00
nutritine,	25 00
seeds and plants, . .	61 17
veterinary services, .	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,015 23
Balance,	1,115 78
	<hr/>
	\$14,131 01

Cr.

By apples,	\$190 00
beans, cranberry, . .	26 00
beans, shell,	47 00
beans, string,	27 00
beans, white,	27 25
beets,	62 50
bedding,	183 40
cabbage,	79 80
cash paid State treasurer,	580 20
carrots,	12 50
celery,	17 20
corn,	147 00
crab apples,	7 20
cucumbers,	12 50
eggs,	169 34
ensilage,	800 00
fodder,	266 00
grapes,	14 00
hay,	1,908 00
ice,	350 00
keeping horse for school,	150 00
mangolds,	200 00

By manure,	\$384 00
middlings,	4 20
milk,	1,927 93
muck,	67 00
oats,	8 75
onions,	18 50
pears,	31 00
peas,	19 00
plums,	150 00
pork	487 84
potatoes,	750 00
pumpkins,	45 00
rutabagas,	50 00
shorts,	6 00
strawberries,	12 90
tomatoes,	32 00
vinegar,	75 00
live stock as per inventory, 1896, . .	2,670 00
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1896, . .	2,115 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,131 01
Balance for farm, . .	\$1,115 78

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Cattle,	\$488 20	Produce,	\$25 50
Old iron,	2 50		
Pigs,	64 00		<u>\$580 20</u>

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Bedding,	\$136 00	Peas,	\$19 00
Crab apples,	7 20	Pork,	487 84
Cucumbers,	12 50	Plums,	150 00
Eggs,	169 34	Rhubarb,	15 00
Grapes,	14 00	Shell beans,	47 00
Green fodder,	136 00	String beans,	27 00
Hay,	36 00	Strawberries,	12 90
Ice,	350 00		
Milk,	1,927 93		<u>\$3,578 71</u>
Pears,	31 00		

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1895.												
October,	\$128 56	\$28 63	\$13 75	-	\$179 12	-	-	\$37 25	\$27 37	\$123 94	\$19 13	\$4 96
November,	-	28 16	66 40	-	111 15	\$16 32	\$22 08	6 50	52 81	216 47	23 90	3 09
December,	18 25	35 82	25	-	148 08	-	-	93 95	32 75	339 24	23 40	95 49
1896.												
January,	54 13	27 46	29 30	\$475 00	139 70	54 98	-	59 62	26 47	108 22	19 99	-
February,	95 49	36 28	2 00	-	142 95	-	-	49 65	47 72	-	18 18	-
March,	89 31	19 81	6 50	-	85 50	-	-	-	62 17	207 19	346 90	-
April,	124 77	37 13	3 40	-	124 20	28 50	-	68 38	37 26	250 05	47 50	12 15
May,	83 75	29 64	96 85	-	125 61	-	2 64	27 00	40 04	174 77	-	42 60
June,	-	23 50	1 25	-	58 03	16 00	90 54	31 40	14 50	174 46	-	27 00
July,	113 08	61 84	15 49	-	95 00	9 48	-	26 25	143 17	34 50	-	-
August,	180 81	29 74	13 68	-	80 28	28 66	-	43 74	92 23	256 19	1,656 31	30 80
September,	119 69	-	-	-	4 32	-	94 45	21 75	7 18	115 87	-	-
	\$1,007 84	\$358 01	\$248 87	\$475 00	\$1,293 94	\$153 94	\$209 71	\$465 49	\$583 67	\$2,000 90	\$2,155 31	\$216 09

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, and Bedding	Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers.	Fares, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	Totals.
1895.														
October, . . .	\$45 27		\$49 91	—	\$32 25	\$74 84	\$54 88	\$20 00	\$45 90	\$247 00	\$19 00	\$916 97	—	\$2,068 73
November, . .	31 18		29 50	\$4 31	—	57 51	21 89	15 00	35 82	—	3 47	980 92	—	1,726 48
December, . .	26 24		152 18	14 42	52 75	45 71	13 49	25 00	175 95	113 25	—	928 08	—	2,334 30
1896.														
January, . . .	5 45		—	—	—	78 54	72 66	20 00	—	—	15 00	896 64	—	2,083 16
February, . .	30 02		67 05	—	45 95	62 60	20 67	20 00	106 61	25 00	30 00	842 06	—	1,642 23
March, . . .	11 73		23 66	29 60	19 10	51 51	34 39	20 00	151 17	—	40	761 37	—	1,920 31
April, . . .	44 13		186 03	3 06	40 45	75 10	40 06	20 00	20 50	—	—	891 87	—	2,054 54
May, . . .	123 68		111 60	3 91	98 20	28 36	8 69	15 00	61 31	300 00	11 93	970 80	—	2,356 38
June, . . .	6 45		100 22	—	11 65	28 19	5 56	15 00	172 65	—	240 00	977 67	—	1,994 07
July, . . .	55 06		265 59	—	17 75	61 20	49 56	20 00	53 80	—	—	1,020 88	—	2,042 65
August, . . .	4 58		146 69	22 72	24 35	85 03	35 66	25 00	64 90	—	11 45	976 35	—	3,809 17
September, . .	257 42		92 60	6 15	—	52 29	19 45	30 00	21 38	195 00	—	980 29	—	2,017 84
	\$641 21		\$1,225 03	\$84 17	\$342 45	\$700 88	\$376 96	\$245 00	\$909 99	\$880 25	\$331 25	\$11,143 90	—	\$26,049 86

*Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School during
the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.*

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year, . . .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	1 year, . . .	650 04
E. C. Bailey, . . .	Matron, . . .	5 months 16 days, . .	161 13
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	" . . .	10 months 13 days, . .	314 11
L. E. Hazelton, . . .	" . . .	11 months 24 days, . .	343 33
H. M. Staples, . . .	" . . .	11 months 1 day, . .	321 30
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	9 months 24 days, . .	285 01
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	6 months 13 days, . .	187 41
H. B. Parsons, . . .	Substitute matron, . . .	1 month 5 days, . .	33 95
A. Hawley, . . .	" " . . .	13 days, . . .	12 45
L. E. Holder, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 19 days, . .	46 94
J. C. Trask, . . .	" " . . .	2 months, . . .	58 32
G. L. Smith, . . .	" " . . .	22 days, . . .	21 08
S. E. Palmer, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 17 days, . .	45 03
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Gymnastic teacher, . . .	5 months, . . .	160 41
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	1 year, . . .	349 92
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Substitute clerk, . . .	15 days, . . .	14 37
M. A. Bass, . . .	Teacher, . . .	3 months 11 days, . .	84 03
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	9 months 14 days, . .	236 49
A. Hawley, . . .	" . . .	11 months 5 days, . .	278 74
L. E. Bass, . . .	" . . .	3 months 19 days, . .	90 60
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	10 months 20 days, . .	266 05
E. M. Buck, . . .	" . . .	6 months 26 days, . .	170 98
B. E. Kneeland, . . .	" . . .	29 days, . . .	23 81
B. E. Eager, . . .	Substitute teacher, . . .	16 days, . . .	13 13
E. B. Eames, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 15 days, . .	62 32
F. L. Palmer, . . .	" " . . .	3 months 18 days, . .	89 78
G. A. Whitehouse, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 26 days, . .	46 35
L. E. Holder, . . .	" " . . .	5 months 9 days, . .	132 02
B. E. Clark, . . .	" " . . .	3 months, . . .	75 00
E. Burnham, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 13 days, . .	68 88
S. E. Palmer, . . .	" " . . .	15 days, . . .	13 13
E. F. Smith, . . .	" " . . .	2 months, 1 day, . .	50 82
H. E. Bailey, . . .	" " . . .	2 months, 3 days, . .	52 10
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	10 months, 18 days, . .	264 40
E. H. Knowlton, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	50 00

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	5 months, 4 days, .	\$127 92
H. M. Oakes,	"	9 days,	7 39
J. M. McIntire,	"	10 months, 13 days, .	260 67
M. Voter,	"	11 months, 4 days, .	277 92
K. E. Saunders,	"	6 months, 7 days, .	155 01
A. Woodbury,	"	5 months,	125 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	2 months, 23 days, .	68 88
L. R. Bean,	"	5 months, 21 days, .	142 43
H. M. Mead,	"	5 months,	125 00
S. C. Osgood,	Substitute housekeeper, .	3 months, 20 days, .	91 61
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month, 19 days, .	40 60
B. C. Hamlin,	" "	1 month, 21 days, .	42 25
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	208 37
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	8 months, 13 days, .	210 30
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	5 months,	225 00
E. P. Woodbury,	"	6 months,	270 00
G. K. Wight,	Laborer,	11 months, 26 days, .	486 40
D. H. Bailey,	"	2 months, 3 days, .	67 03
O. W. Osgood,	"	2 months, 20 days, .	80 76
A. T. Saunders,	"	10 months, 21 days, .	406 60
A. L. Bean,	"	2 months, 18 days, .	98 14
H. Carr,	"	10 months, 14 days, .	364 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	10 months, 10 days, .	268 16
E. P. Woodbury,	"	4 months,	104 00
M. Dolphin,	"	5 months, 25 days, .	211 67
C. R. Young,	"	4 months, 29 days, .	188 73
A. L. Smart,	"	5 months, 13 days, .	206 47
F. E. Blanchard,	"	8 days,	10 16
			\$11,143 90

Persons employed at the State Industrial School.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Rate.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	350 00
L. E. Hazelton,	"	350 00
H. M. Staples,	"	350 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	350 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	350 00
J. C. Trask,	Teacher,	300 00
A. Hawley,	"	300 00
G. L. Smith,	"	300 00
E. M. Buck,	"	300 00
B. E. Kneeland,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	200 00
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	300 00
J. M. McIntire,	"	300 00
M. Voter,	"	300 00
H. M. Mead,	"	300 00
L. R. Bean,	"	300 00
K. E. Saunders,	"	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	300 00
G. K. Wight,	"	504 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	312 00
		<hr/> \$9,306 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year we have had two cases of typhoid, — the first that have occurred under the present administration, — both cases among our officers.

Last September the matron of Richardson Cottage, our new house, returned from her vacation in a weakly condition. In a short time typhoid symptoms developed, and the patient was quite ill for three months. When the disease was fully recognized, the patient was too sick to be removed, so we could only isolate her thoroughly.

In January Mrs. Brackett began to show signs of breaking down. A trip to Old Orchard was decided upon, in the hope that change of air would help her; but upon her arrival there she was stricken down with typhoid, and it has taken her seven months to fully recover.

This severe illness of our beloved superintendent, which at first seemed so great a misfortune, has proved a blessing in disguise. Utterly worn out, physically and mentally, by her ten years' continuous service, a prolonged rest was imperative; and this rest she was compelled to take in the weeks of slow convalescence, when she was too weak even to think. Then, too, it has given an opportunity of proving that these years of honest effort in institutional work have not been in vain. During her long absence of seven months, without a substitute, our school, with its varying interests, ran on without a jar. Every officer was loyal to duty, and our girls showed a sense of gratitude highly satisfactory.

Last winter we had a long run of la grippe. In one case peritonitis set in, and the girl was transferred to a hospital, where she has just undergone a surgical operation.

With the exception of these girls, the health of the school is all that could be desired.

Respectfully,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.
=

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1898,

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, WORCESTER.

TRUSTEES' REPORT
ON
THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution, in which boys under fifteen years of age are received by commitment of court for any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life. Of the 124 new-comers received within the past year, 81 were for offences against property, 2 for vagrancy, 3 for disturbing a school and 34 for stubbornness. An examination of the records shows that, of the boys committed as stubborn, 8 had been guilty of stealing, 7 had been cared for by other charitable agencies and were turned over to the Lyman School because they proved unmanageable, 6 who had respectable homes had proved disobedient to the extent of sleeping out nights, consorting with bad companions, or worse, and 12 boys who had been similarly at fault came from wretched homes or in some cases were practically homeless.

Of the 124 new-comers, 37 per cent. were born of foreign parents, 31 per cent. of American parents and 32 per cent. were unknown. More than half of the boys had been arrested before; of more than one-third of them, other members of their families had been arrested; and of almost one-half, one or both parents were known to be intemperate. Almost one-half of the boys were idle when arrested.

The term of commitment is always for minority, while the actual length of detention is discretionary with the trustees. Boys released on probation remain subject to the custody of the school, and liable to recall for bad conduct or even to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

Three points are emphasized in the methods of the Lyman School: (1) a system of classification, whereby the younger boys are from the first separated from the older ones, to be

dealt with by somewhat informal methods; (2) a course of systematic mental and physical training for boys over thirteen years of age; and (3) a system of probation whereby an important part of the reformatory work is carried on outside the institution, the boy being reinstated so far as possible in normal relations in the community, but remaining subject to direction by the school, and liable, whenever it seems necessary, to be made to feel its authority.

The various buildings at Westborough are scattered over the southerly slope of a hill commanding a wide view of a beautiful, rolling country. Eight cottages, each planned to accommodate from 25 to 30 boys, stand so well apart from one another that the life of each household, both in work and play, can be carried on independently. The family system, thus rigorously applied, has been found, however, to be too serious a handicap in the school-room, and to secure a proper grading it has been customary for some years to send boys from one household to school in another cottage. Even so, eight widely removed school-rooms are an awkward arrangement, and for several years the trustees have recommended that the scattered school-rooms be replaced by a central school building. If the schooling were centralized, better results could be obtained with a smaller corps of teachers, and the superintendent would be able to meet the boys in their school-rooms in a way that is now impossible. Outside school hours the boys would still eat and sleep and work and play in family groups, and thus it is believed that nothing valuable would be lost in the present organization.

Upon the methods of education, as pursued in school-room, workshop and physical drill classes, the superintendent has lavished his best attention, planning all with a full acquaintance with the best methods of reaching school boys such as these, and adopting special methods, as developed by his nine years' experience at this school. At the close of his first year at Westborough, in forecasting the lines of his work, he wrote: "Hands are the only capital these boys possess with which to enter on the struggle for existence. They need a power of thinking carried to their finger tips." In accordance with this idea, the emphasis of the educational system as since developed has been laid upon manual training in its broadest sense; *i. e.*,

not simply as a training in the performance of a specialized task, but as a means of developing mental grasp and accuracy of hand and eye, such as will give a boy a full command of his faculties and enable him to use them to advantage, whatever may be his calling in life. In his second annual report the superintendent wrote: "The [manual training] work is planned with reference to its educational value alone,—to teach the boy to think, to judge, and to give tangible form to his judgment. Unless it prove a mind-awakener, a provoker of thought, the system will count for little more than a failure." Under the course as at present arranged, a new-comer during his first six weeks in the school receives such instruction in mechanical drawing as will enable him when he enters on a twenty weeks' course of daily lessons in the Sloyd room, to make working drawings from dictation of the model which is to be worked out in wood. Beginning with a very simple model, the course leads progressively and rapidly to exercises requiring a degree of mental grasp and of hand control quite beyond the reach of the beginner. The full course comprises 31 different models, involves the use of 35 different tools, and has over 60 different exercises.* Boys who show any mechanical aptitude in the Sloyd room are given an advanced course in wood turning and iron forging, planned on the same progressive principle. About one-quarter of the boys who pass through the school take this advanced manual training course.

In both the elementary and the advanced course the model is some useful article, the value of which a boy can readily see. The finished work is always given to the pupil, if he wants it, and most of them prize their work as the record of their struggles and their triumphs. As indication of the boys' interest, it may be said that a pupil has very rarely to be punished for misbehavior in these classes, that none have ever been suspended or expelled from the class for misbehavior or want of interest, and that it is an almost unheard-of event that a boy while in the manual training should attempt to run away from the school. The effect upon their general conduct and upon their work in the school-room is often very marked. Observing

* "Sloyd employs more tools, more exercises, and requires greater variety of manipulation than any other course of manual training yet presented for schools."—"Sloyd for American Schools," by Gustaf Larsson.

officers remark that boys who have received the manual training show increased power of concentration and ability to take and to follow directions.

The question often arises why a course of general manual training is preferred at Westborough to definite trade instruction such as is used in many reformatory institutions. To this question it must be answered that, considered from the educational stand-point alone, a progressive course of manual training has far greater value than special trade teaching. Trade teaching, then, which may well follow after a more general educational course, should not be allowed to supersede it, especially for boys such as these in the Lyman School, who are all under fifteen when they enter the institution, who are most of them from two to five years behind the pupils of a good public school in their studies, and who stay at Westborough often only about a year and a half and not often longer than two years. All the education these boys are to receive must be crowded into these brief months; and to learn a trade in this time would necessitate the neglect of all other manual training. Moreover, most of the boys are too young when they leave the school to go to work at trades. The unions, where they have influence, will not allow a boy under eighteen to be taken at trades. Further, it is shown in the manual training classes that, while practically all are capable, in varying degrees, of being developed mentally and ^{physically} morally by the exercises, and while perhaps two-thirds or ~~one-fourth~~ ^{three} are competent to go into a shop and learn to run a machine, barely ten per cent. show sufficient mechanical ability to make it probable that they could ever follow a skilled trade with profit. From this fact alone it is evident that the main lines of the teaching must be adapted to the ninety per cent. who need general rather than specialized manual training.

Meanwhile, under present methods trade teaching is not entirely neglected. Some of the more skilful boys are carried on by special instructions and become good carpenters or joiners, others gain skill in the shoe shop or the printing office, and a considerable number take a responsible part in the construction and the repair of buildings. Within the past two years it has happened that seventeen boys on leaving the school obtained positions distinctly because of the mechanical training at West-

borough. In one case an employer, offering three dollars a week to a green hand, paid five dollars a week to a Lyman School boy because of his knowledge of the use of tools.

In discussing the question as to how far mechanical training may be expected to lead Lyman School boys to follow mechanical pursuits when earning their bread, the superintendent recently made an interesting analysis of the careers of twenty probationers who had made more than average mechanical progress in the school. He found that of the twenty only eight had obtained employment requiring any mechanical skill, and that of these eight only three seemed likely to stick to work with tools. One of the most skilful had become a canvasser because at that he could earn more money, two were mill hands, two expressmen, two clerks, two worked in shoe shops, one was a barber, one owned a fishing boat, one had taken to farming and three had had a variety of occupations. Eighteen of the twenty had made a fair record in conduct, while two had been arrested.

In commenting on these facts, the superintendent says: "This is a fair sample of present results. What is the interpretation? First, that any particular form of handskill is a very uncertain reliance, unless it is mechanical skill of a high order; second, that other forms of labor are frequently better recompensed than work in mechanical shops; third, that the community and class of pursuits most in vogue in it often settle the question what the boy shall do for a living. Again, machinery cuts such a figure in almost all trades that he who seeks mechanical work must, in the majority of cases, learn to manage a machine, which makes, perhaps, only one small part of a finished product. What prescience will enable a boy or his master to foresee the circumstances that must determine his industrial career, so as to give him the trade instruction which will fit him for that?" *

On the other hand, a general course of manual training makes a boy undoubtedly more valuable in any line of work which he may find to do and in proportion as the work demands skill.

It must be understood, however, that the Lyman School is gathering experience in this matter in a wholly tentative spirit,

* "The Educational Value of Manual Training," by Theodore F. Chapin: "The Charities Review," June, 1897.

and it is probable that in the future trade teaching in special cases will be added, to a far greater degree than has yet been found practicable, to the present manual training system. Of course the pros and cons of trade teaching in reformatories have no bearing upon the question whether trade schools may not be urgently needed in the community, to take the place of the obsolete apprentice system.

The physical development drill in use is an adaptation of what is known as the Ling system, and is much more valuable than the military drill, which was formerly used. The exercises are arranged with a view to an all-round development of nervous and muscular control, and special attention is given to the needs of subjects who are deficient in one way or another.

The superintendent's unremitting labors for so many years have resulted in a serious break in his health, and in September, at the urgent recommendation of his physician, he was granted a four-months leave of absence. As the corps of officers on duty is unusually satisfactory, it is anticipated that everything will run on smoothly during his absence.

The length of detention at Westborough is fixed by a marking system. When a boy reaches his honor grade, his name comes before the trustees, and they, with the assistance of the superintendent and of the two visitors who are employed in the care of probationers, must determine whether the boy may safely go to his own home on probation or whether his chance of well-doing will be better if placed out with a farmer. In forming this decision, the character of the home, as reported from the personal investigation of one of the visitors, is of course the chief consideration; but the boy's character is an important factor, too, and often a boy may be allowed to go to a home where the conditions are far from satisfactory, because on the whole it seems likely that he will do better with his own people than in any other opening that can be found. A committee of the trustees meets at the school every month, to consider probation and other cases which the superintendent may bring before them; and last winter 237 * cases were passed upon by the trustees.

* These cases concerned 183 different boys, 46 of whom were considered twice and 83 were considered three times.

An analysis of the cases considered within the year shows that in regard to 10 boys a petition for release was refused on the ground that they needed further detention in the school; that of 48 boys it was decided that they should be placed on farms (or, being already on farms, should stay there), because their homes were unsuitable or because it seemed unwise to trust them at home at present; 33 boys were allowed to go home, in spite of the fact that their homes were more or less unsatisfactory,* 63 boys were voted to homes where the conditions seemed fairly good; 11 were voted to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 2 to the State Farm and 2 to the State Almshouse.

While a probationary system has always nominally been a feature of the school, it is only since legislation in 1895 placed the visitation of probationers under the direction of the trustees that this branch of the work has been satisfactorily developed. No one can recognize more fully than the trustees do that an institution is never a good place for any human being who can be successfully dealt with by any less artificial method; and the effort to follow up young law-breakers with steadying influences while restoring them to natural relations in the community is believed to be a notable step ahead in reformatory work.

The care of probationers is assigned to Mr. Walter A. Wheeler and Mr. Asa F. Howe, both of whom have shown themselves admirably qualified for their work. The boys seem uniformly to regard them as friends, and parents welcome their assistance in advising and controlling their boys in cases of difficulty. Of course, when boys seem desirous and capable of standing on their own feet, it is the visitors' policy to leave them very much alone.

There were 1,557 visits to probationers recorded within the year, and 683 investigations of homes and places. The report of the superintendent of visitation, on page 99, will give detailed information as to this department.

While it is manifestly proper that this branch of public work

* Of these, 4 were boys with marked mechanical ability, whose tastes would have been injuriously thwarted on a farm; 6 were boys who were otherwise unsuited to farm life; 2 were boys who had been tried on farms, and who would not stay there; 3 were defective boys, who could not be placed out; and the rest were boys whose homes were on the border line and whom for various reasons it was judged best to give a trial with their own people.

should be subject to supervisory inspection by a central board, just as the interior workings of public institutions are inspected, the trustees believe that an undivided responsibility for the selection of places and the proper care of probationers should be thrown upon those in direct charge of the work, and that the supervisory board should be trusted to inspect the work for probationers according to any methods that its own experience may dictate. As it is, under a law framed to meet wholly obsolete conditions, a Lyman School boy may never be placed until, in addition to the investigations of the Lyman School visitors, the place has been reported on by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity; and every boy outside the institution must, however often he may have been visited by visitors of the school or by the trustees, be likewise visited once a year by an agent of said State Board. These provisions entail a wholly unnecessary expenditure of public money, and hamper both the Lyman School and the State Board in a proper discharge of their functions. The trustees therefore renew their recommendations that the law be so revised as to free the former from cumbersome restrictions and to allow the latter to exercise a wise discretion in its method of inspecting this branch of Lyman School work.

Of the 124 new-comers received within the year at Westborough, 28 boys ranging from nine to thirteen years of age were placed in the branch cottage situated in the town of Berlin, some seven miles away. The methods of the Berlin family are very different from those of the main institution. An educational system, such as is possible in a large school, is impossible for a little group of ungraded scholars; but this is to be the less regretted, as many of the boys stay too short a time at Berlin to profit by an extended system of training, and even where this is not the case the advantage of being wholly removed from the associations of a large reformatory institution is so great as to offset all counterbalancing disadvantages.

For all except the most depraved the Berlin discipline has been successful beyond expectation. The matron, Mrs. Warner, has an extraordinary faculty of finding out everything that is good in a boy's nature, arousing his interest, winning his affections and commanding the implicit obedience of those who

have apparently never obeyed any one in their lives before. The boys attend school morning and afternoon, and do the work in the house and about the barn and farm; but a liberal measure of playtime is allowed each day, and in the evenings are games and story books and singing. The whole life is singularly free from constraint, and punishments are almost unknown. Of course the knowledge that Westborough, with its strict discipline will be the lot of any boy who is wilfully bad, as well as of those who misconduct when they go out on their probation, allows a far milder discipline at Berlin than would be otherwise possible.

Among the little boys assigned to Berlin have been some with such very bad records that it was thought probable they would have to be transferred to Westborough. Some of these responded so readily to good influences that they were retained at Berlin, but for a longer term than was expected would be the case when the cottage was planned. Other boys, who were found to have good homes to which they might properly return on their release, were kept longer than would have been necessary had they been sent out to places. Boys who have gone home or to free places from Berlin this year have all been in the school about a year; boys who have been boarded have varied to from three and one-half to eleven months. The proportion of boys who could be very soon placed out has been decidedly smaller than a year ago.

The total number cared for at Berlin within the year has been 46, the largest number present at any one time was 22 and the smallest number was 16. Six boys have within the year been released to parents, 11 have been placed at board, 4* have gone to free places, 2 were transferred to the State Almshouse (one as an epileptic and one as underwitted), 2 were sent back to Westborough as unfit subjects for Berlin, 2 others who ran away a few days after their arrival were captured and returned to Westborough, and 19 remained at Berlin on Sept. 30, 1897.

The experiment of boarding out young juvenile offenders was initiated † by the trustees in August, 1895, when, as a consequence of the closing of the State Primary School, numbers of

* One of these places proved unsatisfactory, and the boy was recalled to Berlin.

† It had long been the policy of the State to board out children of the neglected and dependent class, but even for these the boarding line was drawn at ten years of age.

boys such as had formerly been received at that institution came flocking into Westborough.

Boarding out has the great advantage over placing without board, that, whereas a home where a child of eleven or twelve is required to earn his way is not always a place where his interests will be sufficiently considered, the payment of board, attracting a large number of applications, enables those who place the children to make a careful selection of homes, to insist upon a full course of schooling, which it is otherwise often impossible to secure, and in general to prevent the children from being used as little drudges. Also, the supply of good free homes is very limited, while so far the supply of boarding places has been well up to the demand; but how long this will continue to be the case, now that the practice of boarding out is growing so rapidly, experience alone can show.

The trustees have followed the boarding experiment with the closest scrutiny, realizing the possibility that it might affect the community injuriously, and also that its benefits for certain children were at least an open question. As regards the community, it can be stated that a number of these little Lyman School boys have made themselves eminently welcome in their new surroundings, others have been simply neutral, while a few have caused anxiety and have needed careful watching, and in some cases have been recalled to the school. As a class, juvenile offenders do not seem to be any more harmful than the neglected and dependent children whom it has long been the State's policy to introduce into country districts, and who on the whole are eagerly received there. As regards the development of the boys, it will not be till they have grown to manhood that the results of the system can be fully passed upon; but the signs, meantime, are full of encouragement.

Up to date 53 boys have been boarded, of whom 23 are still at board, 11 are in free homes, 9 have been returned to parents or relatives, 8 * are in the Lyman School and 1 is a runaway, whereabouts unknown. Of the 9 in the school, 2 are abnormal children, and 6 are unusually bad boys. These 53 boys passed an average of 21 weeks in the school before being boarded out. The shortest time in the school was 12 days,—the circumstances in this case were exceptional,—the longest $10\frac{1}{2}$ months.

* Six others were recalled to the school and placed out again.

Twenty-eight of the boys have been in but one place, 18 have been in two places, 5 in three places and 2 in four places. Most of the changes were made in order to secure a free home.

The rates paid for the present boarders are :—

\$2.00 and clothing,	4
2.00, no clothing,	1
1.50 and clothing,	16
1.00 during school term,	3

The ages of the boys now at board are :—

10 years old,	1
11 years old,	2
12 years old,	10
13 years old,	10
14 years old,	1

Several of the thirteen-year-old boys are very incapable children physically, and the fourteen-year-old boy is to go home as soon as he proves himself more trusty, and meanwhile he is so unattractive that it would be very difficult to fit him into a free place.

Besides the boarded boys, there have been 8 others placed out from Berlin within the year in free homes, and 10 who went to their own homes. Of the former, 5 are still in place and 3 (who were recalled for a season to Westborough) are now at home. Of the boys who went to their homes direct from Berlin, 7 are so far doing well, but several of these have been home but a few weeks; 2 who are unsteady are liable to recall (1 of these is somewhat weak-minded); and 1 was returned by his mother to Westborough. It is realized that the risk of sending boys home is very much greater than in sending them out to places, and they are therefore watched with very great anxiety. An effort is always made to so secure the co-operation of parents that they will report if their children go wrong, and in several instances when parents have done so, a timely word has brought the boy back to good behavior. In one case a mother asked that a weekly report on her boy might be required of her.

Valuable experience is being gathered as to the kind of child whom it is desirable to place at board; as to the degree to which it is well to teach the rudiments of obedience, cleanli-

ness, courtesy, etc., before placing out; as to the age at which it is practicable to make the boys self-supporting; and as to the circumstances under which it is safe to return young boys to their parents.

Because the visiting force has been short-handed, the trustees have taken a more immediate responsibility for the younger probationers than would otherwise have fallen upon them, or indeed, than they desire to carry right along; but as an experience, these personal relations with the boys out in places or in their own homes has given them an insight into the work that they could never otherwise have obtained.

From the knowledge which the trustees have thus gathered of this group of their younger wards, an approximate answer can be given to the question so often asked as to the causes why boys are sent to a reform school. Taking together the whole group who have been at Berlin and the boys boarded out shortly before Berlin was opened, we have a total of 99 boys, who may be classified as follows:—

Average children, with both good and bad possibilities, but	
most of them very easily led,	55
Uncommonly promising,	17
Decidedly bad, <i>i. e.</i> , bad by disposition,	10
More or less under par mentally,	17
Total,	99

Three of the nicest of these boys come from notably bad stock. There seems no reason why this group may not be taken as representative. It is intended that the histories of these boys shall be especially followed up from year to year.

These young Lyman School boys, it must be borne in mind, are not the only little juvenile offenders in the care of the State, for all the milder cases that come before the courts are committed to the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

The Lyman School opened the year with 268 inmates and closed with 257. The whole number of individuals in the school within the year was 431; the average number was 261. The number committed was 124, and the number returned was 63; 10 runaways were likewise returned. The number placed out on probation was 181, of whom 97 went to their own peo-

ple, 73 to be self-supporting in places and 11 were boarded. There were 11 transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books of the school on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,002; of these, 257 were in the school and 535 were probationers, subject to visitation,* while 167 are beyond practical control, — out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, etc., and 44 others are discharged from custody or dead.

On pages 40–41 will be found statistical tables relative to the whole number of boys outside the school. In comparing these tables with those of a year ago, it is encouraging to note that, with an increase of 27 in the number subject to visitation, there has been a decrease of over 27 per cent. in the number returned to the school, an increase of 7 per cent. in the number doing well when they attained their majority, a decrease of 5 per cent. in those attaining their majority who had been in prison, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in those whose whereabouts and condition were unknown when they attained their majority.

The appropriations for the past year were: for salaries, \$27,000; for current expenses, \$35,975, — a total of \$62,975 for the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, \$5,000 for visitation, \$4,000 for boarding and \$576 for tuition fees to towns. The expenditures in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897, was \$64,446, and in behalf of probationers was \$8,022.83.† The gross per capita cost of the school was \$4.73, and \$840.95 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of \$4.67. A table on page 78 gives an itemized daily per capita expense for the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was about 19 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys under the active care of the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was \$72,468.83, or approximately a per capita of \$1.78 a week.

The total cost of the Berlin cottage, counting the salaries of the three officers employed there, the food, clothing and fuel

* One of these, who is outside the State, is reported on by letter.

† This sum includes \$312 paid under chapter 382, Acts of 1896, to towns for tuition in public schools for placed-out Lyman School boys, which money, however, is disbursed direct from the State treasury.

consumed there, and repairs and other incidental expenses, but excluding any allowance for its share of the general administration, is estimated at \$2,813.95, giving a per capita for its inmates of \$2.84. These figures show a large saving to the State above what a similar institution would cost if independently organized, and practically no increased expense is entailed in the administration of the main institution. The original outlay for the Berlin property, including house, repairs, furniture, and nearly one hundred acres of land, was \$8,500.

The appropriations to be asked this year are the usual ones for current expenses and salaries, for boarding and for visiting and schooling, and a special appropriation of \$25,000 for the desired schoolhouse.

TRUSTEES' REPORT
ON THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster has nearly completed forty years of work, which may well be described as the work of bringing a clear stream to flow beside a muddy one; bringing the influence of intelligent, earnest women to bear, day by day, upon young lives which have become more or less soiled by contact with evil in their own poor or broken homes. And if ever there is need for the well-directed work of such women, it is in carrying on such a school, and in continuing its work in behalf of each girl who goes out from it to earn her living.

The question is often and very properly asked, whether the good influences of the school, with its quiet yet busy household and out-of-door life, can in a year and a half be made effective enough to counteract the danger arising from bringing the girls together, even in groups of twenty-five; whether, in fact, the work is worth its cost to the State.

To give an exhaustive answer to this question it would be necessary to examine into the conditions of each girl's life before her commitment; to discover whether the school and the care of the girls outside had always been kept up to their best possibilities; and then to follow up the history of each of the two thousand girls who have passed through the school,—an impossible task.

During the past six years, however, the annual reports have shown the exact number and proportion of those who, when discharged from the school's custody at twenty-one years of age, or in a few cases earlier, have become honestly self-supporting or well married. These figures stand as follows:—

Total behaving well at last accounts (*i.e.*, for the most part within the current year mentioned), and passing out of the care of the school: in 1892, 72 per cent.; in 1893, 63 per cent.; in 1894, 68 per cent.; in 1895, 71 per cent.; in 1896, 67 per cent.; in 1897, 65 per cent. Total behaving badly: in 1892, 18 per cent.; in 1893, 11 per cent.; in 1894, 11 per cent.; in 1895, 10 per cent.; in 1896, 17 per cent.; in 1897, 10 per cent. To this 65 per cent. behaving well when recently heard from, there might be added at least 3 per cent. who, having been transferred to Sherborn Prison, are known to be now respectable. The table on page 106 shows 9 per cent. to have been mentally defective or deranged. The 9 per cent. who have left their places are by no means to be yet counted as failures. Meantime, the success of the school in preparing girls to become honestly self-supporting in private families has been greatly increased. In 1876, when the school had been in working order for nearly twenty years, the average number in the school was 121, while only 40 were earning their way in families. This year the number self-supporting in private families exceeds the average number within the school, *i.e.*, 146.*

The energy and effective co-operation of Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, the officers of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, who have charge of the visitation of these girls, is heartily appreciated by all connected with the State Industrial School. But the trustees would again state their belief that the local work of the volunteer auxiliary visitors of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity cannot be kept up to its highest efficiency without throwing a full measure of responsibility upon each visitor and then holding her to a strict account for her investigation of homes and care of the girls in her district. The best work of these volunteers for the girls has been beyond price, but it rests with those who appoint them to secure from them their best work. Their patient and helpful interest in the girls they have befriended has often borne fruit which at the time was not hoped for.

An analysis of the conditions to which the last one hundred girls were subjected before commitment serves to show how

* Those on probation with their own relatives are not included, nor those married or at board. For details see tables on pages 27, 28, 29, 105 and 106.

little there was in their homes to keep them out of mischief and how much opportunity there may be for improvement under more encouraging influences. The question how to set about earning a living confronts even the best working girl, just leaving school, as a difficult problem; how much more difficult, where the home life is degrading. While we find on the list of parents “fireman,” “police detective,” “weaver,” “brakeman,” “engineer,” we find that nine-tenths of the homes have been either made miserable by the misconduct of one or both parents or broken up by the death of one or both, the survivor obliged to go to his daily work, too often leaving the children under second or third rate care. The list runs:—

Mother good, father bad; living mostly apart.

Home good, but mother ill.

Mother bad; stepfather drinks.

Mother dead; father had been under arrest for crime.

Mother of uncertain character.

Father dead; home good.

Father dead; mother bad.

Father's whereabouts unknown; mother dead.

Father bad; mother good.

Orphan.

Mother dead; home fairly good.

Father temperate; girl had been nagged by mother, who is intemperate.

Father intemperate.

Father unknown; mother been insane.

Home good, but mother away at work all day.

Mother good, father intemperate; both go out to work.

Father dead; mother had to go out to work.

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The trustees would again remind all interested in the welfare of a wayward girl of the importance of removing her from evil experiences as early as possible; of putting her under control and good influences during girlhood, lest she drift into a depraved womanhood. The capacity to respond to better influences does not depend so much upon whether she is fourteen or sixteen as upon whether she is becoming hardened by associating with dangerous companions during the easy-going, let-alone decision of friends or of the court to postpone the

complaint or to continue the case. In comparing the actual reasons for the arrest and commitment of the girls sent to the school this year with those of fifteen years ago, when the lists were analyzed in the same manner, it is found that the proportion of those known to have become unchaste is this year smaller by nearly ten per cent. No one can watch the registering of the girls' histories or the girls themselves when brought by an officer from the court without a sense of discouragement, and nothing but long experience with the latent good in those whose appearance is so discouraging can teach the observer to hope for good results. Shiftlessness, vanity, aimlessness may be said to be traits common to nearly all, while the exceptions, girls who are spirited and wilful, are, perhaps, the most hopeful subjects for the school to deal with. There is found in most instances a lamentable ignorance of anything which could be available to make a home decent for themselves or for any one else; some knowledge of factory work or of table tending, but little of making or mending, of cooking or of keeping a house tidy; much knowledge of evil, with little knowledge of or faith in goodness.

On coming to the school the girls are classified with all the care and judgment the superintendent can exercise in so important a matter, and are not promoted from house to house, but except in rare instances are continued under the care of the same officers during their stay at the school. Several girls of low tendencies and defective intellect have been removed to the State Almshouse; two have been transferred to Sherborn Prison, one because she had fallen back into a life of degradation outside; the other because unmanageable in the school. It has since proved that this girl is insane enough to be removed from Sherborn Prison to the Hospital at the Almshouse.

There are now in the school at Lancaster 144 girls, and, at the risk of repeating an old story, a short account of the methods employed there will be given.

First comes a gradual insistence upon obedience to rules, allowance being made for the "new girl." Next, the difficult task of teaching some girl who has never before had a clean little room of her own, or perhaps has never used a thimble or a knitting needle, to take an interest and improve her work day by day. The aim of the superintendent is to secure good

order and systematic training, without too much routine; to secure practical application by the girls of whatever they are taught. In the sewing class, as in the cooking, the object is not so much to show a perfect bit of work every time as to make each girl able to plan and carry out her plan for making out of a piece of cloth a well-cut, well-fitted, well-basted and well-sewed garment. While many fail to attain this degree of skill, the matrons are requested to throw the responsibility upon each girl, after teaching her the first steps, even at the cost of a few yards of cotton wasted in learning by making mistakes. The justification of this method is found in the increasing number of girls who when placed out in families can cut and make their own dresses well and tastefully. One of them writes: "I never did appreciate the school and what I learned there as I do now I am entering young womanhood, and need every talent that I can press into use. Now I can do any kind of dressmaking and all parts of housework, and can read and write fairly well, and I want to study book-keeping this winter if I can push through; and what did I know before I was sent to you? — absolutely nothing."

The superintendent has become more and more convinced that it is not only desirable but also practicable to secure good discipline by inducing the girls to look forward rather than backward, and to this end to hold before them the hope of prompt recognition and reward rather than fear of disgrace or of other punishment. Those who finish a pair of stockings within the month sometimes get an outing under the biggest elm in Worcester County; and, after gathering in and topping beets and carrots and turnips, all will take part in the harvest corn roast.

The girls have been especially interested this year in studying plants with the simplest of Gray's botanical text books, under the direction of their teachers, and in observing birds after listening again to Mrs. Tryon's illustrated lecture. If there comes a day when the sky is blue and the leaves bright with autumn red and yellow, the sewing is laid aside for an hour or two, and the girls taken on a walk for asters and gentians.

Although the two new houses occupy rather more ground space, in order to provide sleeping-rooms for all the girls upon the same floor, and are more tastefully finished in some respects,

their appointments are as simple as in the older brick buildings, even to the avoidance of set tubs and other such luxuries as might not be found in the plain farmhouses where some of the best homes are to be found for girls when they first leave the school. It is hard to dispense with modern improvements to which one has become accustomed, but very easy to adopt such, if, on proving reliable, the girls advance to places where, for a higher grade of housework, they would find more household conveniences and earn higher wages.

The earliest schools for juvenile offenders in France and England, which served as models for ours in Massachusetts, were originally proposed as an alternative to the prisons or houses of correction where boys and girls must associate with adult criminals and thenceforth bear the prison stigma. Objection was at first made to the reform-school scheme, lest these boys and girls should be "coddled" and vice thus be encouraged among them. To meet this objection as well as the actual necessity of economy where money was but grudgingly allowed, all was arranged upon the simplest plan. At Mettray, in the west of France, the "house brothers" received little more than maintenance and clothing, sharing with the pupils a life of self-denial and toil; and there, as well as at Hardwicke, near Gloucester, England, many of these primitive customs still prevail. In the former the boys sleep in hammocks, wear wooden shoes and drink from tin cans; in the latter they still bring all their water in barrels from the river. These boys were thus prepared to earn their living on the sea or among the peasants or other small farmers, cobblers or tailors of neighboring districts, who would take them as bound apprentices, giving them a home in exchange for services actual or prospective. In New England and under present conditions such excessive simplicity is unnecessary, because here the employers themselves are better housed and fed.

But while boys, especially those committed from cities and manufacturing towns, may often be safely and with advantage placed with their relatives and so find means of livelihood in some trade or other occupation for which a good manual training has equipped them, the girls such as come to the Lancaster school can rarely be safely returned direct from the school to the surroundings from which they were taken; can never be

placed directly at a trade where they must board or lodge among strangers. Their work is most in demand and their safe-keeping best secured among the plain, country families, in whose houses neither steam heat nor set tubs are to be found.

Believing, then, that the school is made for the girls, not the girls for the school, we must, in planning for the industrial training we are to give them and for the habits we are to engraft upon their ill-regulated minds, look forward to their going out; imagine them at their daily work in a farmhouse, with its well-sweep or kitchen pump, with wash tubs and milk pans to be kept clean by their labor.

We have at the State Industrial School officers as devoted to the reformatory work of these days as were those founders of the system at Mettray or Red Hill; women who, believing in the need of working in the spirit of true service, are willing, for the girls' sake, to forego many comforts to which they have been accustomed, in order to ensure a cheerful acceptance of conditions so important to the girls. These women, accustomed to plain living and high thinking, teach the girls by example as well as by precept that refinement is to be sought not in hands soft and unused to work, but in conduct, dress and manners becoming a right-minded, self-respecting girl. For such as are capable of intellectual advancement they try to find opportunities for working for board and schooling, as seven of our girls are already doing.

The trustees desire to record their cordial appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Brackett, who, aided by the zealous co-operation of her assistants, has maintained this high standard of reformatory work at the Girls' Industrial School.

The trustees are convinced of the need and growing demand for this State Institution. There seems to be nothing in the industrial conditions of the past year to account for the increase in number of commitments, and they venture to hope that this steady increase from year to year is to be accounted for not by an increase in vice; not only by a more enlightened interest on the part of the community, but also by a general recognition of the results of the school work as shown in the conduct of the girls, more than two-thirds of whom are known to have become at attainment of majority honestly self-supporting or respectable members of the community.

From whatever cause, the number of commitments has been doubled within the past five years, there having been in 1881-82, 50; in 1896-97, 100. Without using the attics as sleeping-rooms, a practice condemned by the State inspectors during the season when artificial heat is used, the new house, to be finished this autumn, will provide for no larger number than is already on the grounds; and yet there are only 58 who were in the school a year ago or preceding that time. To place a girl out before she is fitted to take a place in a well-regulated family is short-sighted policy, too often resulting in failure to meet requirements and her return to the school as unsatisfactory. The agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have within the year found at the courts only about 11 girls fit for placing directly in families, and they fully believe in the advantage of a year or two of training before placing out. In view of these considerations, the trustees recommend further provision for such girls, either by organization of a new industrial school, upon a small scale, in another location, to be grouped with the present Industrial School, under the charge of the Lyman and Industrial Schools trustees; or both schools to be placed under the charge of a separate board of trustees having no other duties than those connected with the girls belonging to these two schools; or, if the Legislature should so decree, by increase of accommodation upon the present grounds.

We now expect that the new house will be furnished and ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1898. It has been constructed upon substantially the plans of the Anne B. Richardson cottage, which has proved very satisfactory.

The trustees of the Maine School for Girls, of which institution a former matron at Lancaster is superintendent, have visited Lancaster for the purpose of examining this building, and were so well pleased that they have secured duplicate plans from the architects, J. Thissell & Son of Clinton, for their use.

The increasing numbers at Lancaster require a larger supply of milk. To meet this need our herd of cows will have to be increased. Enough hay and fodder is produced from the farm to feed them, but there is need of enlarged quarters for cows and the storage of farm products. More than twenty tons of hay cut the present season has been stacked outside the barn.

To provide for this the trustees think it needful to build a cattle shed, using the space now occupied by the cows for storage purposes. The cellar of such a building could be profitably used for the storage of vegetables and fruit, and a shelter for the farm tools and carts. We shall ask for an appropriation for such an addition to our barn.

A committee has under consideration the subject of a change in the method of lighting the buildings and grounds. At present kerosene is used. The superintendent has asked the Board to plan for a change, as the fire inspector considers its use attended with much danger to both life and property. The trustees will ask for an appropriation to provide a new method of lighting the houses.

The average number of girls in the school has been 138. The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$27,775. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897, has been \$28,256.64; the amount sent the State treasurer, \$343.05; the gross per capita cost per week, \$3.93; net, \$3.89. In addition to this, there has been appropriated for tuition of girls under school age in towns where they are placed, \$125.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866,	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876,	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,633
1890,	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891,	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892,	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893,	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894,	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895,	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896,	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897,	27,775	138	100	146*	3 93	28,256

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	365	384
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	86	100
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	58	51
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	6	6
Died,	2	—	—	—	2	1
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67	— 58
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	19	42

* Includes the 7 girls earning their schooling.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in the Care of the State Industrial School for Girls One Year or More, in the School or Outside.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1897.
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING OR WELL MARRIED.						
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —						
Attained majority, conduct good (married),	16	13	12	9	19	11
Attained majority, conduct good (unmarried),	9	16	13	30	22	23
Died, conduct had been good,	2	—	—	—	2	—
Had behaved badly, now behaving well,	—	2	3	—	—	2
Discharged,	—	1	1	2	4	3
	27	32	29	41	47	39
II. In Care of the State, but no longer maintained at Public Expense: —						
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	26	31	25	39	25	25
On probation with friends, conduct good at last accounts,*	27	23	36	35	35	31
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119	138
At work elsewhere,	—	—	1	—	1	1
Attending school or academy and paying their own way,	1	7	11	10	8	7
Had been in Reformatory Prison for Women, now behaving well,	—	—	—	—	—	1
	171	168	184	204	188	203
	198	200	212	245	235	242
Total no longer maintained at public expense and living respectably,						
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.						
I. No longer in Care of the State: —						
Married,	7	5	3	1	5	1
Unmarried,	—	—	1	5	11	5
	7	5	4	6	16	6
II. Still in Care of the State and under Twenty-one Years of Age: —						
Married,	7	3	5	3	3	5
On probation with friends,	—	1	—	7	1	2
Recalled and remaining in the school,	3	17	11	6	6	6
In Reformatory Prison and House of Correction,	5	5	11	7	15	10

In Almshouse for serious misconduct,	2	4	4	4	10	8	6
In Almshouse temporarily (troublesome),	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	17	30	31	33	33	33	31
	24	35	35	39	49	—	37
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.							
I. <i>No longer in Care of the State: —</i>							
Married,	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Unmarried,	4	7	4	6	6	1	6
II. <i>Still in the State's Care, under Twenty-one Years of Age: —</i>							
Married,	4	8	4	6	6	1	8
At large, having left their places,	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Had been behaving badly or in Ref. Prison, now discharged,	14	17	18	20	20	20	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, conduct not known,	14	17	18	20	20	25	23
	18	25	22	26	26	26	31
I. <i>Discharged as Unfit Subjects for the School,</i>							
Died,	—	2	1	—	2	2	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
II. <i>Still in the State's Care: —</i>							
In institutions not penal nor for fault, <i>i. e.</i> , ill, defective or insane,	—	2	1	2	2	2	5
In State Industrial School through the year,	—	—	—	4	4	6	11
At board in private families outside the school,	23	15	35	31	35	35	42
Recalled to the school, but not for fault,	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
	9	6	7	6	6	9	10
Total remainder,	32	21	42	41	41	53	69
Grand total,	32	23	43	43	43	55	74
	272	283	313	353	353	365	384

* Some of these have been temporarily or permanently placed with relatives outside Massachusetts.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUS- TRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1896.

DR.

Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$1,712 18
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
		Interest on Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	200 00
		Interest on Old Colony Railroad bond,	60 00
Dec.	29.	State tax refunded,	82 16
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00

1897.

Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Feb.	8.	Interest on Old Colony Railroad bond,	30 00
		Interest on Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	100 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July	16.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Sept.	23.	Interest on Old Colony Railroad bond,	30 00
		Interest on Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	100 00
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
		Payment of Old Colony Railroad bond,	1,000 00

\$5,352 34

1896.

CR.

Oct.	1.	Lecture, Charlotte M. Howes,	\$15 00
	7.	C. G. Bancroft,	5 00
	9.	Services at Berlin,	24 00
		L. J. Chace, entertainment,	15 00
Dec.	4.	Magic lantern, etc.,	95 75
	29.	Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	500 00
		Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	500 00
		Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	500 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,654 75

Amount brought forward, \$1,654 75

1897.

Jan.	2.	Telephone poles,	. . . . .	215 35
		Entertainments,	. . . . .	21 75
	9.	Services at Berlin,	. . . . .	26 00
	15.	Entertainments,	. . . . .	15 80
Feb.	8.	Extra reports,	. . . . .	100 00
		Tools for T. O'Brien,	. . . . .	7 90
		Scientific instruments,	. . . . .	140 60
		Books,	. . . . .	200 00
		Telephone plant, Berlin,	. . . . .	1,108 85
		Lantern slides,	. . . . .	2 35
May	25.	Skates, etc.,	. . . . .	13 70
		Books,	. . . . .	7 60
		Sunday services, Berlin,	. . . . .	26 00
		Entertainments,	. . . . .	72 30
		Measuring instruments,	. . . . .	6 10
June	9.	July Fourth, celebration,	. . . . .	50 00
	21.	Tools for school-boy,	. . . . .	10 00
July	17.	Services at Berlin,	. . . . .	26 00
	28.	Calcium Light Company,	. . . . .	6 00
Aug.	1.	A. Lundgren, special teacher,	. . . . .	35 71
		A. Lundgren, special teacher,	. . . . .	15 71
Sept.	9.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
	23.	Measuring instruments,	. . . . .	5 00
		Balance forward,	. . . . .	1,568 21

\$5,352 34

SEPT. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1896.**DR.**

Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	. . . . .	\$327 93
Oct.	2.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00

1897.

Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00

\$387 93

CR.

Balance forward, \$387 93

SEPT. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1896.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	.	\$79 72
Oct. 2.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	.	26 00
Dec. 29.	State tax refunded,	.	15 77

1897.			
April 3.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	.	26 00
			<hr/> \$147 49

1896.		CR.	
Nov. 30.	Christmas,	.	\$30 00

1897.			
June 9.	Independence Day,	.	20 00
Sept. 24.	Prizes,	.	10 07
	Balance forward,	.	87 42
			<hr/> \$147 49

SEPT. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1896.		DR.	
Oct. 31.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	.	\$40 40

1896.		CR.	
Oct. 31.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,	.	\$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,332 54	1,332 54
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,356 96	1,356 96
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,330 71	1,330 71
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,319 38	1,319 38
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$36,839 59	<hr/> \$49,639 59

	Par Value.	Market Value.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$36,839 59	\$49,639 59
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,319 38	1,319 38
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,195 06	1,195 06
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,303 34	1,303 34
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Sav- ings,	1,296 71	1,296 71
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,306 42	1,306 42
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,301 31	1,301 31
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,290 55	1,290 55
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	1,073 06	1,073 06
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,073 06	1,073 06
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,070 66	1,070 66
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,126 14	1,126 14
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	1,568 21	1,568 21
SEPT. 30, 1897.	\$51,763 49	\$64,563 49

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

MARY LAMB FUND.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	647 94	647 94
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	387 93	387 93
SEPT. 30, 1897.	\$1,635 87	\$2,235 87

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	\$1,300 00	\$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	87 42	87 42
SEPT. 30, 1897.	\$1,387 42	\$1,387 42

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1896-97.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit for your consideration the annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Our average number has been 3 less than in 1896. You will notice we have received less new commitments than any year since 1891, — nearly 14 per cent. less than 1896 and 2 per cent. less than 1895.

The number of boys returned from probation has been less than in 1896. Eighteen boys have been returned from their homes, of whom 1 has been allowed to return to his home again, 5 have been placed in other homes, 1 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 1 transferred to the State Farm and 10 still remain here. Forty-one boys have been returned from places, of whom 16 have been placed again, 6 have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 1 transferred to the State Farm, 2 returned to their homes and 16 remain here.

The labor of the boys has been utilized in making improvements about the school grounds. A large amount of grading has been done about the barn. A small addition, made necessary when the old cow barn was taken down, has been made to the horse barn, a building erected to protect the hay scales and for the storage of the fire apparatus, and two old buildings are being moved together to be made into a piggery, — all done by boys' labor, under direction of their masters.

A number of boys were instructed in cabinet making by the master of Hillside cottage the past year. Several nice chamber sets, two large office desks, a filing cabinet and several bookcases were made. This, together with a considerable amount of carpenter work, has been quite a saving to the institution.

Our new cow barn has enabled us to keep more cows, so that the milk production was 66 per cent. greater than 1896, and in consequence milk has entered more largely into the boys' diet than formerly.

The health of the boys has been excellent. The reports of the heads of the various departments show about what work has been done in each department.

The statistical tables will be found interesting.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER M. DAY,

*Acting Superintendent.**

* The superintendent, Mr. Theodore F. Chapin, is away from the school on a four-months leave of absence.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1896,	268
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	124
Returned from places,	57
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	3
Returned Berlin boys, not "boarded out,"	2
Recommitted,	1
Runaways recaptured,	10
	<hr/> 197
Whole number in school during the year,	*465
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	97
On probation to others,	73
Boarded out,	11
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	11
Runaways,	9
Discharged as unfit subjects,	2
Delivered to local court,	1
To State Farm, Bridgewater,	2
To State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	2
	<hr/> 208
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1897,	257

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	17	11	274.85
November,	16	17	274.40
December,	13	14	272.64
January,	17	8	275.80
February,	14	25	276.43
March,	17	21	264.38
April,	15	30	257.56
May,	15	20	247.86
June,	15	10	247.56
July,	11	12	251.67
August,	17	17	249.43
September,	30	23	249.86
Totals,	197	208	261.87

* This number represents 431 individuals.

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1897.

In the school,	257	
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —		
With parents (281 known to be self-supporting),	333	
With others,	128	
For themselves,	33	
At board,	23	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	17	
	—	534
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —		
Lost sight of: —		
This year,	19	
Previously,	15	
Runaways from school,	7	
	—	41
Released to go out of the State,	13	
Left the State,	16	
In United States Navy,	2	
In State Almshouse,	2	
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent this year, 11; in former years,* 81),	92	
	—	166
Discharged from the care of the school: —		
Returned to court as over age limit,	12	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	9	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	3	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	5	
Dead,	15	
	—	44
Total,		1,002

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1897: —	
Doing well,	503 or 71 per cent.
Not doing well,	14 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	111 or 16 per cent.
Out of the State,	32 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	41 or 6 per cent.
Total,	701

* Most of those sent in former years have been released on tickets of leave.

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more:—

Doing well,	384 or 68	per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 1	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	105 or 19	per cent.
Out of the State,	29 or 5	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	38 or 7	per cent.
Total,	563	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more:—

Doing well,	275 or 64½	per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	95 or 22½	per cent.
Out of the State,	22 or 5	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	28 or 6½	per cent.
Total,	427	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1897:—

Doing well,	85 or 65½	per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	30 or 23	per cent.
Out of the State,	8 or 6	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	5 or 4	per cent.
Total,	130	

Conditions of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1897:—

Doing well,	70 or 59	per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	33 or 28½	per cent.
Out of the State,	5 or 4	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	9 or 7	per cent.
Total,	119	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1897:—

Doing well,	52 or 53	per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2	per cent.
Been in some other penal institution,	29 or 30	per cent.
Released to go out of the State,	4 or 4	per cent.
Lost track of,		
Doing well at last accounts,	7	
Not doing well at last accounts,	4	
	11 or 11	per cent.
Total,	98	

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.**C. Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,462	
Visits made by trustees,	95	
	<hr/>	1,557
Of the 1,557 visits, 635 were to 289 boys over eighteen years, and 922 to boys under eighteen.		
Whole number of names on visiting list for the year, . . .		683
Investigation of homes by agents,	130	
Investigation of homes by trustees,	7	
	<hr/>	137
Investigation of places by agents,	22	
Investigation of places by trustees,	6	
	<hr/>	28

\$960.37 have been collected in behalf of 32 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year
and Previously.*

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	56	56
Berkshire,	6	244	250
Bristol,	19	642	661
Dukes,	—	17	17
Essex,	11	1,113	1,124
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	9	439	448
Hampshire,	3	86	89
Middlesex,	25	1,317	1,342
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	5	465	470
Plymouth,	3	138	141
Suffolk,	27	1,493	1,520
Worcester,	16	801	817
Totals,	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 6,883	<hr/> 7,007

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in the United States,	16
Mothers born in the United States,	15
Fathers foreign born,	12
Mothers foreign born,	11
Both parents born in the United States,	23
Both parents foreign born,	34
Unknown,	24
One parent unknown,	32
Per cent. of American parentage,	31
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	37
Per cent. unknown,	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	103
Foreign born (6 in Canada),	20
Unknown,	1

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Fathers born in United States,	29	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13	16
Mothers born in United States,	32	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14	15
Fathers foreign born,	63	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8	12
Mothers foreign born,	58	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6	11
Both parents born in United States,	20	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27	23
Both parents foreign born,	48	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51	34
Unknown,	13	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34	24
One parent unknown,	-	-	-	8	16	19	20	25	23	32
Per cent. of American parentage,	29	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28	31
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	64	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40	37
Per cent. unknown,	9	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Born in the United States,	89	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115	103
Foreign born,	10	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29	20
Unknown,	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	61
municipal court,.	22
police court,	31
superior court,	1
trial justices,	4
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	5
Total,	124

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	120	120
Nine,	2	236	238
Ten,.	2	465	467
Eleven,	6	687	693
Twelve,	21	948	969
Thirteen,	28	1,257	1,285
Fourteen,.	62	1,407	1,469
Fifteen,	2	960	962
Sixteen,	1	531	532
Seventeen,	—	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	124	6,883	7,007

Average age of boys when committed, 13.31 years.

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 124 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	62
no parents,	8
father,	30
mother,	25
step-father,	9
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	51
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	6
parents separated,	4
attended church,	122
never attended church,	2
not attended school within one year,	16
not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	64
been inmates of other institutions,	36
used intoxicating liquor,	13
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	88
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	28
Were attending school,	36
Were idle,	60
Could not read or write,	8
Parents owning residence,	17
Members of the family had been arrested,	47

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 199 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	7	1 year 2 months,	4
4 months,	2	1 year 3 months,	3
5 months,	5	1 year 4 months,	9
6 months,	2	1 year 5 months,	9
7 months,	3	1 year 6 months,	11
8 months,	2	1 year 7 months,	9
9 months,	3	1 year 8 months,	15
10 months,	4	1 year 9 months,	12
11 months,	6	1 year 10 months,	10
1 year,	3	1 year 11 months,	7
1 year 1 month,	6	2 years,	7

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE NO. 9 — *Concluded.*

2 years 1 month, 3	3 years 2 months, —
2 years 2 months, 7	3 years 3 months, —
2 years 3 months, 8	3 years 4 months, 1
2 years 4 months, 1	3 years 5 months, 3
2 years 5 months, 10	3 years 6 months, —
2 years 6 months, 2	3 years 7 months, 1
2 years 7 months, 4	3 years 8 months, 1
2 years 8 months, 2	3 years 9 months, —
2 years 9 months, 6	3 years 10 months, 1
2 years 10 months, 3	3 years 11 months, 1
2 years 11 months, 2	4 years or more, —
3 years, 2	
3 years 1 month, 2	Total, 199

Average time spent in the institution,	21 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	11.2 months.
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded released for the first time,	22.4 months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Number of New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Com- mitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.*
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75†
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188‡	28‡
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212§	16
1896-97,	251.87	124	73	170||	38
Average for ten years, .	209.7	127.2	48.8	130.8	27.7

* This includes boys transferred to any other institution, returned to court, discharged as unfit subjects, runaways, etc.

† The large number of these two years was due to the fact that numbers of young boys were transferred to the State Primary School.

‡ Eighteen of these were boarded.

§ Twenty-nine of these were boarded.

|| Eleven of these were boarded.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
October, .	4	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10	10
November, .	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6	10
December, .	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11	9
January, .	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9	8
February, .	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7	9
March, .	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15	11
April, .	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10	11
May, .	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7
June, .	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13	6
July, .	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23	9
August, .	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23	13
September, .	16	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8	21
Totals, .	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144	124

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Breaking, entering and larceny,	30
Larceny,	46
Stubbornness,	34
Assault,	4
Burning building,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Disturbing a public school,	3
False pretences,	1
Obstructing railroad,	1
Unlawfully taking and using a horse,	2

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1888, 14.96	1893, 14.81
1889, 15.17	1894, 14.94
1890, 15.1	1895, 15.49
1891, 15.48	1896, 15.17
1892, 15.63	1897, 15.15

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1888, 17.58 months.	1893, 19.4 months.
1889, 17.3 months.	1894, 16.95 months.
1890, 18.38 months.	1895, 21.17 months.
1891, 22.6 months.	1896, 18.03 months.*
1892, 22.1 months.	1897, 21.0 months.

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

1888, 12.92	1893, 13.39
1889, 13.07	1894, 13.87
1890, 13.15	1895, 13.44
1891, 13.89	1896, 13.63
1892, 13.73	1897, 13.31

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for any Cause for Ten Years.

1888, 34	1893, 35
1889, 20	1894, 33
1890, 14	1895, 60
1891, 21	1896, 87†
1892, 30	1897, 73†

* Shorter average is due to the number of young boys boarded out.

† Increase partly because of closer supervision of probationers, partly because of larger number on probation.

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Articles made.	Articles repaired.
Aprons, 131	Aprons, 17
Blue jackets, 16	Blankets, 8
Bean bags, 30	Braces, 92
Coffee bags, 1	Coats, 119
Curtains, 10	Caps, 45
Coverings, 1	Comforters, 1
Coats, 1	Curtains, 4
Dish cloths, 108	Cut patterns, 6
Dish towels, 101	Drawers, 82
Holders, 35	Handkerchiefs, 2
Napkins, 515	Jackets, 40
Night shirts, 41	Mittens, 24
Pants, 572	Mats, 4
Pillow slips, 414	Napkins, 63
Pillow ticks, 26	Night shirts, 52
Sheets, 257	Pants, 558
Shirts, 459	Pillow slips, 41
Sleeve holders, 45	Pillows, 3
Spreads, 3	Sheets, 74
Strips for labels, 29	Shirts, 477
Sausage bags, 32	Spreads, 3
Table cloths, 7	Slippers, 2
Towels, 419	Table cloths, 23
White aprons, 6	Towels, 95
White jackets, 8	
White frock, 1	
	1,835
3,268	

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	4.33
Number of different boys employed,	10

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Number of pieces washed,	293,180
Number of pieces ironed,	207,074
Number of pieces starched,	15,506
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	34.6
Number of different boys employed,	104

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As will be seen by reference to the tables giving a summary of the past year's work, instruction has been given to 431 different boys. Of this number, eight could neither read nor write when they entered the school, and several of these were able *only imperfectly* to understand or make use of the English language. Such cases have required much patience and considerable tact on the part of the teacher; but with the methods employed, marked progress has been made, as some of these boys can now read understandingly in the First Readers and can write brief reports of talks on different subjects, being aided only in their spelling of such words as they have not yet learned. This shows conclusively that there has been great gain in their command of a language not their own.

Even more attention than formerly has been paid to reading in all the grades; and no doubt the interest in this line has been increased by having books in the play-rooms, where boys may have access to them during play-hours. In this way, some boys have read a large number of books during the year, from which, we believe, have been received thoughts and impulses which will prove ennobling. A daily newspaper also has been placed within their reach for a few months past, that they may know current events and also learn history as it is being made in the world. Once a week they have given in their own language the items which have especially interested them.

Being desirous to give all needed drill in language and memory exercises, we have required the boys to give reports of sermons, talks on geographical and astronomical subjects, travels, etc.; and the results have been very satisfactory. Boys, whose reports at first were very meagre, are now able to give *pages*, in language well chosen, and many of them take delight also in illustrating their papers. From this we see that some boys at least have learned to concentrate their attention; and thus their powers of thought have been strengthened, as by their gymnastic exercises their muscles have gained vigor.

The improvement in penmanship has been quite noticeable, especially in the lower grades.

In arithmetic, history, etc., the results have been uniformly good, various methods having been used, according to the classes.

Considerable progress has been made in drawing, one class having taken up designing for wood carving. In this work they have used conventional forms of leaves, flowers and fruit.

The boys are always ready for their singing exercise; and it is pleasant to know that many of them prefer hymns and songs in which are the most tender strains,—words and music which breathe forth most of soul. One has truly said, “A school song in the heart of a child will do as much for his character as a fact in his memory, or a principle in his intellect.” One boy, who returned for a visit after nearly a year’s absence, remarked that he liked the songs he learned while here, but he did *not* like “*show songs*,” such as his brother sings.

While we have striven to teach, from books, lessons that will prove helpful all through life, we have been even more earnest in turning the attention of the boys to the vast book of nature which is spread before them. The volume is so immense that we can never hope to reveal half which it contains; yet by turning a leaf here and there we feel confident that we arouse in the boys a deep, abiding interest, and an earnest desire to learn more of its contents; and many a boy, because of his training here, will find as did Shakespeare,—

“Tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”

Believing with John Burroughs that “one throb of love of nature which you can awaken in the child’s heart is worth any number of dry facts which you can put into his head,” we have aimed to teach that which will develop in the boy the power to read intelligently the lines on nature’s pages, and thus greatly enhance his enjoyment of life, render him more gentle, more sympathetic, more reverent, more loving and compassionate.

No boy, however averse to the study of books, remains listless and inattentive when we place before him the many-hued butterfly, the delicately colored, fragrant flower, the leaves and fruits of trees which he soon learns to know as familiar friends. But the beautiful songsters of the grove seem to appeal to him as do none of these, and he is ever ready to respond to their call. The boys have greatly enjoyed making observations of the birds out of doors and noticing their habits and traits under natural conditions. They have become familiar with their songs, many of which they imitate quite well. They have gathered facts concerning the wanton destruction of singing birds, and then

have drawn their own conclusions as to the necessity of caring for them and of practising kindness towards them. They have learned their uses to man and also to the vegetable kingdom. Living specimens have likewise been brought into the school-room, where still closer observations have been taken, after which comparisons have been drawn and a record of what each boy has noticed has been made by means of written language and illustrations.

The different anniversary exercises of the year have, as heretofore, been appropriately observed, with the addition of "bird day," which proved a far greater success than we anticipated. The boys entered very heartily into the work of preparation; and music, recitations, readings, all concerning birds, were very creditably rendered. As "the birds are the poet's own," there was no difficulty in finding many a bird immortalized by the favorite authors of the boys, who will long and pleasantly remember the poems memorized for this occasion.

To our superintendent, several members of the trustees, Drs. Cabot and Emerson of Boston, and other friends of the institution, we are under obligations for an unusual number of instructive and entertaining lectures and talks on various topics during the year. Others have also favored us with fine musical entertainments. For all such encouragement and helps in our arduous work, and for your own continued kindness, I am sincerely grateful.

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year there have been four classes, of twenty-five boys each, working in the Sloyd room. Each class was given ten hours per week for twenty-two weeks.

The number of pieces made by one class amounted to nine hundred. Five boys completed the entire course. One boy, a more rapid worker, completed the course in two hundred and twenty-five hours.

The boys have taken very good care of their tools and benches. The tools broken have been few, not exceeding a half dozen.

At the close of the school year, some questions were presented to the boys, to test the impression made upon each, as he had made use of various tools. I will quote a few answers; "The plane needs an eye to watch it carefully, and a hand to guide it." "The plane makes you take time to think; if you do not, the wood will tell of you." Another answer was, "The tools *make* us honest." When asked how, the reply was, "In end squaring the knife or block plane will break the wood, if I use them wrong, and the augur bit does too." These characteristic answers show, first, that the boy realizes, in his consciousness, that to his work he must give self-control, attention and concentration; the second answer shows that exactness and accuracy have been developed; and the third, that a *pride in* and *love for*, honest work have been aroused.

When one of the new classes had entered the Sloyd room and taken their seats, they immediately began to look around. "What interests you most?" I said. The majority replied, "The Swede boys." This interpreted meant the twelve pictures upon the wall, which clearly show the hygienic positions of boys using various tools. Tool work has been criticised on account of the non-hygienic positions assumed. These cuts, of well-proportioned, symmetrical boys, doing every kind of tool work without assuming ungainly and awkward attitudes, are a continual admonition and appeal to their pride not to deform their bodies through bad positions thoughtlessly taken in

working over the bench. The boys have their attention called to these pictures when different exercises are given, and they may be seen quietly studying them from time to time, and then correcting their own positions. Thus we feel that the boys strive not only to do their work well, but in a hygienic manner.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,

Sloyd Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The following report brings us to the close of our third year in advanced manual training, which has been a part of the educational system of the Lyman School for Boys.

The present age is essentially an industrial age, and the natural training of man should commence with the perceptive powers. Drawing, the first step in manual training and the basis of all mechanical work, particularly educates this faculty, and causes one to look about and accurately note the peculiarities of all objects. The work in wood and iron also encourages this observation and investigation. The boy learns in the wood work the various kinds of wood, and wherein they are valuable or worthless for the objects in view. In the iron work he learns the different purposes for iron, and how one kind of iron differs from another. It teaches him that all things have their good and their bad qualities and a use.

Manual training is a mental discipline, and it is a moral discipline as well. It leads the boys to look into themselves and discover their deficiencies, and, when they commit an error in their work, they must acknowledge the error as their own; realizing that it will affect their entire work, they endeavor to rectify it. We can all readily see the educational value here, for is not the ability to see an error and the determination to rectify it the corner-stone for all *true* mental and moral discipline? and good qualities are but natural results. The boy learns to have courage with a difficult piece of work and to have perseverance in failure. It is the constant aim of our school to send forth boys of this stamp.

As we start in with our class in wood turning and carpentry, the boy first makes his drawing. There were thirty-five boys who derived the benefit of our course during the past year. Each boy devotes four hours a week to wood-turning carpentry and drawing, in iron work or forging he devotes eight hours a week; he can complete the

entire course in twenty-two weeks. In forging, the model is made from a blue print with which he is provided. The forging commences with simple designs in drawing out, bending, etc., gradually working up to the welding, which requires increased knowledge and skill. During the past year, outside of the regular course, as an incentive to those boys capable of undertaking a project still more difficult, we have allowed them to execute some special work, and the andirons and five-o'clock-tea standards were particularly worthy of note. The same idea of extra work was carried into the wood-working class, such as making a hat tree, hall coat rack, towel rack, etc. Considerable time was expended, aside from class work, upon general repairs and turning table legs, fencing foils, milking stools and many varied articles useful to the school.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

A most encouraging report we bring of the boys and their work. One of our boys is in a printing office in Fall River. The Lyman school printing office was his starting-point in life. It was here he received the desire, the ambition to be a printer. He has had money left him since he left the school, and is perfecting himself in the "art preservative," with the intention of owning and managing a printing office some day. Another boy, who left us not a great while ago, has a position in a printing office also. This boy gives great promise of not only becoming a good printer but also a worthy citizen of the State, — one object of which we never lose sight. Another boy who left us this month is in a printing office near Boston for the present, and has a good prospect of a permanent situation in an office soon to be started by an uncle in another State. Another of our older boys, who went home about two years ago, where he worked in a printing office until July, when he was laid off on account of dull times, has been near us for a year or so, studying and working in a small printing office, and his record would be no discredit to any one. It is a record of *reform* in the truest sense of the word; and is not this of the greatest importance? To simply educate and make more skilful a bad boy, it seems to us, is not what we most desire. We must touch the heart and cultivate in them the desire for right doing, because it is right.

We have struggled along through the year with but little help, and some very poor help, as you well know; but our eight years' experience as teachers of printing in this school has taught us that it is not the most important how *much* we do, as how well we do it.

Our force was reduced at one time to only three boys, and for a long time we had only four. One boy set all the type on the "Enterprise" this month, September, and, after printing, distributed it. Another boy set the Sunday-school lessons in two versions, alone, in one week, or five hours a day.

The purchases for the office have been only \$65.93 for the year, as it will be necessary soon to buy paper for the "Enterprise," wrappers, programmes, etc. "There is no great loss without some small gain." The paper bought for one year lasted two, by the unavoidable omission of several issues of the "Enterprise," and not having to use it for other jobs.

Fourteen boys in all have been in the printing office during the past year, six being the largest number at any one time. Doubtless the work of the office has been done to your entire satisfaction, judging from the kind words of appreciation you have given us at different times during the year, for all of which we most sincerely thank you.

Very respectfully yours,

M. E. HOWARD,

Teacher of Printing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The annual report of the department of physical training is respectfully presented.

As far as is known, this school is the pioneer among institutions of like character in its use of a system of gymnastics alone for the physical training of its inmates. The wisdom of the trustees in permitting gymnastics to supersede military training finds ample justification in the opinion of such men as Drs. Hartwell and Hamilton D. Wey. It seems appropriate to give the opinion of Dr. Hartwell for successfully meeting the demands of a physical education : —

1. It must have a direct and large effect upon the health of the pupils. It must build up vitality. The large muscular groups of the body, the muscles of the back, the waist, the chest, the thighs, must be made to contract with vigor a large number of times. It is through such vigorous contraction of these large groups that the heart is strengthened, the lungs are brought to their best condition of development and the digestive system is stimulated to more perfect action. Upon the satisfactory working of these three systems health and vigor largely depend.

2. There should be that training which will confer skill in handling the body. The hands, arms and body should be trained to act with skill and activity. A high degree of co-ordination should be rendered easily possible. The muscles of the trunk and the nerve centres governing them must be brought into that condition of discipline which will enable them to act with the greatest readiness and freedom. The lack of developement of the nerve centres is intimately connected with many nervous diseases.

3. There should be secured that control of the body which we call good carriage, graceful, vigorous action, not merely in walking, but in all other of the positions and exercises which are required of men.

4. The psychological elements, courage, coolness, self-control and self-reliance, should be prominently brought out.

The results of six years' persistent effort here are in harmony with the opinion expressed above. The past year has shown more than ever the value of this kind of training, when classes of two hundred or more have been presented to visitors, without previous rehearsal, and have carried themselves with honor. It needs but a casual glance at the set-up of the boys when in line for gymnastic drill to show the change in general bearing. The boys themselves make the comparison between the new-comer and those who have served their apprenticeship. In the first case there is the customary flat chest, drooping shoulders, the awkward, shambling gait and general clumsiness. In the second case the chest is round, the shoulders back, the step is firm and elastic. This statement, while it may seem stereotyped, is true, nevertheless, and is applicable to the large majority. There are a few cases, however, who fail to respond to the exercise. It is doubtful if any form of training could reach them. They are the results of malformation, accidents and arrested development. Every boy has had a twenty-minutes lesson each school day, with a few exceptions. The exercises have been conducted with the idea of progression always in mind, and the object has been to instruct, to interest, to develop self-control, to fix attention, to teach the necessity of personal purity, to create a proper regard for the truth and the rights of others.

Every effort which has been made in this department has had for its ultimate design a better equipment of the boy. For this reason a step in the direction of a study of the boys from the modern psychological stand-point has been taken. Sufficient progress has not been made to admit of any report, but, with the valuable help and suggestion of Dr. Sanford, the outlook is encouraging for experiments along this line which will react upon many for their good. Some tests and measurements have already been taken for experimental purposes only, as an introduction to future work.

I am indebted to you and the trustees for the privilege of attending Clark University summer school. The fund of information and suggestion received there will be used to good advantage the coming year.

Some attempt has been made at classification in gymnastics. A class of new-comers, for instance, has an exercise independently from the other classes. Another class of young boys of low grade, who are not responsive to the regular work in gymnastics, are given half an hour twice a week devoted entirely to games. Games of recognized educational value, aiming at the functions in which the little fellows are weak, are used. A new game is presented each time, or some new feature of an old game, and the progression is in accordance with ability to grasp the idea of the game.

Field sports were held again on July fourth. The day was more successful than on any previous occasion, in that all participants were satisfied that the prizes were secured by the best boys in each class. The list included half and quarter mile runs, hurdle race, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high and broad jumps, throwing base ball at target, potato race and base ball.

The theory advanced by some, that, in teaching this class of boys to climb a rope and to use their legs to good advantage, they are instructed in more successful methods of escape from the law, does not seem to hold good. Sluggish circulation is a characteristic of the adult criminal, and by improving this function of the body the youth is given an opportunity to remove at least one criminal ear-mark. It is a good omen when it can be said that the most manly among the boys are those who present the best appearance in gymnastic drill, and I have found it so.

Very truly yours,

ALLISTON GREENE,

Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The hospital report for the year ending at this date is brief.

The diseases with which we have contended have been generally mild and of short duration ; one case each of pneumonia, scarlet-fever and tuberculosis have been of a dangerous character.

Rogers of Hillside, whose cabinet work has done him so much credit, by voluntary overwork and confinement at his bench so exhausted his system that he became subject to a marked manifestation of tuberculosis ; he was taken from the shop to the garden and employed in the open air all summer, which with medicine and a few weeks' confinement in the hospital has restored him to fairly good health.

Treatment has been rendered 758 different cases of all sorts of ailments, and the hospital has been occupied by 94 boys 548 days, making a much shorter average confinement than last year.

A list of the various diseases so resembles that of the other years and has so little requiring special notice that it will not be specified ; inflammation of the throat and digestive disorders were, as usual, the principal troubles.

The several houses are in excellent sanitary condition, and with few exceptions are all that can be desired.

The limited air space in the school-room and dormitory at Maple Cottage is to be deplored, but so far it has not been productive of disease that could be traced to its effects.

The disposal of the sewage from some of the houses is not entirely satisfactory, and may require modification in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,

Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

One year ago we felt that we were treading on new and untried ground, the stability of which time alone could prove, but to-day we walk with more assurance, for the year has proved that our expectations were not groundless, and, if our hopes have not all been realized, neither have our fears.

The average number of boys in our care has been greater than it was last year, although the number received has been somewhat less. We began the year with 18 boys, and we close with 19, having in the meantime received 28 and dismissed 27, as will be seen by the sub-joined monthly statement.

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
October,	1	2	17
November,	2	3	16
December,	3	—	19
January,	1	—	20
February,	3	2	21
March,	2	1	22
April,	3	3	22
May,	1	5	18
June,	2	1	19
July,	2	4	17
August,	3	1	19
September,	5	5	19

Of the boys dismissed, 5 were transferred to Westborough, 6 were returned to parents and 16 have been placed in families.

The average time of detention was :—

For all boys dismissed,	220 days, or 31 + weeks.
For those transferred,	25 days, or 3 + weeks.
For those returned to parents, . . .	369 days, or 52 + weeks.
For those placed in families, . . .	230 days, or 33 + weeks.

The same general plan has been followed this year as last, viz., to make the farm, as far as possible, a home in which while here the boys shall be interested, and for which when they have gone from it they will cherish a kindly remembrance.

The work of house, farm and garden has been done, and well done, without extra help except for ploughing and mowing.

The most encouraging fact connected with this work is that, while to most of the boys farm work was at first distasteful, yet it has been so managed that all have taken pride in it and many have learned to love it.

A boy once tried to teach his dog to “bring and carry,” using an ear of corn as the object carried. For years thereafter, on seeing an ear of corn, the dog would run and hide. Too often a boy’s life on a farm has been so devoid of pleasure that he has felt like running away at the mere mention of being sent to live with a farmer. It is easy to see the mistake made in both cases. If a bone had been given the dog to carry, and later he had been given the same to gnaw, in all probability the lesson would have been a success. So, if a boy, while weeding the potatoes and cultivating the corn, can be led to picture “corn and potato roasts” as following in the wake of Harvest time, or to enjoy in anticipation the long winter evenings when “apples and pop-corn” make the hours pass merrily, how easy the work will seem. So changed is the attitude of the boys who came here with a prejudice against farm work, that now many look forward with pleasure to being trusted with a farmer.

No doubt the cheerful letters received from many so placed, which the boys hear read, has had a tendency to foster this feeling. No record has been kept of such letters received or of the letters written by us, but considerable time has been given to this correspondence; for we cannot run the risk of any boy’s drifting in dangerous waters without feeling always the pull of an anchor. So we write cheery, kindly home letters to all boys leaving us, until we feel assured that some strong influence for good has taken the place of that by which they were guided while here.

Much credit for the management must be given to the farmer, Mr. Dudley, who from the first has shown a special aptitude for his

work. The matron has been alike helpful, being ready at all times to second any plan suggested for forwarding the work.

We live as one family, each officer coming in close contact with each boy, and realize that, if the best results are to be obtained, unity of plan and action is a necessity. Recognizing this fact, the three officers have, from the first, worked as one, with no friction, and, so far as known, no difference of opinion as to the guidance and control of the boys. Finding that a disobedient boy yielded as readily to words as to blows, the whip has never been used. To the argument that a stubborn boy deserves a flogging, we answer, he deserves whatever will best advance his reformation; and, believing that one act of *willing* obedience is worth more than ten obtained by compulsion, we prefer to exercise any amount of patience while the wayward one is learning to know and do the right. The *will* to do right is at first weak; but with use it will grow stronger, and, as this strength is gained, we look for a constant growth of self-respect, honor, and indeed all the characteristics of a reformed boy.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1896. — October, received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$7,128 49
November, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,548 86
December, “ “ “ “	.	.	8,419 30
1897. — January, “ “ “ “	.	.	6,178 11
February, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,414 35
March, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,556 48
April, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,847 93
May, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,394 84
June, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,931 59
July, “ “ “ “	.	.	3,870 02
August, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,041 68
September, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,115 13
			\$64,446 78

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1896. — October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,128 49
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,548 86
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,419 30
1897. — January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,178 11
February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,414 35
March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,556 48
April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,847 93
May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,394 84
June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,931 59
July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,870 02
August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,041 68
September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,115 13
									\$64,446 78

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 118).

1896. — November,	\$166 75
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — October,	\$536 62
1897 — January,	778 44
									\$1,315 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112).

1897.—April,	\$645 81
July,	603 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,248 89

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 118).

1896.—November,	\$166 75
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Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896.—October,	\$536 62
1897.—January,	778 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,315 06

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112).

1897.—April,	\$645 81
July,	603 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,248 89

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1897.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$25,853 02	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,090 35	
	<hr/>	\$26,943 37
Provisions and grocery supplies, including—		
Apples,	\$69 00	
Ammonia,	5 40	
Butter,	968 07	
Brawn,	4 17	
Beef,	1,716 31	
Beans,	153 37	
Bath brick and sand,	4 05	
Bon Ami,	2 50	
Corn meal,	46 50	
Crackers,	119 09	
Cheese,	230 74	
Coffee,	55 43	
Cereal coffee,	39 45	
Cream tartar soda, and baking powder,	50 90	
Cocoa,	9 90	
Cider barrels,	38 50	
Cranberries,	9 50	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$3,522 88	\$26,943 37

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$3,522 88 \$26,943 37

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Cork stoppers,	25
Candy, walnuts, peanuts,	28 25
Cocoonut,	9 45
Candles,	2 52
Capers,	75
Celery seed,	07
Celery,	2 30
Dried apple,	30 00
Eggs,	58 89
Extracts,	46 40
Fowls,	170 73
Flour,	1,462 65
Fish,	439 23
Fruits and canned goods,	183 22
Fly paper,	2 55
Glass jars,	5 00
Gelatine,	17 40
Ice,	529 54
Insect powder,	7 00
Lard,	140 67
Lobsters,	5 76
Mutton,	167 34
Molasses,	337 23
Maple syrup,	18 51
Milk,	192 87
Malt,	5 00
Making cider,	67 08
Macaroni,	1 35
Mineral water,	85
Oatmeal,	63 20
Oysters,	76 89
Onions,	3 00
Olives and olive oil,	7 78
Pork and Hams,	72 33
Potatoes,	115 72
Pepper,	4 38
Paper and twine,	13 07
Pork barrels,	2 50
Rye flour and meal,	9 00
Raisins,	61 77
Rice,	96 23
Sausage,	27 24
Sugar,	728 39
Salt,	35 70
Spices,	16 46

Amounts carried forward, \$8,789 40 \$26,943 37

Amounts brought forward, \$8,789 40 \$26,943 37

Provisions and grocery supplies, including—

Starch and bluing,	9 00
Shredded wheat,	20 00
Split peas,	44 30
Stove polish,	11 28
Sardines,	1 80
Sausage dressing,	80
Soap and soap powder,	185 35
Tripe,	5 10
Tea,	50 77
Tapioca,	3 99
Vinegar,	5 81
Wheaten flour,	317 75
Wheatena,	31 57
Yeast,	141 84

9,618 76

Furniture, beds and bedding—

Agate ware,	\$15 19
Brooms and brushes,	171 16
Baskets,	37 68
Blankets,	4 85
Brass kettle,	1 00
Bleached gauze	3 78
Chairs,	85 43
Couch,	29 00
Cutlery,	20 40
Crockery,	137 82
Cotton batting,	58
Cotton flannel,	13
Curtain rods,	3 32
Carpet cleaning,	7 71
Draperies for Berlin,	9 26
Draperies,	6 27
Electric lamps,	38 00
Enamel cloth,	9 30
Feather dusters,	4 91
Flags,	85
Fruit press,	2 35
Flower pots,	60
Glass ware,	1 10
Hair clippers,	10 50
Iron ware,	23 97
Jar rubbers,	42
Laundry boards,	26 25
Laundry machinery and repairs,	13 05
Lumber and material for furniture,	265 84

Amounts carried forward, \$930 72 \$36,562 13

70 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$930 72 \$36,562 13

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Mattresses and ticking,	8 95
Needles,	1 28
Pillows,	16 25
Pails,	5 00
Picture wire,	50
Rat traps,	6 00
Repairs for sewing machines,	2 18
Rugs, carpets and carpet paper,	52 75
Rubber blanket,	85
Razor,	1 50
Stoves and stove furniture,	2 64
Silver and plated ware,	203 73
Shears, combs and brushes,	80 01
Sheeting,	194 84
Scales,	25
Sewing machine needles,	65
Strainer linen,	7 30
Stand cover and piano spread,	2 16
Spring balances,	3 00
Table,	1 75
Tin and copper ware,	88 65
Towels and napkins,	158 68
Turkey red cloth,	50
Table padding,	33 00
Wardrobe,	12 50
Wicking,	7 31
Wire clothes line,	6 00
Wooden ware,	37 48

1,866 43

Clothing —

Buttons,	\$5 42
Blankets,	18 60
Cassimere,	33 85
Cotton,	73 35
Collars,	24 70
Drilling,	6 17
Denim,	151 92
Darning cotton,	6 32
Extension cases,	43 20
Elastic,	50
English jean,	3 60
Flannel,	16 28
Gum tissue,	37
Handkerchiefs,	27 31
Hats and caps,	210 30
Hickory stripe,	21 72

Amounts carried forward, \$643 61 \$38,428 56

Amounts brought forward, \$643 61 \$88,428 56

Clothing—

Indelible ink,	5 40
Lasting,	46 58
Laundry aprons,	7 50
Laundry,	12 52
Mittens,	53 50
Needles,	76
Neckties,	18 75
Overcoats,	200 50
Rubber boots,	98 98
Stockings,	71 56
Shirts,	234 85
Suits,	528 01
Shoes and repairs,	1,230 26
Shoe laces,	30 12
Suspenders,	191 63
Thread,	24 77
Tape,	98
Towels,	7 50
Underclothing,	194 98

3,602 76

School supplies—

Advance manual training supplies,	\$407 03
Bibles,	16 50
Binding books,	73 95
Book slates,	9 72
Blackboard cloth,	2 56
Blue prints,	2 00
Band of mercy registers,	64
Colored paper,	4 80
Compasses,	14 87
Crayon,	3 60
Clay,	15 50
Drawing paper and materials,	77 78
Examination paper,	24 50
Entertainments,	3 45
Geographies,	64 00
Geometries,	14 40
Globe,	12 00
Histories,	67 06
Heavy paper,	17 86
Holly,	75
Ink wells,	4 73
Lead pencils,	15 80
Library paper,	9 60
Mucilage and glue,	9 75

Amounts carried forward, \$872 85 \$42,031 32

72 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$872 85 \$42,031 32

School supplies —

Manilla paper,	30 82
Maps,	10 00
Music,	28 89
Miscellaneous,	67 22
Paint and brushes,	22 80
Portrait,	85
Pens and pen holders,	13 75
Paper and envelopes,	5 00
Penmanship paper,	12 00
Royal scroll,	8 50
Rubber erasers,	8 10
Sloyd materials,	90 14
Spelling blanks,	7 50
Slates,	8 25
Slate pencils,	36
Thumb tacks,	1 39
Tools,	213 46

1,401 88

Ordinary repairs —

Artificial stone floor,	\$820 80
Adamant,	6 25
Awnings,	43 00
Brushes,	8 56
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	33 21
Boiler repairs,	237 36
Beeswax,	46 46
Borax and ammonia,	21 14
Blacksmithing,	27 15
Boiler for Wayside,	210 90
Brackets,	90
Bricks,	66 90
Building paper,	6 48
Barn addition,	175 45
Barn door hangers,	89 19
Bread pans,	14 08
Cement and lime,	58 75
Castors,	60
Charcoal,	1 80
Cotton waste,	2 25
Carpenters' chalk,	39
Concrete work,	247 28
Chimney cap,	6 00
Curtain repairs,	94 50
Copper boiler,	78 00
Clothes dryer,	9 00

Amounts carried forward, \$2,306 40 \$43,433 20

Amounts brought forward, \$2,306 40 \$43,433 20

Ordinary repairs —

Cane,	3 60
Chain,	55
Dowels,	1 60
Elevator repairs,	2 00
Emery cloth,	62
Fatal food,	3 60
Fence wire,	14 94
Grinding knife,	1 25
Grates,	33 00
Galvanized iron,	26 06
Glass, putty and points,	115 02
Glue and cement,	10 50
Hardware,	1 59
Hooks,	1 38
Iron rods,	47 32
Iron,	8 74
Iron gratings,	5 00
Labor,	260 53
Lumber,	1,405 60
Locks, butts and hooks,	100 89
Linseed oil,	97 38
Lubricating oil,	12 10
Land plaster,	6 50
Lime,	1 80
Liquid slating,	6 00
Mica,	30
Nails, brads and screws,	150 65
Nickel numbers,	7 35
Overhead hitches and trough,	22 65
Paints,	165 16
Pipe and fittings,	236 40
Painters' falls,	21 06
Packing,	1 15
Pulleys,	59
Posts,	4 40
Pump,	6 15
Repair of buggies and sleighs,	121 05
Repair of harnesses,	35 79
Repair of electric lights,	218 22
Repair of house utensils,	28 06
Rivets and bolts,	2 35
Refrigerator remodelling,	107 44
Repair of organs and pianos,	8 25
Rope,	15 22
Rubber hose,	60 45

Amounts carried forward, \$5,686 66 \$43,433 20

74 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$5,686 66 \$43,433 20

Ordinary repairs —

Sal soda,	12 00
Small tools,	133 49
Steam piping at Wayside,	283 52
Stove repairs,	39 65
Sash cord,	2 05
Shellac,	24 71
Staples,	10
Sash weights,	4 03
Sand paper,	8 95
Sand,	1 50
Screen door,	1 50
Telephone repairs,	94 43
Turpentine,	183 38
Varnish,	93 75
Venetian blinds,	65 00
Ventilator,	6 60
Whiting,	7 95
Window screens,	22 80
Wash trays,	36 00
Wall paper,	10 95
Window gratings,	3 64
Wire clothes line,	2 00
Zinc,	1 35

6,726 01

Fuel and lights—

Coal,	\$3,277 27
Electric lights,	1,947 07
Kerosene,	37 22
Wood,	22 00

5,283 56

Seeds, plants and fertilizers—

Fruit trees,	\$16 50
Flower seeds and bulbs,	26 84
Fertilizers,	736 50
Flowers,	1 20
Garden seed,	65 79
Grass seed,	40 99
Plants and shrubs,	69 24
Rye,	1 00
Seed corn,	5 10
Seed potatoes,	68 75
Seed oats,	3 75
Salt,	5 00
Tobacco,	20
Whale oil soap,	4 80

1,045 66

Amount carried forward \$56,488 43

Amount brought forward, \$56,488 43

Grain and meal for stock —

Bran,	\$9 80
Barley,	2 40
Cracked corn,	99 79
Corn,	2 84
Corn meal,	73 73
Fine feed,	23 60
Gluten,	470 18
Hay,	50 00
Keeping stray cow,	75
Mixed feed,	45 15
Middlings,	22 76
Mace grit,	1 85
Meat meal,	3 70
Oats,	407 94
Oil meal,	90 00
Oyster shells,	3 15
Provender,	35 00
Peat moss,	301 00
Quincy feed,	60 00
Rock salt,	1 90
Shorts,	15 60
Sugar barrels,	80
Shavings,	20 68
Standing grass,	28 00
Scraps,	1 80
Sponges,	92
Wheat,	135 68

1,909 02

Institution property —

Balls and bats,	\$60 00
Clock dials,	9 00
Fly net,	2 50
Harness,	30 00
Iron,	7 18
Ladders,	34 70
Lap robes,	9 75
Whip,	1 75

154 88

Transportation and travelling expenses —

Express and freight charges,	\$629 86
Travelling expenses,	499 54

1,129 40

Live stock purchases,	1,941 25
Farm tools and repairs,	1,052 95

Amount carried forward, \$62,675 93

76 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward,	62,675	93
Horseshoeing,	96	95
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	265	95
Postage, telephone and telegraph,	542	64
Drugs and medical supplies,	219	12
Printing material,	65	93
Stationery,	142	81
Water,	430	00
Raw material,	2	45
Rent,	5	00
Total,	64,446	78

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1896.				1897.								Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$2,441 91	\$2,190 31	\$2,323 89	\$2,194 46	\$2,152 31	\$2,174 14	\$2,183 38	\$2,182 47	\$2,279 97	\$2,367 39	\$2,246 18	\$2,201 96	\$26,943 37
Provisions and groceries,	1,185 23	583 33	1,469 16	1,349 70	602 94	989 32	700 93	690 54	859 84	319 56	452 83	465 33	9,618 76
Furniture, beds and bedding,	435 98	70 92	172 19	112 39	252 28	253 04	155 26	155 56	81 88	10 60	99 08	67 25	1,866 43
Clothing,	1,094 30	212 70	277 98	366 08	253 41	565 73	51 51	428 67	215 25	15 20	10 97	110 96	3,602 76
Fuel and lights,	132 38	632 04	780 27	922 35	477 96	345 07	156 49	415 76	120 82	306 02	587 99	406 41	5,283 56
School property,	278 56	328 82	17 99	28 59	69 87	30 37	56 40	234 72	87 73	9 65	23 20	235 93	1,401 88
Institution property,	43 70	-	-	7 18	-	-	-	60 00	9 00	35 00	-	-	154 88
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	13 69	2 85	-	-	-	401 26	475 85	49 72	62 85	11 69	27 75	52 50	1,045 66
Live stock purchases,	65 00	240 00	1,502 25	-	-	-	81 50	-	-	-	-	-	1,941 25
Transportation and travelling expenses,	44 57	110 38	217 50	5 00	49 93	105 98	74 89	105 63	125 68	65 27	158 86	65 71	1,129 40
Grain and meal for stock,	400 37	156 95	114 24	73 00	54 05	36 04	14 59	610 65	74 65	225 40	76 90	72 18	1,909 02
Ordinary repairs,	713 65	834 88	1,350 49	499 30	402 08	420 08	632 44	282 52	874 14	179 74	272 95	264 24	6,726 01
Farm tools and repairs,	112 24	93 94	62 21	225 82	16 50	77 84	204 19	65 32	29 86	33 26	1 96	129 81	1,052 95
Horse and cattle shoeing,	9 37	8 75	22 03	-	7 76	9 70	8 01	6 75	6 23	5 80	8 75	3 75	96 95
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	151 28	12 00	58 50	1 50	-	32 67	1 50	-	5 50	265 95
Postage, telegrams and tele- phone,	182 46	24 84	51 74	22 88	13 80	34 24	28 15	77 58	11 89	36 16	42 42	16 48	542 64
Drugs and medical supplies,	21 53	26 20	31 60	3 84	24 87	30 94	2 20	2 20	28 05	14 68	29 74	3 27	219 12
Printing materials,	-	28 75	-	-	14 39	-	3 74	-	11 98	7 07	-	-	65 93
Stationery,	2 00	3 70	24 26	1 24	7 75	24 23	11 90	26 75	14 00	11 03	2 10	13 85	142 81
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	2 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 45
Totals,	\$7,128 49	\$5,548 86	\$8,419 30	\$6,178 11	\$4,414 35	\$5,556 48	\$4,847 93	\$5,394 84	\$4,931 59	\$3,870 02	\$4,041 68	\$4,115 13	\$64,446 78

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					CLOTHING.			Totals.									
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.	Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.	Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution, Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
Sept. 30, 1892,	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893,	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.027	.013	.04	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894,	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.03	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895,	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896,	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.03	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897,	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1896.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$264 19	\$7 57	\$26 05	\$297 81
November,	“ “ “ .	26 00	4 65	1 20	31 85
December,	“ “ “ .	7 50	12 55	75 22	95 27
1897.					
January,	“ “ “ .	17 90	2 07	22 24	42 24
February,	“ “ “ .	-	2 00	29 20	31 20
March,	“ “ “ .	27 51	-	36 31	63 82
April,	“ “ “ .	16 00	28 38	-	44 38
May,	“ “ “ .	37 94	5 17	11 41	54 52
July,	“ “ “ .	48 50	3 85	90 89	143 24
August,	“ “ “ .	7 96	8 60	-	16 56
September,	“ “ “ .	1 50	1 54	17 02	20 06
Totals, . . . .	. . . .	\$455 00	\$76 38	\$309 57	\$840 95

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1896.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$264 19	\$7 57	\$26 05	\$297 81
November,	“ “ “ .	26 00	4 65	1 20	31 85
December,	“ “ “ .	7 50	12 55	75 22	95 27
1897.					
January,	“ “ “ .	17 90	2 07	22 24	42 24
February,	“ “ “ .	-	2 00	29 20	31 20
March,	“ “ “ .	27 51	-	36 31	63 82
April,	“ “ “ .	16 00	28 38	-	44 38
May,	“ “ “ .	37 94	5 17	11 41	54 52
July,	“ “ “ .	48 50	3 85	90 89	143 24
August,	“ “ “ .	7 96	8 60	-	16 56
September,	“ “ “ .	1 50	1 54	17 02	20 06
Totals, . . . .	. . . .	\$455 00	\$76 38	\$309 57	\$840 95

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

I consider the year past an exceedingly successful one.

Our herd of twenty-five or twenty-six cows of a few years ago, which was kept with some difficulty on the feed produced by the farm, has been increased to forty-two head of grown cattle and eleven head of young stock for which we shall have an abundance of food. In 1892, during the ten months beginning December 1, and ending September 30, the farm produced 4,749 cans of milk; in 1897, during the same ten months, the farm has produced 16,383 cans of milk. Our pasturage is barely sufficient to keep the young stock; for this reason the milch cows have been kept in the barn-yards during the day time, and fed in the barn almost entirely, upon green forage brought to them. We have grown, among other things, about eighty tons of English hay, 180 tons of ensilage, about 20 tons of mangolds and 140 bushels of onions. It is my purpose and endeavor to build up our herd of cattle both in number and quality. I have attempted each year to try one or more new crops as experiments. This year I tried a new forage crop, a variety of Japanese millet, and consider it a grand success. Sown about the 15th of June, after a crop of rye had been taken from the piece, in seven weeks it had headed and was fit to cut, much of it being more than six feet tall. From this piece of millet, which included about three-fourths of an acre, thirty-two cows were enabled to be fed sixteen days.

As usual, a large amount of time has been spent on improvements to drives and lawns. All spare time has been used in improving land already under cultivation and in preparing new land for cultivation.

Two new poultry houses have been built, an addition to our horse barn has been made, and a piggery is now in process of construction.

Under the able management of Mr. Swift, our poultry has been very successful and profitable.

Thanking all for their kind co-operation and assistance, I am,

Yours respectfully,

C. S. GRAHAM,

Farmer.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

In this our second annual report of the farm at Berlin, we can say we are much better satisfied with the results of this year compared to last.

Becoming better acquainted with the land, we have been able to raise an exceptionally good crop for the season, a large increase being made over last year in the amount of hay and vegetables produced. To our last year's stock of small fruit we have added raspberries, a new strawberry bed, and we hope by another year to have added a grapery. The abundant crop of melons has been a source of pleasure to the boys. Each boy has cultivated a garden of his own, in which he has raised vegetables according to his individual taste.

A new root cellar has been built, which will prove a profitable addition to the place.

Our dam at the pond affords a place to keep us occupied when farm work is not pressing, while a chair shop takes the balance of spare time in winter. The pond not only affords a most excellent bathing place for the boys, but has also supplied our ice.

The water supply is abundant, and we hope the day is not far distant when pipes will be laid to conduct water to the house.

The appearance of the place has been much improved by the painting of the buildings and the clearing away of old fences, trees, etc.

A telephone connects us with the main school at Westborough, which is a source of great convenience.

The work done by the boys has been a credit to them, a spirit of cheerfulness and willingness being displayed in performing duties at first distasteful to them.

I wish to thank you, as also our manager here, for your kind co-operation, which has enabled me to accomplish much which otherwise I could not have done.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1897.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm products on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1896, \$8,239 28		
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	935 84	
Fertilizer,	741 50	
Grain and meal for stock,	1,711 02	
Horseshoeing,	68 22	
Incidentals,	23 92	
Labor of boys,	391 25	
Live stock purchases,	1,821 25	
Seeds and plants,	165 60	
Wages,	999 96	
Water,	20 00	
		\$15,303 00
Net gain for twelve months,		716 61
		<u>\$16,019 61</u>

CR.

Asparagus,	\$49 58
Apples,	26 50
Beef,	94 64
Beans, shell,	15 90
Beans, string,	28 90
Beet greens,	4 06
Beets,	16 13
Blackberries,	1 12
Cider,	76 00
Cucumbers,	59 99
Cash for cattle,	267 00
Cash for calves,	26 20
Cash for apples,	5 69
Cash for pigs,	26 00
Cash for use of tools,	50
Cash for onions,	25 91
Cash for cabbage,	30
Cash for hides,	16 00
Cash for asparagus,	62 01
Cash for strawberries,	21 40
Cash for eggs,	40
Cash for pease,	3 59
Cherries,	60
Carrots,	14 30
Cabbage,	16 00
Currants,	39 50
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$898 22</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$898 22
Cauliflower,	.	.	.	.	3 55
Eggs,	.	.	.	.	383 64
Fowl and chickens,	.	.	.	.	189 26
Gooseberries,	.	.	.	.	6 80
Institution work,	.	.	.	.	998 10
Lettuce,	.	.	.	.	30 32
Milk, .	.	.	.	.	3,719 23
Melons,	.	.	.	.	15 00
Onions,	.	.	.	.	110 80
Potatoes,	.	.	.	.	293 45
Peas, .	.	.	.	.	59 70
Pork, .	.	.	.	.	300 42
Raspberries,	.	.	.	.	50
Rhubarb, .	.	.	.	.	6 73
Radishes, .	.	.	.	.	22 93
Sweet corn,	.	.	.	.	89 00
Spinach, .	.	.	.	.	75
Squash, .	.	.	.	.	4 00
Strawberries, .	.	.	.	.	74 22
Turnips, .	.	.	.	.	31 48
Tomatoes, .	.	.	.	.	55 15
Veal, .	.	.	.	.	19 90
					<hr/>
					\$7,313 15
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1897,	.	.	.	.	8,706 46
					<hr/>
					\$16,019 61

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1897.

Apples,	\$33 25	Hay, meadow,	\$105 00
Beans,	114 75	Hay and oats,	97 50
Beets,	218 50	Onions,	110 45
Corn,	6 30	Potatoes,	129 01
Cucumbers,	25 00	Parsnips,	15 20
Cabbage,	50 50	Pop-corn,	10 28
Carrots,	111 20	Pumpkins,	23 75
Celery,	19 00	Squash,	17 00
Ensilage,	800 00	Turnips,	143 98
Fodder,	24 00		
Grass seed,	20 69		\$3,512 36
Hay, English,	1,437 00		

Farm Sales.

Apples,	\$5 69	Onions,	\$25 95
Asparagus,	62 01	Pigs,	26 00
Cattle,	267 00	Pease,	3 59
Calves,	26 20	Strawberries,	21 40
Cabbage,	30		
Eggs,	40		
Hides,	16 00		
			<hr/>
			\$454 54

Live Stock.

Bull,	\$85 00	Horse "Jerry,"	\$50 00
Cows (43),	2,130 00	Horse "Charlie,"	80 00
Ducks (7),	4 20	Horse "Bess,"	125 00
Fowl (207),	115 80	Pullets (245),	122 50
Heifers (10),	200 00	Roosters (174),	87 00
Hogs (12),	24 00		
Horses (5),	520 00		
			<hr/>
			\$3,543 50

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$3,512 36
Produce sold,	454 54
Produce consumed,	6,858 61
Live stock,	3,543 50
Agricultural implements,	1,650 60
	<hr/>
	\$16,019 61

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1896,	\$233 33
feed,	189 88
net gain,	416 59
	<hr/>
	\$839 85

CR.

By eggs used, 1,483 dozen,	\$313 89
fowl and chicken used, 992 pounds,	189 26
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1897,	36 70
	<hr/>
	\$839 85
Average number of hens kept,	200
Profit per hen,	\$2 08

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1897.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00
Willow Park land,	1,500 00
Berlin land,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Hay and cow barn,	\$11,000 00
Horse barn,	2,600 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,500 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Willow Park Cottage,	5,600 00
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery building,	8,000 00
Armory,	500 00
Berlin house,	2,500 00
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00
Piggery building,	350 00
Scale house,	600 00
Four hen houses,	380 00
Ice house,	20 00
	<hr/>
	140,750 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$162,750 00

Amount brought forward, \$162,750 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$3,448 57	
Other furniture,	17,227 23	
Carriages,	911 00	
Agricultural implements,	1,650 60	
Dry goods,	746 80	
Drugs and surgical implements,	433 75	
Fuel and oil,	1,472 50	
Library,	2,664 17	
Live stock,	3,543 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	6,773 87	
Provisions and groceries,	1,680 44	
Produce on hand,	3,512 36	
Ready made clothing,	6,309 49	
Raw material,	1,889 66	
	<hr/>	52,263 94
		<hr/>
		\$215,013 94

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: WALTER M. DAY, *Acting Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock, charge of family,	500 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Cottage,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Cottage,	800 00
Annie L. Vinal, teacher,	325 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	250 00
Aimee Lundgren, teacher of drawing and carving,	500 00
Edith V. Braley, teacher,	250 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	300 00
Laura B. Gilpatric, teacher,	300 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	800 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training (boards himself),	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical culture,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00

Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	\$250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Lenora S. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley, housekeeper superintendent's house,	300 00
John H. Cummings, charge of storehouse,	600 00
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	300 00
Prescott G. Brown, watchman,	400 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter,	450 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer (boards himself),	700 00
George M. Ross, teamster,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin, . . .	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, . .	Matron, . . .	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day, . . .	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, . .	Amanuensis, . . .	11 months 16 days,	287 67
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, .	Charge of family, .	12 months,	834 03
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, .	" "	12 months,	849 65
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, .	" "	6 months 11 days,	444 36
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, .	" "	12 months,	899 87
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, .	" "	12 months,	848 28
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, . .	" "	12 months,	839 79
Mr. W. L. Pettengill, . . .	" "	12 months,	}
Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, . . .	" "	9 months 13 days,	
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, .	" "	2 months 14 days,	
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hallier, .	" "	9 months 17 days,	518 81
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hatch, . .	" "	2 months 16 days,	132 75
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Bullock, .	" "	3 months 18 days,	178 05
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, . . .	Charge at Berlin, .	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, .	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	733 32
Annie L. Vinal, . . .	Teacher, . . .	12 months,	304 16
Emma F. Newton, . . .	" "	12 months,	400 00
Avis Antill, . . .	" "	10 months 9 days,	253 65
Stella M. Osgood, . . .	" "	1 month 20 days,	34 53
Carrie Dana, . . .	" "	10 months 11 days,	345 40
Aimee Lundgren, . . .	" "	1 month 20 days,	69 05
Maude L. Gates, . . .	" "	10 months 11 days,	302 15
Edith V. Bralley, . . .	" "	1 month 20 days,	34 54
Marion L. Cole, . . .	" "	12 months,	277 09

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Laura B. Gilpatric,	Teacher,	12 months,	\$268 73
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	358 27
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	701 23
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	716 68
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,000 00
Allston Greene,	Teacher of physical culture,	12 months,	815 05
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	10 months 11 days,	216 56
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	12 months,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss,	"	12 months,	250 00
Jenny E. Perry,	"	12 months,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore,	"	12 months,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell,	"	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord,	"	12 months,	250 00
Pearl G. Smith,	"	12 months,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe,	"	1 month 4 days,	23 58
Sarah G. Morse,	"	12 months,	251 63
Rinda M. Wales,	"	7 days,	4 80
Victoria A. Crowther,	"	3½ days,	2 40
Lenora S. Day,	"	9 months 6 days,	192 02
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley,	"	1 month 26 days,	38 64
Aaron R. Morse,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12 months,	300 00
John H. Cummings,	Storekeeper,	8 months 20 days,	433 57
Mrs. Emma M. Howe,	"	12 months,	530 49
Mrs. Mary E. Brown,	Baker,	3 months 16 days,	88 15
Prescott G. Brown,	"	8 months 25 days,	161 60
	Watchman,	11 months 21 days,	390 77

John E. Goddard, .	“	6 days,	6 58
James W. Clark, .	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King, .	Carpenter,	12 months,	422 07
Chas. S. Graham, .	Farmer, .	12 months,	700 00
George M. Ross, .	Teamster,	11 months, 24 days, .	295 13
John T. Perkins, .	Driver, .	12 months,	400 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Harry G. Nye, .	Painter, .	164½ days,	411 25
Chaplains, .	—	—	260 00
Marshall O. Edson, .	Supply officer,	3 months 10 days, .	138 69
Leon J. Dudley, .	“	14 days, .	15 56
Everett E. Goodell, .	“	11 days, .	15 06
Mary F. Wilcox, .	“	25 days, .	20 89
Harriet A. Peirson, .	“	3 months 23 days, .	85 87
Minnie E. Moore, .	“	2 months 18 days, .	74 18
Lilla V. Burhoe, .	“	6 months 17 days, .	151 66
Mrs. Margaret J. Perkins,	“	17 days, .	13 70
Nellie E. Hartwell, .	“	11 days, .	7 54
Joseph K. Adams, .	“	27 days, .	28 20
Mrs. Martha Pierce, .	“	23 days, .	34 29
Prescott G. Brown, .	Nurse, .	10 days, .	30 00
John H. Cummings, .	Appraiser,	9 days, .	27 00
Austin Peters, M.R.S., V.S.,	“	—	115 00
Chas. A. Harrington, .	Veterinarian, .	—	179 36
Chas. Gaffney, .	Mason, .	—	13 75
Henry Gilmore, .	Farm laborer,	—	6 00
Alfred J. Weed, M.D., .	Veterinarian, .	—	20 00
W. P. Bower, M.D., .	Medical services,	—	5 00
Charles Denham, .	“	—	13 75
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D.,	Farm laborer,	—	26 44
Samuel Prest, .	Oculist, .	—	4 00
	Farm laborer,	—	4 00
			\$26,943 37

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of
the State Reform School from the Commencement to the Present
Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simeon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester, . .	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill, . .	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke, . . .	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton, . . .	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868, .	John Ayres,	Medford, . . .	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater, .	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield, .	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester, . .	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough, .	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham, .	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill, . .	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester, . .	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough, .	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough, .	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,	Boston,	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch,	Newburyport, .	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield, .	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough, .	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough, .	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield, . .	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester, . .	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker,	Westborough, .	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee, . . .	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge, . .	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	1897
1897, .	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester, . .	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

During the year closing Sept. 30, 1897, there have been subject to the visitation of this department 683 * probationers from the Lyman school. Of these, 115 boys have either become of age or have been transferred to other institutions during the year, leaving 568 boys on our visiting list Sept. 30, 1897. An analysis of this number shows : —

460 boys in various occupations.
23 boys at board.
18 boys released so recently that occupation cannot be given.
4 invalids.
12 not employed.
17 in other penal institutions.
34 boys whose whereabouts are unknown.

The 460 boys given above as in various occupations are engaged in seventy-one different employments, as follows : —

Assisting parents,	10	Envelope shop,	1
Blacksmith,	6	Expressman,	9
Baker,	3	Electric lamp factory,	1
Building mover,	2	Errand boy,	2
Bicycle factory,	7	Farmer,	144
Brass works,	3	Fireman, assistant,	1
Bell boy,	8	Freight handler,	1
Box factory,	4	Fish peddler,	1
Barber,	2	Fish market,	1
Confectioner,	1	Fisherman,	3
Carpenter,	9	Fruit peddler,	1
Car shop,	1	Furniture store,	2
Coachman,	1	Glass works,	3
Clerk,	10	Hostler,	5
Engraver,	1	Harness shop,	1

* One of these, who is out of the State, is reported on by letter.

Iron works,	2	Porter,	1
Job wagon,	2	Restaurant,	1
Laborer,	29	Rope-walk,	5
Lumber yard,	1	Rubber works,	1
Mill hands (textile),	41	School and chores,	25
Milk wagon,	5	Selling agent,	1
Masons,	1	Sash and blind shop,	1
Moulders (iron),	2	Sailor,	2
Meat cutter,	3	Saw-mill,	1
Machinists,	7	Shoe shop,	21
Nail factory,	2	Stone cutter,	1
Newsboy,	2	Street paver,	1
Oil works,	1	Toy shop,	1
Office boy,	6	Trunk factory,	1
Peddler (miscellaneous),	4	Teamster,	6
Painter,	8	Telegraph messenger,	4
Photographer,	1	Tanner,	2
Plumber,	2	Vegetable peddler,	7
Paper-mill,	7	Wire-mill,	3
Printer,	4	Whip shop,	1

It may be of interest to note that of the boys given in the above table 31 per cent. are employed on farms; 9 per cent. are employed in mills (textile); 6 per cent. are classed as laborers; 5 per cent. are employed in shoe shops; 5 per cent. are attending school and doing chores; 3 per cent. are peddlers of various kinds; 2 per cent. are clerks; and the remaining 39 per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

	1896.	1897.
The number of boys placed in their homes,	87	97
The number of boys placed with others,	96	73
The number of boys boarded,	29	11
The number of boys recalled to school,	85	63

To properly place those boys who have no homes of their own suitable to receive them, to relocate those who would be benefited by such a change, to visit and encourage those who are weak, to command the wavering and stubborn, and to recall the unruly, — these are some of our duties toward our charges.

We also visit boys in their own homes, assisting by our authority those parents whose control over their children is weak. Such parents

always welcome us, relying upon our aid and counsel. We endeavor to do our work quietly and judiciously, never obtruding our authority except where absolutely necessary, and using special care with those boys who are approaching their majority and are at work for themselves.

If such boys are ever visited at their work no employer or comrade ever learns from us the object of our call; and while keeping ourselves informed of the conduct of such boys and being in communication with them, we, like the best teachers, try to make ourselves as *useless as possible*.

Fifteen hundred and fifty-seven visits upon probationers have been made by this department during the year. This number includes about one hundred visits made by individual members of your Board, mainly to the boarded boys, or boys from the Berlin School. This service has been most beneficial to the little boys and a well-nigh indispensable assistance to our work. 176 boys have received but one visit each during the year, 55 of this number because so near twenty-one years old, and 121 either because placed very recently or remaining in place but a very short time before return or leaving place, or because their whereabouts were unknown during a part of the year.

The average time such boys remained in place having received but one visit each was less than three months.

Forty-four boys have not been visited this year; 10 because within a few months of twenty-one years of age Oct. 1, 1896; 25 because placed within a few weeks, and the remaining 9 because their whereabouts were unknown or they were returned to school or other institutions within a very short time after release. To the remaining 462 boys we have paid 1,381 visits, or an average of $2\frac{99}{100}$ visits to each boy.

Besides these visits to boys we have investigated 207 homes and made a written report thereon. We have investigated also the homes of 66 applicants for boys, either to board or for employment. We have made 17 special calls and personally conducted 47 boys to their places. We have relocated 24 boys, recalled 18 to the school and transferred two.

We have spent 36 days at the Lyman School consulting in regard to boys and interviewing the boys themselves, and each month have spent one evening at the regular committee meeting of your Board. The sum of the above data added to the previously reported 1,557 visits makes a grand total of 1,936 calls upon our time, over territory covering all six of the New England States,—a year's record we can never exceed nor with our present force do we expect to equal.

The same classification of conduct of probationers has been made

as last year, with perhaps this difference, that the lines have been drawn much sharper than formerly and the reports are more up to date than last year, which probably accounts for the increase of doubtful cases.

There has been collected and paid over to the Lyman School the sum of \$960.37 for the service of 32 boys. This sum is placed in the bank to their credit. This amount, while less than last year, is nevertheless a larger sum relatively, as quite a proportion of the money collected last year was for service rendered during previous years.

As the number of probationers increases and as we become more intimately acquainted with our boys the calls upon us are more frequent and the work of this department enlarges. During the first 15 months of our work in this department we had considerable help from Mr. J. H. Cummings, an officer of the school, in emergency cases and in escorting boys to and from their places, but within the last six months Mr. Cummings's duties have been such that we have been unable to call upon him as heretofore, and the visiting department has been hard pressed to meet the demands upon it. It will be necessary that our force be in some way supplemented if the work is to be satisfactorily carried on.

Among the many problems which we meet as our experience grows in this work the most perplexing is the unruly — not to say criminal — boy of from eighteen to twenty-one years. A few of this class are sure to develop every year. At present writing there are probably eighteen or twenty of these boys. Without being actual thieves or drunkards, they are on the sure road to one or both. Of course we can return such boys to the school; but this way-wise evil-minded and unruly probationer has no proper place in the institution, where he has an opportunity to poison all the boys who come in contact with him, filling their minds with stories of his wrong-doing, either real or imaginary, while a probationer.

Having no actual criminal record against them such boys are hardly subjects for the Concord Reformatory, but there is urgent need of steady work and restraint for them till they have learned their lesson, be it for a longer or a shorter time.

A house, at or near the Lyman School and under its management, where such boys could be employed and disciplined and yet be isolated from the school itself, would, in our judgment, be the proper solution of this problem. Such a plan would tend to deter the older probationer from misbehavior and would also be an object lesson for the younger ones.

It may be said here that we are often solicited by parents to return unruly boys, fast going to the bad, but for whom we know there can

be no place at the school. Is it wise, philanthropic or economical to allow such boys to become actual criminals or tramps before they reach their majority?

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Walter A Wheeler, salary,	\$1,600 04
Asa F. Howe, salary,	1,100 01
Travelling expenses and stationery,	2,446 83
	<hr/>
	\$5,146 88

In closing this report we renew our expressions of obligation to your honorable Board for constant interest and wise counsel, to the superintendent and other officers of the Lyman School for their ever-ready help, and to those helpers, who, scattered over New England, take an interest in our boys and render much assistance by occasional reports.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

ASA F. HOWE,
Assistant.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

There have been no special changes in the work and management of the State Industrial School during the past year; the work has been along the same lines of industrial training and moral education. The number of commitments to the school have been larger than in former years, making the families too large for doing our best work, but considering this difficulty, it is gratifying to see how well disposed the girls seem, and with what little trouble good discipline has been maintained. In the course of a few weeks we shall hope to occupy the new cottage, which will, for a while, remedy the overcrowding. The school is so well classified in the five separate families that we believe there is very little danger of contamination. The more innocent girl can receive no harm, as she is constantly under the best of influences through the good care and oversight of those having her under their special charge; the personal work done for these girls by the household officers of each family cannot be too highly commended by your board of trustees.

To be ruled and governed by kindness is what few of the girls have ever known before in their lives, coming from such degraded places as they call homes; ignorant of all that is pure or good; not able to read or write their own names, perhaps; knowing nothing about the keeping of a well-ordered home. It is, therefore, surprising to see how soon they become interested in all that goes on about them, and how soon they yield to higher influences. So far as sympathy may be demanded for this class of girls on account of their previous condition, that sympathy comes to them from those who have their best interest at heart; but above it and beyond it there has come and abides with us a sense of justice to each individual girl, which only comes through love for humanity and for the work of uplifting those who have been less favored than others. The more we work in the spirit of Him who gave himself and became servant to all, the more good results we may expect for the future.

Some of the girls who are out in families have returned for a week or ten days' vacation, and those who have been ill have returned to us for care and recuperation ; others have come to spend the holidays, always enjoying the good time that holidays bring to the girls in the school.

The girls who are at work outside of the school have altogether this year saved \$1,885.59, which has been deposited for them till they become of age. The following statistics will give an idea of the work accomplished.

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

LANCASTER, Sept. 30, 1897.

S T A T I S T I C S .

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	129
Number since committed,	100
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1897,	144
Average number in the school,	138
Per capita cost of institution (weekly),	\$3 93
There were in the custody of the Industrial School, <i>i.e.</i> , in the school and on probation, etc., Sept. 30, 1896,	
New commitments,	100
There passed out of the care of the school : —	
By attaining majority,	51
Discharged by trustees,	6
Died,	1
Total passing out of the school's custody,	58
Net increase in the custody of the school,	42
Remaining in custody of the school Sept. 30, 1896,	426
These 429 girls are distributed as follows : —	
In the school at Lancaster,	144
At board in families,	10
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women or House of Correction : In former years, 9 ; this year, 1,	10
Hospitals for insane,	3
Convalescent home or hospitals,	3
State or other almshouses,	18
Total still maintained by the State,	188
Of the remaining 231, who are no longer supported by the State, —	
There have left their places,	14
With relatives, on probation,	38
At work in other families,	139
At work elsewhere,	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	7
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	39
	238
Deducting those who have left their places,	14
Total honestly self-supporting or married,	224

There were recalled to the school during the year 76 girls, but only 7 of these for seriously bad conduct and 10 for leaving their places. The rest came back for no serious fault, and most of them have either been placed out again or, in case of illness, have been temporarily placed in the State Almshouse or other hospitals.

Of the 58 girls who this year attained majority, or were otherwise discharged from the custody of the State Industrial School, one died, having long been an invalid. Of the rest, there were:—

Behaving well, including 2 who had been discharged from the Reformatory Prison for Women,	67 per cent.
Behaving badly,	10 per cent.
Feeble-minded or otherwise unfit subjects for the school,	9 per cent.
Left their places and out of knowledge,	14 per cent.

Of those committed this year:—

95 could read and write.	1 born in Pennsylvania.
1 could read.	2 born in Virginia.
4 could not read or write.	1 born in South Carolina.
62 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in Michigan.
3 born in Maine.	3 born in Canada.
3 born in New Hampshire.	2 born in Nova Scotia.
3 born in Vermont.	1 born in Newfoundland.
2 born in Rhode Island.	4 born in England.
1 born in Connecticut.	3 born in Ireland.
6 born in New York.	1 born at sea.
1 born in New Jersey.	
53 had both parents living.	9 were orphans.
38 had one parent living.	
28 American parentage.	2 Scotch.
4 English.	2 Swede.
2 English-French.	1 French-Spanish-American.
1 English-Irish.	1 Scotch-Portuguese.
13 French.	2 Portuguese.
3 French-American.	1 Polish Jew.
27 Irish.	5 Unknown.
8 Colored.	
48 Stubbornness.	4 Fornication.
17 Larceny.	4 Lascivious in speech and conduct.
8 Idle and disorderly.	3 Night-walking.
7 Drunkenness	2 Vagrancy and idleness.
6 Lewdness.	1 Assault and battery.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897,	\$1,885 59
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	1,885 59
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897,	1,266 18
By paid amounts from savings bank,	1,266 18

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1897.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood house,	600 00
Hen house,	200 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house, No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Farm, 176 acres,	9,300 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation of real estate,	\$101,315 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,055 00
Tools and carriages,	2,183 00
Valuation of live stock,	3,051 00
House furnishings and supplies,	12,961 28
Miscellaneous,	612 42
Total valuation of personal estate,	\$23,862 70

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

WORCESTER, SS. Oct. 8, 1897.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1897.

Apples, 53 bushels,	\$26 50
Beets, table, 74 bushels,	37 00
Beet seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	5 00
Beans, white, 10 bushels,	12 50
Beans, horticultural, 12 bushels,	24 00
Beans, black wax, 6 bushels,	18 00
Bedding, 10 tons,	80 00
Cabbage heads, 662,	33 10
Canned goods, 2,100 quarts,	210 00
Celery, heads, 474,	23 70
Cotton-seed meal, 800 pounds,	9 60
Corn, ears, 250 bushels,	125 00
Corn, cracked, 100 pounds,	95
Corn, pop, 35 bushels,	35 00
Corn, sweet, seed, 5 bushels,	7 50
Ensilage, 75 tons,	525 00
English hay, 123 tons,	1,920 00
Fodder, oat, $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	175 00
Fodder, corn, 2 tons,	16 00
Gluten, 300 pounds,	3 00
Hungarian, 5 tons,	60 00
Hungarian seed, 2 bushels,	5 00
Mangolds, 25 tons,	250 00
Mangold seed, 20 pounds,	6 00
Meal, 2,100 pounds,	19 95
Middlings, 300 pounds,	2 40
Meal, bone, 200 pounds,	4 00
Manure, 70 cords,	420 00
Onions, 10 bushels,	10 00
Oats, 16 bushels,	5 44
Provender, 1,000 pounds,	9 50
Pumpkins, 2 tons,	30 00
Potatoes, 400 bushels,	300 00
Pease, seed, 5 bushels,	20 00
Pickles, 552 quarts,	49 68
Rowen, $19\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	195 00
Ruta-bagas, 140 bushels,	56 00
Squash, 4,150 pounds,	62 25
Shorts, 1 ton,	16 00
Vinegar, 2,000 gallons,	240 00
Wheat, 6 bushels,	7 20
	<hr/>
	\$5,055 27
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$5,055 27

Amount brought forward, \$5,055 27

Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	\$650 00	
Cows, 25,	1,300 00	
Bull, 1,	35 00	
Calves, 4,	40 00	
Hogs fat, 22, (7,800 pounds),	511 00	
Breeding sows, 3,	45 00	
Shoats, 30,	300 00	
Pigs, 12,	25 00	
Boar, 1,	25 00	
Fowls, 250,	120 00	
	<hr/>	3,051 00
Tools and carriages,		2,183 00
Ice tools,	\$22 50	
Flour barrels, 100,	10 00	
Bags and sacks,	7 00	
Phosphates, 50 pounds,	87	
Drain pipe,	11 65	
Water pipe (iron),	5 25	
Hay caps,	25 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Vinegar casks, 45,	33 75	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 70,	4 90	
Hay fork and rope,	50 00	
Total miscellaneous,	<hr/>	612 42
Richardson Hall furnishings,	\$2,245 00	
Property in Rogers Hall,	1,271 30	
Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	669 00	
Dry goods,	853 00	
Crockery and hardware,	219 00	
Books and stationery,	147 00	
Medicine,	15 00	
Paint, oil and turpentine,	54 20	
Coal, 290 tons,	1,643 25	
Wood, 50 cords cut,	225 00	
	<hr/>	12,961 28
		<hr/>
		\$23,862 97

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Live stock, as per inventory 1896, .	\$2,115 00
Tools and carriages, as per inventory 1896, .	2,670 00
Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1896: —	
Bedding, . . .	32 00
Ensilage, . . .	800 00
English hay, . . .	1,728 00
Fodder, . . .	266 00
Hungarian, . . .	180 00
Mangolds, . . .	200 00
Oats, . . .	8 75
Blacksmithing, . . .	232 29

To Canvas, . . .	\$5 44
Dressing, . . .	658 25
Grain, . . .	1,337 69
Labor, . . .	2,251 39
Live stock, . . .	170 00
Nutritine, . . .	25 00
Sleds, . . .	25 00
Seeds, . . .	40 42
Tools, . . .	27 53
	<hr/>
	\$12,772 76
Balance, . . .	1,883 98
	<hr/>
	\$14,656 74

Cr.

By beets, . . .	\$3 50
beet greens, . . .	15 00
beans, shell, . . .	46 00
beans, string, . . .	40 00
bedding, . . .	116 00
cucumbers, . . .	22 50
crab apples, . . .	5 00
corn, green, . . .	175 00
eggs, . . .	176 45
fodder, green, . . .	91 00
fowl, . . .	22 40
grapes, . . .	15 00
ice, . . .	300 00
keeping horse for school, . . .	150 00
milk, . . .	2,102 60
muck, . . .	50 00
pears, . . .	55 00
plums, . . .	150 00
pork, . . .	616 15
rhubarb, . . .	17 00
strawberries, . . .	63 00
tomatoes, . . .	52 50
cash received for produce and live stock and sent State treasurer, . . .	343 05

By produce on hand: —	
apples, . . .	\$26 50
beets, . . .	37 00
beet seed, . . .	5 00
beans, . . .	54 50
bedding, . . .	80 00
cabbage, . . .	33 10
celery, . . .	23 70
cotton-seed meal, . . .	9 60
corn, ears, . . .	125 00
corn, cracked, . . .	95
corn, pop, . . .	35 00
corn, sweet, seed, . . .	7 50
ensilage, . . .	525 00
English hay, . . .	1,920 00
fodder, oat, . . .	175 00
fodder, corn, . . .	16 00
gluten, . . .	3 00
Hungarian, . . .	60 00
Hungarian seed, . . .	5 00
mangolds, . . .	250 00
mangold seed, . . .	6 00
meal, . . .	19 95
middlings, . . .	2 40
meal, bone, . . .	4 00
manure, . . .	420 00
onions, . . .	10 00

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT — *Concluded.**Cr.*

By produce on hand: —

oats, . . .	\$5 44
provender, . .	9 50
pumpkins, . .	30 00
potatoes, . .	300 00
pease, seed, . .	20 00
ruta-bagas, . .	56 00
rowen, . . .	195 00
shorts, . . .	16 00
squash, . . .	62 25
vinegar, . . .	240 00

By produce on hand: —

wheat, . . .	\$7 20
live stock, as per in-	
ventory 1897, .	3,051 00
tools and carriages,	
as per inventory	
1897, . . .	2,183 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,656 74
Balance for farm, .	\$1,883 98

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER

Calves, . . .	\$163 00	Pigs, . . .	\$69 50
Chickens, . . .	11 20	Potatoes, . . .	9 25
Cows, . . .	25 00	Shoats, . . .	58 00
Hay, . . .	5 00		<hr/>
Hens, . . .	2 00	Total, . . .	\$343 50

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Beets, . . .	\$3 50	Ice, . . .	\$300 00
Beet greens, . . .	15 00	Pears, . . .	55 00
Beans, shell, . . .	46 00	Plums, . . .	150 00
Beans, string, . . .	40 00	Rhubarb, . . .	17 00
Cucumbers, . . .	22 50	Strawberries, . . .	63 00
Crab apples, . . .	5 00	Tomatoes, . . .	52 50
Grapes, . . .	15 00	Turnips, . . .	4 00
Green fodder, . . .	91 00		<hr/>
Green corn, . . .	175 00		\$1,054 50

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1896.												
October, .	-	\$60 61	-	\$523 00	\$132 46	-	\$178 01	\$37 68	\$134 15	\$255 22	\$15 15	\$7 43
November, .	-	33 83	\$6 45	-	-	\$7 50	-	53 18	78 11	270 67	31 13	7 00
December, .	\$452 69	31 53	7 79	-	335 35	4 80	-	42 38	107 14	336 42	15 81	75 39
1897.												
January, .	43 83	21 27	1 00	-	138 65	15 00	35 53	41 43	22 38	130 22	139 88	1 25
February, .	75 16	32 91	58	-	97 90	-	-	28 75	54 77	266 97	28 62	-
March, .	64 85	27 47	10 50	-	180 35	-	-	6 25	66 59	178 20	32 40	5 00
April, .	89 13	38 08	1 80	-	-	-	196 84	49 61	72 89	251 81	-	21 88
May, .	85 68	25 59	4 15	-	240 20	21 86	62 99	-	58 53	323 22	14 00	-
June, .	116 18	31 86	85	-	75 35	30 50	-	55 22	225 40	201 99	1,643 25	-
July, .	98 79	21 19	23 33	-	101 65	15 00	-	26 23	197 16	54 68	47 87	-
August, .	104 88	25 27	15 93	-	128 85	-	80 00	29 31	87 22	152 91	15 60	39 00
September, .	116 87	35 78	9 98	-	153 60	-	-	43 73	111 34	60 82	-	-
Total, .	\$1,248 06	\$385 39	\$82 36	\$528 00	\$1,584 36	\$94 66	\$553 37	\$413 77	\$1,215 68	\$2,488 13	\$1,983 71	\$156 95

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1897 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Tele- grams and News- papers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Off- icers and Em- ployees.	Wages of Per- sons tempora- rily employed.	Total.
1896.													
October, .	\$77 49	\$103 65	\$54 72	—	\$67 94	\$43 74	\$15 00	—	—	\$29 60	\$1,009 63	—	\$2,750 48
November, .	20 13	130 54	8 51	\$81 80	51 84	27 48	15 00	\$9 66	—	26 20	1,087 60	—	1,946 63
December, .	129 23	360 48	26	27 25	38 56	46 02	25 00	33 25	—	—	1,034 49	—	3,103 84
1897.													
January, .	54 72	20 14	43 62	—	69 30	71 36	15 00	55 50	—	—	855 13	—	1,775 21
February, .	132 49	54 05	90 75	57 30	32 00	8 19	20 00	29 50	\$170 00	95 00	883 22	—	2,158 16
March, .	102 16	37 57	29 50	15 40	35 73	8 42	20 00	25 00	—	39 20	823 84	—	1,708 43
April, .	55 79	80 21	11 99	8 75	79 09	49 60	25 00	243 25	—	—	992 67	—	2,268 39
May, .	132 40	74 44	2 21	97 34	60 32	15 27	15 00	184 16	—	7 40	971 73	—	2,401 49
June, .	99 36	89 75	3 08	18 85	28 84	20 49	20 00	59 74	—	4 47	977 88	—	3,703 06
July, .	31 25	47 56	9 70	16 50	72 56	51 28	15 00	226 05	—	—	1,062 80	—	2,118 60
August, .	71 31	56 24	5 45	74 80	43 70	15 82	30 00	5 00	—	—	1,036 13	—	2,017 42
September, .	26 39	531 01	66 76	21 25	66 84	10 76	20 00	12 15	—	—	1,017 65	—	2,304 93
Total, .	\$932 72	\$1,585 64	\$326 55	\$419 24	\$646 72	\$368 43	\$235 00	\$883 26	\$170 00	\$201 87	\$11,752 77	—	\$28,256 64

Pay-roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	12 months, . . .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	12 months, . . .	650 04
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	Matron, . . .	11 months 12 days, . . .	331 83
L. E. Hazelton, . . .	" . . .	11 months 12 days, . . .	331 83
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	11 months 8 days, . . .	328 01
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	11 months 17 days, . . .	337 05
M. E. Kiug, . . .	" . . .	10 months, . . .	275 04
H. M. Staples, . . .	" . . .	4 months 25 days, . . .	140 59
E. B. Eames, . . .	" . . .	1 month 4 days, . . .	32 57
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	12 months, . . .	349 92
L. E. Holder, . . .	Assistant, . . .	10 months 16 days, . . .	281 04
A. Hawley, . . .	Teacher, . . .	11 months 28 days, . . .	297 99
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	11 months 3 days, . . .	281 25
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	11 months 27 days, . . .	301 32
B. E. Kneeland, . . .	" . . .	10 months 20 days, . . .	269 61
E. M. Buck, . . .	" . . .	10 months 19 days, . . .	265 60
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	" . . .	1 month 14 days, . . .	36 49
M. Middlemiss, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	50 00
F. L. Palmer, . . .	" . . .	2 months 7 days, . . .	55 75
H. B. Hall, . . .	" . . .	28 days, . . .	22 99
A. L. Brackett, . . .	" of gymnastics, . . .	8 months 14 days, . . .	275 88
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	12 months, . . .	300 00
K. E. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	9 months 28 days, . . .	247 62
M. Voter, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	300 00
M. Trapp, . . .	" . . .	10 months 6 days, . . .	254 56
I. N. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	3 months 14 days, . . .	86 49
L. R. Bean, . . .	" . . .	11 months 13 days, . . .	285 67
B. A. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	7 months 12 days, . . .	184 85
J. M. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	20 days, . . .	16 42
H. M. Mead, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
I. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician, . . .	12 months, . . .	200 04
E. P. Woodbury, . . .	Foreman of farm, . . .	12 months, . . .	540 00
E. V. Morse, . . .	Laborer, . . .	7 months 12 days, . . .	184 85
G. K. Wight, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	504 00
A. T. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	11 months 27 days, . . .	452 54
W. A. Smith, . . .	" . . .	6 months, . . .	223 00
E. O. Maxwell, . . .	" . . .	5 months 28 days, . . .	225 56
D. H. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	5 months 17 days, . . .	208 99
M. Dolphin, . . .	" . . .	6 months 16 days, . . .	247 32
F. E. Blanchard, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	456 00
A. C. Eames, . . .	" . . .	4 months 24 days, . . .	182 48
N. O. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	14 days, . . .	11 96
H. Carr, . . .	" . . .	3 months 18 days, . . .	126 06
F. A. Howard, . . .	" . . .	2 months 19 days, . . .	99 18
A. L. Smart, . . .	" . . .	2 months 4 days, . . .	80 88
O. V. Edwards, . . .	Carpenter, . . .	1 month 23 days, . . .	164 50
			\$11,752 77

Persons now employed at the State Industrial School.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Yearly Salary.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent, .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	350 00
L. E. Hazelton,	"	350 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	350 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	350 00
M. E. King,	"	350 00
L. E. Holder,	General assistant, .	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	350 00
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	300 00
J. C. Trask,	"	300 00
G. L. Smith,	"	300 00
E. A. Bartlett,	"	30 000
M. Middlemiss,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	200 00*
M. Torry,	Housekeeper, .	300 00
M. Voter,	"	300 00
L. R. Bean,	"	300 00
M. Trapp,	"	300 00
I. N. Bailey,	"	300 00
B. A. Wilson,	"	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman of farm, .	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	300 00
G. K. Wight,	"	504 00
A. T. Saunders,	"	456 00
F. E. Blanchard,	"	456 00
D. H. Bailey,	"	384 00
		<hr/> \$10,640 00

* Per six months.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year that has just passed our little hospital has been brought into use on two occasions. The first time was when one of our girls returned from her place with what was thought to be diphtheria. A few days of isolation proved the case to be simple tonsillitis. The second was a surgical case, where the removal of the patient became necessary when one of the officers was taken ill with erysipelas.

Six girls have been transferred to Tewksbury because they were too weak mentally to take up the work of the school. In each of these cases faithful efforts for months on the part of the officers failed to bring out any improvement, so it was deemed best to remove them.

Fourteen girls have come back from their places for medical treatment. A short rest with a little tonic medicine has enabled all of these to be returned to service.

Two girls have been transferred to a hospital for surgical care; two others for pregnancy, who when committed to the school were found to be pregnant; and four for specific treatment.

With the exception of one who came to us an invalid from chronic pelvic disease, the health of our girls is excellent.

Respectfully submitted,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1897.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS)

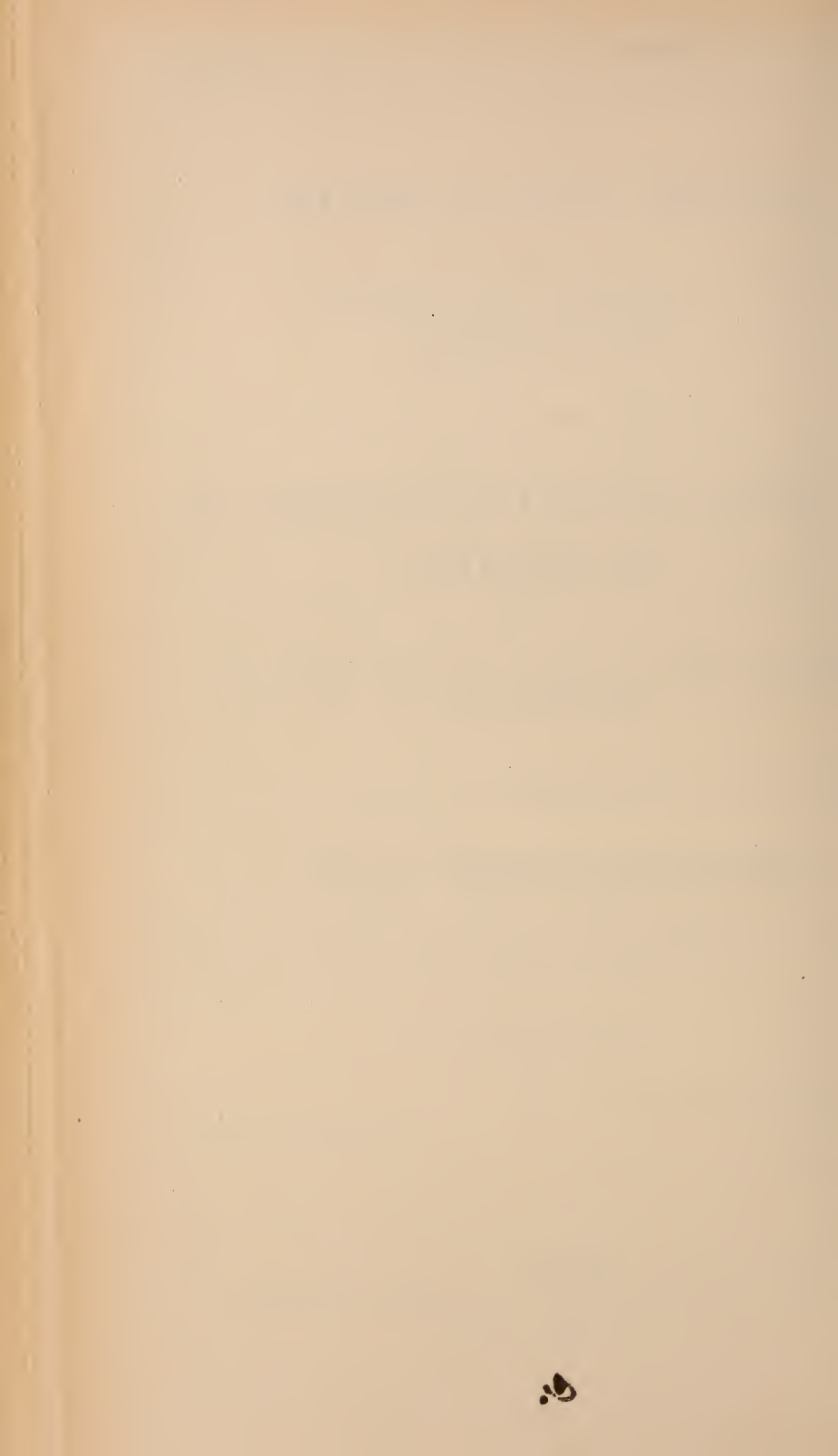
FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1899.





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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, WORCESTER.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The problem besetting every institution for the reformation of the young is that of restoring boys and girls who have made a false start in life to normal relations to the community. This is no task to be accomplished in any assignable limit of time or by any one routine, and the State has wisely determined that those to whom this difficult work is entrusted should have control of the child during his minority, and should be allowed the utmost freedom in controlling his life until he reaches man's estate.

The substantial buildings scattered over the hillside at Westborough are the most obvious but by no means the most important feature of the Lyman School; for, out of over 800 boys whom the school is endeavoring to influence and guide into good citizenship, little more than one-third will be found upon the institution grounds; the rest are living apparently much as other boys live in the world, yet subject to such control as is calculated to prevent the relapse which too often follows a period of restraint, and to supplement the lack of proper home conditions, which is usually the reason why these boys have fallen into the hands of the State.

A considerable number of the Lyman School boys are under thirteen years of age when they enter. All of these are immediately sent to a branch cottage in the town of Berlin, some seven miles away, and are thus saved from association with older boys and from the influences of the big institution. Of the 184 commitments within the year, 49* were sent over at

* One of these was returned to court as having been improperly committed.

once to Berlin, of whom 6 were returned later to Westborough, being judged, upon nearer acquaintance, proper subjects for longer and more systematic methods of training than the Berlin farmhouse affords. Last year's report gave a detailed description of the methods employed in the two branches of the institution; Berlin, with its little group of never more than 24 boys, in charge of a motherly woman and a brisk young farmer and his wife, and with simple, informal conditions impossible when numbers are larger; and Westborough, with some 250 boys and eight scattered households, with carefully laid out school courses, manual training classes, physical drill classes, workshops, etc.

The Berlin boys remain in the school for a period varying anywhere from six weeks to a year, and then are usually boarded out on a farm, this to be followed by a return to their own people or a permanent life on a farm, according to the conditions awaiting them at home. The period of detention for the older boys (who are never over fifteen when they enter) depends upon a marking system based upon the boys' conduct in the institution which keeps them in the school for rarely less than a year, and sometimes as long as two or three years. On leaving, more than half of these go home direct from the school, and only those whose homes are distinctly bad are placed on farms.

Whether a boy is liable to do better in his own home or in a farmer's family is a nice question, to be considered by the trustees, with the help of those who have dealt with the boy in the school and of visitors who have investigated his family, and who know, also, what openings are available elsewhere; and often decisions must be reversed, or a place which seems satisfactory must be changed, and sometimes the boy must be recalled to the school for a second or even a third term before another trial can be risked.*

* Of the 120 boys whom the Berlin cottage has received since it was opened, almost three years ago, 20 of those more recently committed are now in Berlin, while 23 are in their own homes and doing more or less well, 53 are with farmers, 21 are at Westborough, 1 is a runaway, 1 was discharged as an unfit subject and 1 returned to court. Five of those at home and 4 of those in places have been in Westborough since leaving Berlin and are now out for a second trial. No boy who fails to do well outside is ever allowed to go back to Berlin. A special card catalogue is kept for these younger boys, and later some interesting comparisons may be possible as to the relative merit of one or another method of training.

The three Visitors connected with the school are doing excellent work among probationers. Indeed, the trustees believe that this work of carrying on the work of the school in behalf of boys in their own homes or in places is the most important advance in reformatory methods which has been made in recent years. Without some such system of visiting, the break between the restraint of the institution and the freedom of the world is too sudden. In the institution the boys are subject to a strict routine and to the support and stimulus of constant direction and companionship; and many of those who do best under such conditions are the first to fail when they must choose and act for themselves amid the distractions and temptations of the world. The excellent tact of the Visitors in following up sharply the boys who need to feel the school's discipline, and leaving room for freedom and initiative in those who are capable of acting for themselves, relieves the system of any of the dangers which may have been anticipated. There are recorded 1,573 visits by the Visitors, and 107 by individual trustees, to outside boys, and 216 homes and places have been investigated and reported upon. The sum of \$1,198 has been collected in behalf of 41 probationers and placed to their credit in the bank, to be held for them until they come of age. The report of the superintendent of visitation, on page 90, gives an interesting statement of the work of his department. It is gratifying to find that among the Lyman School probationers 39 are enrolled in the United States army and navy, of whom several have seen active service in the recent war.

The fact that the number of probationers who are known to be doing well when they attain their majority has risen from only 42 per cent., in 1893, — the first year such a count was made, — to 58 per cent. this year, is gratifying evidence of progressive work.

The following cases, taken almost at random from hundreds that might be cited, exemplify the way in which the training and discipline of the institution and the period of advice and control outside, work as parts of one process in putting boys upon their feet.

The mother of a boy of fourteen, released to her care with some misgivings, asked the trustees who called to "leave a written note, so Joe will believe me when I tell him you have

been here, for he would never mind me at all if it were not for knowing that the Lyman School was behind him." With the steadying influence of the Lyman School behind him, however, Joe is still behaving fairly well.

Another one, this time a step-mother, writes: "Please come and attend to Leander, as he will not mind, and is running at large." Leander, after six months at the school, had been boarded at a farm, and he did so well there that it seemed proper to try him with his own people, who are respectable and live in a good neighborhood; but when the novelty of home had worn off the habits of disobedience reasserted themselves; and, after repeated visits and threats, he was recalled to the school and kept there for about eight months, and is now on a farm again, where he is working faithfully and giving satisfaction. He is a bright, well-intentioned boy, but does not like study and is easily led.

Frank, who left home with a very bad record, showed himself so pleasant-tempered and trustworthy that it was hard to believe that he had ever been troublesome. In the farmer's family where he was first boarded and later found a free home he was accounted almost as a son of the house, and it was only under a sense of duty that he went home to take his place as bread-winner for his little brothers and sisters, his father lying ill with a mortal disease. He will have little help from his inefficient mother, and it remains to be seen whether he has the character to stand alone under his heavy responsibilities.

John did capitally, both at the school and at his boarding-place; but he had more energy than either his father or mother, and, when allowed to go home, complaint soon followed that he was disobedient, would not go to school, etc., and several times it was necessary for the Visitor to hold the threat over him sharply that he was liable to be recalled to Westborough. Work as cabin boy on a revenue cutter, however, has proved congenial, and for more than a year he has done well.

Michael, after much anxious consideration, was placed on a farm, because his home was very far from satisfactory. Farm life, however, proved so utterly against the boy's grain that it seemed hopeless that he should improve under it, and a trial at home was decided upon, as the lesser of the two evils. A few days after his return home he called upon one of the trustees,

looking so cheerful and alert that it was hard to recognize him as the sullen boy seen a few weeks before on the farm. He is now at work, and so far is doing well.

Joe is a boy whose father drank somewhat and whose mother drank to excess. The home was squalid, the younger children neglected and the older brother loafing. There seemed no chance for Joe in such a home, and accordingly, after seventeen months in the school, he was placed on a farm, whence he promptly ran away, went home, and from there was recalled to the school. After keeping him some months in the school, the question of what to do with him again came under anxious consideration. A new investigation of his home showed the parents had moved and turned over enough of a new leaf to justify a trial of the boy's home. Joe knows he goes home on probation, and his parents, who greatly need his earnings, know it too, and the fact that they all feel this will, no doubt, be a factor in keeping them straight.

"You couldn't find a better home anywhere, — there's *nothing* to make a fellow mad," was Eddy's confidence to the trustee who called upon him in his boarding home. He is a merry little fellow with blue eyes and wavy yellow hair, looking like a picture on a Kate Greenaway card. His father and mother are respectable, but they must have been extraordinarily injudicious, as Eddy, who is in no way a bad child by nature, at the age of twelve was entirely beyond their control, running in the streets, bunking out nights and stealing bicycles.

Jimmy came of pauper parents, and belongs to nobody. He had hip disease, and after coming to the school, over three years ago, he passed many months on his back with his leg in a stretcher. He was a restless, rather light-headed boy, and his future, with no home and no ability to support himself, was discouraging. The physician of the school consulted with one of the best orthopædic surgeons, and an apparatus was fitted so that he was able to be upon his feet and take his part in the work and study of the school. Through the past summer his restless activity found vent in work upon the new school-house, and after carrying hods of brick without injury, he has gone out to a place and promises to earn his living with the rest.

Few boys have had more done for them than Edward, and few have profited by it less. He came to the school at eleven

years of age, and after two years there was placed upon a farm, where for several years he did fairly well; then he ran away, and for some two years was knocking about in the city, finding work and losing it, leaving his places out of mere shiftlessness, lying, running in debt, drinking, and fast degenerating into a vagabond. He was a chronic whiner, and, although he was helped repeatedly by the Visitor, who advanced him money, found him boarding-places and work, and stood ready at any time to give him a new start in the country, he always thought himself ill-used. After trying for almost two years to put him straight, he was recalled to the school and transferred to the reformatory at Concord. He was released from Concord on ticket-of-leave some months ago, and has since been heard of working, as of old, irregularly, but otherwise doing fairly well.

Walter's record is even worse than Edward's. He spent two years in the school and then went to his brother, who had a good home and work to offer him as a printer. After six weeks' trial his brother wrote that Walter was lazy and dishonest, and asked to have him recalled to the school. Another year was given him at the school, and then he was placed with a farmer. Here he proved himself utterly unfaithful and dishonest, rifling the pockets of his employer and of the neighbors when they were in church, and stealing checks from his employer to the amount of several hundred dollars. Then he ran away. He was picked up, recalled to the school and transferred to the reformatory at Concord. He was released from Concord on ticket-of-leave last spring, when he at once enlisted in the United States army. It is hoped that he will do better as a soldier than he did as a citizen.

William is another boy who does the school scant credit. He is shiftless and weak-willed, and has an older brother who has been both at Deer Island and at Concord. William was kept in the school for three years before he was given a trial with a farmer. This place he lost through conceit and insubordination. Recalled to the school, he was kept several months and then placed again, this time doing fairly well. After a year or so, on his mother's petition and his own desire, he was allowed to go home. At home he could find no work, so, at his own request, he was again found work upon a farm. Here he worked for over a year, earning \$13 a month and pay-

ing part of his wages every month to his mother ; but gradually he got into bad habits, took to drink, fell out with his employer and floated about from place to place. He was visited frequently, reasoned with and threatened. Finally, on account of his bad influence upon other boys in the neighborhood, and because he was himself going from bad to worse, he was recalled to the school and transferred to Concord, and he is in Concord still.

Trueman was an inveterate runaway. He had no home to go to, but he hated farming, so, after a term of twenty months in the school, he was placed on probation with an uncle. This home he lost through a family quarrel. Recalled to the school, the question of what next to do with him was anxiously considered. It was useless to talk to him about a farm : his taste was all for mechanical pursuits ; but how could a boy of fifteen earn money enough in a shop or factory to support himself ? Moreover, he was too young and too unsteady to be trusted to act as his own master ; so he was kept on at the school for a year, and given the best mechanical training which it could offer, becoming a first-class cabinet worker. A year ago work was found for him in a factory at \$1 per day ; a good boarding-place was secured him, and he was furnished with tools from the Lyman fund to give him a start. He did excellently in this place until the war fever seized him last spring, when he enlisted in the United States army.

Tom ran away three times during his first term in the school, and he ran away immediately when placed out with a farmer, and had to be brought back to the school for a second term. With a view to developing his mechanical interests, he was employed in the school workshops until a chance was found for him to work in a factory at \$4.50 a week. Through the good offices of the priest an excellent boarding-place was secured, and with many misgivings he was sent out for a trial. The first week his employer paid him \$5 instead of \$4.50, as agreed, because, he said, the boy knew "how to use tools." At the end of a year his wages were raised to \$1.25 a day. Meanwhile Tom had paid his board regularly, had clothed himself, had attended evening school and had kept the very best of company. The foreman tells the Visitor that he never had a more faithful employee, and that he was the one upon whom

he always called for extra work. He left his place last May, because, while he was doing a man's work, he was not receiving equal pay. Three weeks later he enlisted and has seen service in Cuba.

Few boys have had more done for them on their probation than Richard. He had learned the painter's trade in the school, and when he went out the Visitor secured him a job and found him a boarding-place. This was four years ago. For several years he required a great deal of attention. Twice he was arrested for drinking; the first time the Visitor went to the court and took him out on probation, and the second time, when he was punished by a fine, the Visitor first saw the judge about him privately. On more than one occasion he needed a very stiff hand; but gradually his habits straightened and he gained in steadiness of purpose. Now, at twenty-one, he has steady work at his trade, is sober and clean in his living, and attends to business strictly. He has almost \$200 in the bank, is prompt in paying his bills and always has money to the fore. He is on most friendly terms with the Visitor, who, he realizes, has stood by him in time of need.

The central school building, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 was made last spring, is rapidly rising above the ground. It is the first brick building ever attempted at the school with boys' labor, and is proving an educational instrument of great value from the very laying of its foundation-stones.

When the school-house is completed it will allow certain improvements in the methods of teaching long recommended by the trustees, and impossible when school instruction is carried on, as at present, with imperfect gradation in the eight scattered households. As repeatedly stated in recommending this change of school system, the trustees believe that the strict segregation in family groups, so important in a girls' institution like the school at Lancaster, is simply a handicap in a boys' school where all are nearly the same age and are practically all sentenced for offences against property, and where the purely educational problem is much more pressing. The girls' and boys' schools are alike in their aim to readjust their wards to normal relations to the

community, but in almost every other point their aim is different; the girls' school laying emphasis upon such household arts as will fit its graduates to make homes, and the boys' school aiming to arm its graduates for the fierce industrial struggle of the bread-winner. With these different ends in view, it is inevitable that the two institutions, organized eighteen years ago on a similar plan, should have developed in many respects on such different lines.

This long-desired school-house is now, so far as legislation is concerned, an accomplished fact. Another step in a somewhat similar direction is recommended; viz., a concentration in central buildings of the laundry work and all the heavier parts of the cooking now carried on by hand in the eight family houses. Work of this character is far less valuable for the boy than farm work or work in manual training, mechanical shops, printing office, or in other occupations such as they may well pursue in after years; yet at present no less than 114 boys are employed in the various kinds of housework during all the working hours of the day, whereas, under the system recommended, probably less than half that number would suffice. Of course the boys now employed in housework are not so employed throughout their entire stay at the school, and they usually have their turn in manual training; but the amount of manual training is much too slight, and with more time and better facilities a great deal more in this line could be done both for these and others. It is suggested, accordingly, that the Sloyd room, now located in the upper story of the bakery and store-house building, be used as a central kitchen, whence prepared food can be distributed to the various cottages, where meals would still be served. Another central building should be equipped with proper laundry machinery, and, in connection with this, workshops could be arranged with power to run both washing-machines and the turning lathes and forges. At present the course of advanced manual training is carried on in an old barn which was roughly fitted up some years ago by boys' labor, and at the expense of the Lyman fund, for shop work, and where the facilities for the instruction of the present numbers is wholly inadequate. This concentration of cooking and laundry work and of shop work would result not only in advantage to the boys but in economy in running the school; for

the eight assistant matrons now employed in the eight households could be replaced by three in the central building, and a very considerable saving of fuel would be effected. Indeed, it was from the financial end that this scheme first recommended itself to the trustees. With the increased numbers and the introduction of improved methods of teaching both head and hand, the cost of the Lyman School has increased from year to year, and the superintendent, casting about to see where economies might be effected, put his finger upon the eight laundries and eight kitchens as furnishing an obvious chance for retrenchment.

It will be necessary this year to ask for two other family cottages at Westborough. The number of commitments has risen within the year from 124 to 184, — an increase of 48 per cent., — and in spite of the utmost efforts in placing out, there are at present some 50 more boys upon the grounds than can be properly accommodated in the eight family houses. The trustees have very seriously considered the question whether it might not be better to start a separate school (as is recommended for the girls) instead of enlarging the present plant; but on the whole they feel that for the boys this will be inadvisable. Manual training courses, if given in any variety and to considerable extent, are so expensive that they are not practicable in a very small school, while the advantage of such training for this class of boys is believed to be so great as to offset the disadvantages of the large number. Moreover, numbers at Westborough have long been such as to preclude the close contact with the superintendent and informal ways of life so much relied upon at Lancaster. Experience shows that when the number of 150 or thereabouts is exceeded the virtue of a small school is already lost; and the difference between 250 or 350 is believed to be insignificant, as compared with the increase in the number and variety of manual training and trade courses which this increased number justifies. Accordingly, for the present, the policy of the trustees will be to increase the accommodations of the Lyman School to meet the increasing demand, developing courses of instruction meanwhile in such a way as to bring the school to its highest state of effectiveness.

The recommendation that the trustees be given power to

place out the boys from the school without waiting for an investigation of the home by the State Board of Charity is renewed; also the provision that said Board must visit each Lyman School probationer every year should be modified. The law which hampers the trustees in these matters was enacted almost thirty years ago, and applies to wholly obsolete conditions. If the old law were harmonized with new conditions, a very clumsy duplication of work and a wholly unnecessary outlay of money will be saved, while the valuable supervisory function of the State Board of Charity will be in no way impaired.

On pages 40, 41 are tables showing the conduct and condition of all the boys whose names are on the Lyman School books as under twenty-one, whether inside or outside of the institution. These tables include, it will be noticed, even those who have left the State, died, or otherwise passed out of the control of the trustees. The number who are reported in these tables under the heading "Have been in some penal institution" is a matter of surprise to many people connected with reformatory work, until it is realized that the figures cover the entire minority of every boy in the care of the school, and that many who, under a less careful system of visiting, would be lost sight of and might possibly be assumed to be doing well, have, under the Lyman School system, been recalled to the school and transferred to the reformatory at Concord. Here perhaps they have served a year or more, been released on a ticket-of-leave, gone out and done well; but still their names remain upon the Lyman School books with the penal mark against them.* Further, the figures properly quoted to show the percentages of the school successes and failures are taken from the table classifying those who are in their twenty-first year, and so are about to pass out of the care of the State. This table gives only 58 per cent. as known to be doing well, whereas the table classifying the total number of the school probationers gives 72 per cent. as known to be doing well; for of course in this latter table boys are counted who may have left the school the very day before the count was made, and so have had no time to get

* Of 86 boys on record as having been in Massachusetts Reformatory, 45 have been released by the prison authorities (of whom 1 is known to be in State Prison), 8 cannot be identified on the reformatory books, and only 33 appear to have been in the reformatory on Sept. 30, 1898.

into mischief. These methods of classification explain the small number of its graduates whom the Lyman School claims as known successes, when almost every other reformatory institution will tell one that 80 or 90 per cent. of their graduates are reformed. These latter per cents., however, so far as it is known, are in no case based upon exact or classified information as to all boys under twenty-one, and in many cases it is evident that the figures are purely conventional.

The Lyman School opened the year with 257 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 296. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 493, while the average number was 279. The number committed was 184, returned from their homes or other places 89, and 13 were returned as runaways. The number placed out on probation was 211, of whom 88 went to their own people, 86 to be self-supporting in places, and 37 were boarded. There were 11 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,059. Of these, 296 were in the school, 555 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation,* while 208 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, \$26,500; for current expenses, \$35,975, — a total of \$62,475 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, \$6,800 for visitation, \$3,000 for boarding, etc., \$350 for tuition fees to towns. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, was \$65,864.92. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was \$9,213.73, *i.e.*, for visitation, \$6,119.43, for board, \$2,801.30, and \$293 for schooling. The per capita cost of the institution was \$4.52, and \$496.21 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of \$4.49. Page 72 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expense of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was about 20 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was \$75,078.65,

* Thirteen of these were in prison, and the whereabouts of 35 are unknown.

or a per capita cost approximately of \$1.92 a week. The estimated per capita cost for running the Berlin cottage, counting in the salaries of the three officers employed there, food, fuel, clothing, repairs, and other incidental expenses, but excluding any allowance for its share in the general running expenses (which are in no way increased by this cottage), is estimated at about \$2.92.

A special appropriation of \$25,000 was given this year for the school building. Special appropriations for the coming year will be asked for the central laundry and workshops and for two new cottages for the boys, as recommended above, and the usual appropriations will be asked for the current expenses and for salaries, and for boarding, schooling and visiting of probationers.

TRUSTEES' REPORT
ON THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT LANCASTER.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was founded upon a distinctly moral idea. Without the excessive paternalism of the French systems, Massachusetts holds her people with a strong hand, and her institutions stand as a protest against evil doing, as an encouragement of progress and enlightened virtue and as an expression of the good will of the strong toward the weak who need protection.

Accordingly the harmful members, whether criminals responsible for their acts or insane or defective persons, are held within walls, while the hope of freedom from such restraint is held out to all who can with safety be restored to the community. For the average boy and girl there is the coercive free public school system, with its special departments for the deaf and for the blind and its truant schools.

Between the prisons and the public schools there are to be found the two State schools, for the restraint, maintenance and education, — especially for the industrial education, — of juvenile offenders, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. Here, again, the indeterminate sentence has full effect, as one after another the harmful become harmless and can be placed out; and it has been demonstrated by statistics, conscientiously worked out year after year, that about 60 per cent., sometimes over 70 per cent., are known to have become, at twenty-one years of age, respectable citizens.*

Among the juvenile offenders who are committed to the State Industrial School there are often found young girls whose

* See table of conduct on page 25.

offences have been neither against person nor property but against good morals ; who could not, with any show of justice, be treated as criminals deserving imprisonment so long as those who have at least shared their degradation, and too often have led them on, are visited with no other punishment than a certain social stigma. To let such girls drift about without making an effort to turn them from their iniquities would be a disgrace to the community as well as an injustice to the many among them who prove themselves capable, under better influences, of becoming respectable and useful.

At the Industrial School at Lancaster the classification is so thoroughly carried out as to keep those who would be likely to have a harmful influence apart from the more innocent, each household there having a life of its own, the girls meeting only as they sit in their seats in the chapel or when on the roll of honor, under the watchful eye of the superintendent or teacher in charge.

The purpose of the State Industrial School is threefold : first, to receive girls while yet under seventeen years of age, who stand in need of restraint from wrong-doing ; second, to let all such as are committed to its care know and feel that happiness can be associated with right living instead of being attained only by reckless self-indulgence, as they have heretofore supposed ; third, to engraft upon their warped, ill-regulated lives habits of industry and an intelligent understanding of such household arts as are always in demand in private families and can ensure for them a home and moderate wages.

This reforming process cannot be brought about by advice alone. The new comer is surprised at the cheerfulness prevalent in the school. The out-of-door work of planting, weeding and gathering in fruit and vegetables often becomes a most healthful and absorbing interest. The satisfaction felt in a well-cleaned room, in well-ironed garments hung about the laundry ; the self-respect gained as skill in bread-making and other parts of cooking is acquired ; the harmony of their voices in full chorus in the chapel or of each household without interrupting the work ; the crude attempt at reproducing in ink or colored-pencil the clover leaf or other plant forms they gather for study, — these influences, recurring day by day through a year, rarely fail to arouse their better natures.

In this school there are fixed rules and there is system and order; but these are less apparent than the unwritten rules and the spontaneous work in behalf of the girls on the part of the matrons, teachers and housekeepers, inspired by their superintendent but carried out in each household in ways of their own devising.

Visitors to the Massachusetts institutions frequently ask why the methods of the Industrial School for Girls and those of the Lyman School for Boys are so unlike one another. The answer is that these two schools have very different problems to deal with. At the very outset one finds that the causes for arrest and commitment of girls are generally quite different from those which bring boys before the courts. An intelligent observer of truants has noted that "the average boy, when not in his place in the day school, is probably amusing himself; but the absentee girl is probably 'minding baby,'—a great safeguard against bad company." The truant boy is apt to break windows, steal trifles, join with a gang and break into a candy shop and spend his ill-gotten gain in cigarettes or worse. Three or four times as many boys as girls under fifteen years of age are brought before the courts, and the number of commitments to the Lyman School for Boys is nearly double those to the Industrial School for Girls, although the latter receives girls up to seventeen, while no boy over fifteen can be sent to Westborough. The offences of boys are generally against property, sometimes against person and property.

But, while girls from twelve to fifteen are less often liable to arrest than boys of corresponding age, there comes a time, especially when no longer under the daily control of the public schools, when even baby-tending seems to the girl like drudgery. Too often the home is made dreary by intemperate or quarrelsome parents or by the death of father or mother, and by the lack of affection on the part of some one not of her own flesh and blood who is left in charge while the surviving parent goes out to work. Then the over-crowded tenement and the dingy workshop seem alike unendurable, and the girl drifts aimlessly, until someone who is sorry for her induces her parent or guardian to have her arrested as a stubborn child and sent away from dangerous companions, for her own protection. Her offences are, as have been noted above, more often such as

endanger the girl's own character than against person or property. Not only is there this marked difference between the causes for commitment of boys and girls; we find also that the opportunities for earning a livelihood when they leave the school on probation are very different, and therefore a radically different course of training is to be provided.

For a boy the choice is generally between a farm or a workshop or factory of some kind. Knowledge of housework is no doubt good for a boy but he is not expected to earn his living at the wash-tub or cooking-stove. "Give me a pickaxe and I'll know what to do with it," was the request of a boy set to handle some household utensil. If a boy has a distaste for farm work, and if his own home is decent enough as a place for board and lodging, he will be more likely to do well there, because he will have a chance to find congenial work, by the day.

The girl might make a good living by factory or shop work, but the difficulty presents itself that an immediate return to her former surroundings is not to be thought of. The same dangers would be likely to beset her; the same neighbors to rehearse her misdeeds of a year or two ago. Apprenticeship to a trade in the home of her employer is out of date, and to place a girl in a boarding-house is to leave her without the oversight and direction she will surely need outside her working hours. It is plain to see that a good home, far removed from the scene of her former temptations, is what such a girl needs; not a household where transient servants come and go, but a home, where she can be received as a daughter or as hired help, in need of consideration and of careful guidance by the mother of the family throughout both day and evening. Such a home is rarely to be found in the city. The carefully chosen country home offers safer social privileges than can be obtained for her elsewhere; and to fit a girl for helping in the work of such a home must, therefore, be made the objective point of the Industrial School training. In a plain country house she will probably find no set wash-tubs; there she will have to sleep in a room without artificial heat; therefore she is taught in the school to dispense with such luxuries, to carry her round wooden tub up from the cellar, to sleep in an unwarmed room. One need only note the prevalent good health of the girls at

Lancaster to discover that these are no real hardships. A few of the girls are ambitious enough to save their earnings to carry on their studies, with a view to becoming trained nurses; but for the average girl, healthful in mind and body, the truest happiness is likely to be found in home-making. For these reasons the household arrangements, the industrial training and the placing out is wholly different in these two State schools, the plan of each being carefully adapted to the end in view.

There is good reason to believe that the increase in number of commitments to the Industrial School can be accounted for by the general recognition of the good results as shown in the conduct of girls who have been placed on probation in their own homes or at work in other families, where they are cared for by the Volunteer Auxiliary Visitors appointed by the State Board of Charity to take charge, each in her district, as well as by the salaried officers, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, with their assistants. Among these there are found to be only from one-fifth to one-sixth who, at twenty-one years of age, *i.e.*, after having been on probation for several years, are known to be behaving badly; while from three-fifths to nearly three-quarters are known to be earning a good living, or to be well married and behaving well. The remaining one-fifth is accounted for in detail in the table on pages 26, 27, and includes girls who have left their places, not necessarily behaving ill, but whose whereabouts are unknown. In this fifth are also included those whom the trustees have discharged as unfit subjects for the school or had caused to be placed in the State Almshouse, with a view to having them transferred to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

If an intelligent girl chooses to break the terms of her probation, and become a prostitute, she can properly be transferred to the Reformatory Prison for Women, but a girl of defective intellect cannot be held responsible for such misconduct. One of the custodial departments of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is especially adapted to the needs of this pitiable class of girls. There plenty of occupation and healthful recreation are provided, to render their lives tranquil and as a rule fairly happy, while preventing them from leading a

wretched life by wandering about at large and reproducing their kind who, in their turn, are liable to become still greater burdens upon the State. These feeble-minded young women are not suitable subjects for the State Industrial School but they need protection fully as much as the insane wards of the State;* and it is recommended that legislation be secured authorizing the State Board of Insanity to transfer such girls direct from the Industrial School to the School for the Feeble-minded.†

It is also important, in view of a recent decision of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, that authority be given for temporary transfer of girls needing hospital care to the State Almshouse, and the trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools recommend that the necessary legislation be secured.‡

When the present superintendent of the Industrial School submitted her first report there had been 56 commitments during the year and only 52 the preceding year. The average number in the school was 66, and there were married, on probation to relatives, at work in other families or otherwise liable to recall 154 girls. Within the year just passed there have been 102 commitments; during the preceding year, 100; the average number in the school has been 159, with 279 married, on probation to relatives or at work in other families, or otherwise liable to recall for misconduct or for change of place, thus greatly increasing the responsibilities of the school.

Numbers in the future are certain to increase rather than to diminish, and, as the six family cottages can provide properly for only 150 girls, it is evident that the school must be in some way enlarged to meet the increased demands upon it.

The trustees, however, have long believed that this school, if enlarged beyond 150, would be seriously injured in its efficiency. Its methods, as explained above, rely chiefly upon personal influence upon the girls and upon a system of indus-

* In 1887 the State Board of Lunacy and Charity learned that there were more than 200 feeble-minded women and girls in Massachusetts almshouses, three-fourths being of American birth; that 40 of these were known to have borne illegitimate children, in a few instances 3 or 4; that cases were not infrequent where two or three, in one instance four, generations of the same family had been inmates of the same almshouse.

† The Board of Insanity has already the power of transfer from the State Almshouse, the State Farm and from every insane hospital to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

‡ See report of the visiting physician, page 114.

trial education in household arts which could not be effectively carried out should the school become much larger.

When the last new house was opened the trustees said that if another house was needed they should ask that it be located upon other grounds and under more or less separate management. The time has now come when this house must be asked for, and the trustees accordingly recommend that a farm be purchased, in some convenient locality, where the nucleus of the branch school can be started.

A detailed outline of this plan and full estimates will be presented to the Legislature. In anticipating this plan a year ago, the trustees suggested that it might be well, if the new school were established, to place the management of the two girls' schools under a board of trustees who should have no other duties, the Lyman School also to have its own board of trustees. This plan offers some advantages over grouping the management of the two schools for girls and one for boys under one board of trustees, but it offers likewise some disadvantages. The trustees can only say that either plan which might be preferred by the Legislature would be acceptable to them. The only point on which they are urgent is that the plant of the Industrial School should not be enlarged, and that further accommodations for increasing numbers be provided at the earliest possible date, so as to prevent the serious evil of overcrowding.

If a separate school, or a separate branch of the present school, were established, the trustees would recommend that the method of classification among the girls according to the nature of their offences and their experiences before coming to the school be applied as between the two branches of the institution, and that the girls already classified as for the most serious offences be placed in the new branch.

There were 144 girls in the school a year ago ; now there are 167. The average number has been 159. The total appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$32,525. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, was \$31,307 ; the amount sent the State treasurer, \$1,185.65 ; the gross per capita cost per week, \$3.79 ; net, \$3.64. In addition to this the sum of \$1,441.98 has been expended in boarding

some of the younger girls in private families, in tuition fees to towns, and in other expenses incidental to the care of probationers.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156*	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163*	3 79	31,307

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Total in custody at beginning of year, .	272	283	313	353	365	384	†427
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	86	100	102
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	58	51	47
Discharged by trustees, . . .	1	3	2	5	6	6	6
Died,	2	—	—	—	2	1	1
Total who passed out of custody, .	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67	— 58	— 54
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	19	42	48

CONDUCT OF GIRLS WHO PASSED OUT OF THE CARE OF THE STATE EACH YEAR.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Honestly self supporting or married,							
living respectably,	72%	63%	68%	71%	67%	65%	68%
Having behaved badly,	18%	11%	11%	10%	17%	10%	22%
Conduct unknown,	10%	17%	11%	10%	7%	17%	4%

Of the remainder the conduct could not properly be classified because the girls were defective in intelligence, insane or temporarily ill through no fault of their own.

* Includes a few at board.

† One omission.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in the Care of the State Industrial School for Girls One Year or More, in the School or Outside.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1897.	Sept. 30, 1898.
A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING OR WELL MARRIED.							
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>							
Attained majority, living respectably (married), . . .	16	13	12	9	19	11	7
Attained majority, living respectably (unmarried), . . .	9	16	13	30	22	23	23
Died, conduct had been good, . . .	2	—	3	—	2	—	—
Had behaved badly, now well, . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Discharged for good conduct, . . .	—	1	1	2	4	3	5
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by State:—</i>							
Living respectably (married), . . .	27	32	29	41	47	39	37
On probation with friends, at last accounts conduct good, . . .	26	31	25	39	25	26*	31
At work in other families, . . .	27	28	36	35	35	31	36
At work elsewhere, . . .	117	102	111	120	119	138	144
Attending school or academy, paying their way, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Attending school or academy, paying their way, . . .	1	7	11	10	8	7	6
Total no longer maintained by State and living respectably,	171	168	184	204	188	203	217
	198	200	212	245	235	242	254
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.							
<i>I. No longer in Care of the State:—</i>							
Married, . . .	7	5	3	1	5	1	—
Unmarried, . . .	—	—	1	5	11	5	9
Died, . . .	7	5	4	6	16	6	9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>II. Still in Care of the State, under Twenty-one:—</i>							
Married, . . .	7	3	5	3	3	5	3
On probation with friends, . . .	—	1	—	7	1	2	3†
Recalled and remaining in the school, . . .	3	17	11	6	6	6	6

In Reformatory Prison or House of Correction, In Almshouse for serious misconduct or troublesome,	5 2	11 4	7 10	15 8	10 8	15 3
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	17 24	31 35	33 39	33 49	31 37	30 40
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.						
I. <i>No longer in Care of the State:</i> —						
Married,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Unmarried,	4	4	6	1	6	4
II. <i>Still in the State's Care, under Twenty-one:</i> —						
Married,	4	4	6	1	8	4
With friends, not known,	—	—	—	5	7	10
At large, having left their places,	14	18	20	—	—	14
Transferred to Women's Prison, now discharged,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total, conduct not known,	14 18	18 22	20 26	25 26	23 31	42 46
D. — REMAINDER.						
I. <i>Discharged as Unfit Subjects for the School,</i>						
Of age, defective and conduct bad,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died,	—	—	—	—	1	—
II. <i>Still in the State's Care:</i> —						
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal, In State Industrial School through the year,	— 23	1 35	2 31	2 35	5 42	3 42
At board in private families outside the school, Recalled to the school, but not for serious fault,	— 9	— 7	— 6	— 9	— 10	— 23
Total remainder,	32 32	42 43	41 43	53 55	69 74	84 87
Grand total,	272	313	353	365	384	427

* One had been in Sherborn, now behaving well.

† One insane.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUS- TRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT:

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1897.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$1,568 21
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Dec.	23.	Rebate bank tax,	77 95
		Overpaid T. F. Chapin,	18 00
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1898.			
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
April	7.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
May	5.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	100 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
		Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$3,616 16
1897.		CR.	
Oct.	2.	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	\$1 75
	8.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		Rev. M. A. Breed,	5 00
		Sunday services at Berlin,	26 00
	11.	Clinton Savings Bank,	1,000 00
Nov.	5.	Calcium Light Company,	6 00
		Chas. E. Evans,	10 00
	8.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	9.	Damrell & Upham,	18 00
		Franklin Education Company,	2 70
	22.	Damrell & Upham,	7 50
Dec.	11.	F. W. Smith,	5 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		Damrell & Upham,	33 33
		Christmas,	75 00
			<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$1,240 28

1898.		CR.	
July 2.	Fourth of July celebration,		\$20 00
Nov. 18.	Christmas,		40 00
	Balance forward,		94 14
			<hr/>
			\$154 14

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1897.		DR.	
Dec. 15.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,		\$40 40

1897.		CR.	
Dec. 15.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,		\$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,386 36	1,387 36
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,415 20	1,415 20
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,387 82	1,387 82
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,372 66	1,372 66
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,372 66	1,372 66
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,243 32	1,243 32
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,355 47	1,355 47
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,348 56	1,348 56
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,359 18	1,359 18
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,357 18	1,357 18
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,342 16	1,342 16
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	1,116 40	1,116 40
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,116 40	1,116 40
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,116 61	1,116 61
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,171 62	1,171 62
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	225 15	225 15
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	1,020 00	1,020 00
		<hr/>
		\$52,206 75
		<hr/>
		\$65,007 75

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

32 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct. '98.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . . .	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	673 83	673 83
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	35 93	35 93
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	408 00	408 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,717 76	\$2,317 76

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

13 shares Boston National Bank stock, . . .	\$1,300 00	\$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	94 14	94 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,394 14	\$1,394 14

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1897-98.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Two hundred and ninety-six, says the register of the closing year. This is the largest population since the institution has been known as the Lyman School for Boys. This number is nearly 25 per cent. more than the present buildings were designed to accommodate, and the signs all point to further increase. The average for the last two months has been 285, and for the entire year only a fraction of 1 per cent. less than 280. The commitments for the year overtop those of the preceding year by 48 per cent. The overcrowding consequent upon this abnormal increase of commitments has become so serious as not only to embarrass the work undertaken for the boys, but to be a menace to health. The need of relief is urgent. Two additional cottages would barely provide for the apparently permanent increase in our numbers.

Considerations of economy call for two other changes; namely, a common laundry and a general kitchen. This would largely simplify the internal management of the institution without impairing a single essential feature, and at the same time render unnecessary the services of six officers, at a considerable saving in salaries and board, to say nothing of substantial economy in fuel and other supplies. The present plan of cottage laundries was a makeshift, adopted nine years ago, when by the sudden expansion in the number of inmates and cottages the small general laundry designed at the outset to meet the wants of the school became inadequate to do the work. One person, with adequate laundry machinery and the help of four or five boys, could do more and better work than is now done by nine persons, with the hand labor of nearly fifty boys. The general kitchen is needed, to relieve the cottage matron, so that she can supervise the entire domestic work of the cottage. A building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the laundry and two or more manual training rooms would be needed, the present Sloyd room in the bakery and store building being the proper and convenient place for a general kitchen. Such an arrangement would set free 60 or 70 boys from household drudgery, which is very distasteful to them, and of no value as a training for the industrial contest of life, and would permit profitable training to be given without increasing the detention in the institution over what it is at present. The changes suggested

would make possible a better classification by age, physical development and degree of sophistication than is now possible on account of the need of large boys for each cottage kitchen. The cost of making these changes need not be very large, as a building of plain mill construction would be quite good enough.

The subjoined reports of various officers give glimpses of the busy life and work of the school. The enforced vacation of the superintendent from October until late in January last interfered with some plans which had barely been initiated, but the splendid way in which each one did his duty during that period was a great gratification to him. A few changes and improvements have since been inaugurated and are now in process of successful development. A class in brick laying was organized in March, and thirty boys received instruction for a period of eight weeks, acquiring considerable skill. A cottage master, Mr. Bullock, took the course with them, and is now leading a class of twenty-four laying brick in the walls of the new school building. This building is being constructed almost entirely by labor of the boys, only such additional adult labor being employed this fall as will ensure the completion of the walls before freezing weather. The size of the building may be judged by the fact that it will consume nearly 700,000 bricks.

A brass band of eighteen pieces was formed last spring, with Mr. Wilcox, master of Hillside Cottage, as instructor. The band was enlarged in August by the addition of ten horns, making twenty-eight pieces in all. It meets for practice four evenings of the week, and very commendable progress has been made. The department of music in the schools has been placed under the care of Mr. Hallier, master of Oak Cottage. The normal course of H. E. Holt has been adopted, and, while too soon to speak of results, we are hoping for even more satisfactory progress than in the past, and at an expenditure of less time.

The department of drawing has been taken in charge by Mrs. Wheelock, a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and it is expected that under her efficient teaching there will be an advance in the line of form study. Every cottage master, aside from his cottage duties, is responsible for some important line of work in the institution which is recognized as his charge. All my officers and teachers are hard-working, efficient laborers in their several fields of effort, and merit far more recognition than they receive.

The superintendent would take this opportunity to express the obligation he feels to the trustees for the generous vacation granted a year ago and the renewed health made possible by it.

The question, Whither as a school are we tending, and what are we doing? is always an anxious one. The reform school is and has

been for several years experiencing a transition which is not yet accomplished. Is it or is it not a penal institution? To the mass of the community it is a penal institution. A few assert and stoutly maintain that the whole problem is an educational one, and that therefore the institution and all its methods should be educational. Trustees have generally assumed this attitude toward the question, and superintendents throughout the country to a man are trying to work upon this hypothesis. Still, the community looks upon the commitment of a boy to the reform school as a punishment; and, upon release, the fact of his having been a pupil of an institution is regarded as a disgrace and a disadvantage. This state of public opinion affects and conditions the work. There is an anomaly in the enforced detention of the boy who is to be educated to the highest and freest use of his will. Modern pedagogical ideas are at war with the very conditions under which the boy is held. For the head of a reform school is set the herculean task to find a method by which the boy shall be trained in a just conception and use of liberty while in a state of bondage. The idea of enforced detention cannot be kept wholly out of sight. The life of the school community is artificial, and cannot be made to represent very closely any normal condition of family life in ordinary society. At best it is a school community, and the period one of training for future activity.

The evils of associating large numbers are minimized by separating the boys into comparatively small groups of 25 or 30 in separate houses, each under its own supervisors and instructors, to whom the boys of each group are at all times individually responsible. This breaks up to a great degree the feeling on the part of the boy of being one of a great group, with accountability to nobody in particular. The character and manhood of the supervisor must to a large degree determine the moral atmosphere for the group.

The educational facilities are by no means bounded by the facilities afforded by the cottage. The daily school session under able and devoted teachers occupies four and one-half hours of the day, while manual training occupies two hours or more besides. Added to these are elementary trades teaching and plenty of farm work. The aim is to fill every waking hour with some directed effort in which the boy may participate heartily. Sports and amusements are not neglected and are entered into enthusiastically. That the training should accomplish a moral awakening is never for a moment lost sight of. This must, however, run as a thread through all the training, rather than be arrived at by any special and set means. The most effective means of moral training are the incidental, indirect and informal ones, which crop out unexpectedly but naturally in the course of the regular instruction in other things.

The dictum of Herbart, the father of modern pedagogy, I believe to be incontrovertible, — “The one and the whole work of education may be summed up in the concept morality.” If the results are not effective of this, there is no education in any true sense. The more formal means of taking note of moral advancement are necessarily artificial and arbitrary in character, and are in the nature of devices, with the limitation to which devices are subject.

The fact that these are boys over whom the home and the community have lost control, and that the law has turned them over to the institution to deal with, must not be lost sight of in judging the methods of an institution. This fact must to a certain extent condition the methods pursued, and also account for the differences between a school of this kind and an ordinary training school. At the same time, the effort has been untiring and unremitting to make these differences as slight as possible.

In judging of the disciplinary power of the Lyman School it is well to bear in mind that the Westborough training is only the beginning of a care which is to follow the boy until his twenty-first birthday. It is distinctively a rescue work as distinguished from a custodial one, for the sake of the peace and good order of the community. My own conception is that each boy committed to the Lyman School is an individual charge, to be studied and treated according to the best methods which can be devised, — never losing sight of him, or relinquishing our efforts, until it is evident that he is becoming a normal member of society. This is a far more comprehensive work than is usually conceded to a reform school, and it grows in difficulty as the boy is placed in the community and the attempt is made to utilize the discipline of the family and community under wise visitation to supplement and complete the work of education begun in the school. Need there be discouragement at the slowness of the progress, when as splendid a showing can be made as Mr. Wheeler's report indicates, where, out of 86* boys reaching their majority this year, most of them after a five years' probation in the free community, 69 are honestly self-supporting, and leading lives which are respectable and for the most part creditable? Out of 86 prospective criminals seven or eight years ago have come 69 substantial citizens. May we not take courage and go forward? and should we not humbly and devoutly thank God for these manifest tokens of his approval?

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. CHAPIN.

* Boys transferred or committed in former years to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not included in this list, which concerns only probationers subject to visitation.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1897,	257
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	184
Returned from places,	81
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	4
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	2
Recommitted,	2
Runaways recaptured,	13
	<hr/> 286
Whole number in school during the year,	*543
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	88
On probation to others,	86
Boarded out,	37
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	11
Runaways,	22
Died,	1
Returned to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Returned to court,	1
	<hr/> 247
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1898,	296

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	30	14	265.12
November,	25	16	278.93
December,	22	29	276.38
January,	12	10	272.93
February,	19	7	282.39
March,	14	30	281.80
April,	25	26	271.03
May,	28	16	279.77
June,	21	21	284.13
July,	32	28	284.27
August,	29	30	288.64
September,	29	20	287.70
Totals,	286	247	279.42

* This number represents 493 individuals.

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1898.

In the school,	296	
Released from the school, but still subject to its control:—		
With parents (267 known to be self-supporting),	306	
With others,	125	
For themselves,	38	
At board,	36	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	15	
Lost sight of:—		
This year,	14	
Previously,	21	
	<hr/> 35	555
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control:—		
Released to go out of the State,	13	
Left the State,	15	
In United States Army,	29	
In United States Navy,	10	
In State Almshouse,	1	
Massachusetts Reformatory:—		
Sent this year,	16	
Sent in former years,	70	
	<hr/> 86	
Runaways from the school,	13	167
Discharged from the care of the school:—		
Returned to court as over age limit,	12	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	8	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	3	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	5	
Dead,	13	
	<hr/> 41	
Total,		<hr/> 1,059

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1898:—	
Doing well,	526 or 72½ per cent.
Not doing well,	18 or 2½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	101 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	28 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	48 or 7 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 721

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more:—

Doing well,	380 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	13 or 3 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	94 or 17 per cent.
Out of the State,	25 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	31 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Total, 543

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more:—

Doing well,	283 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	71 or 18 per cent.
Out of the State,	23 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	23 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Total, 409

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1898:—

Doing well,	159 or 67 per cent.
Not doing well,	5 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	50 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	10 or 4 per cent.

Total, 239

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1898:—

Doing well,	84 or 63 per cent.
Not doing well,	5 or 4 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	28 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	9 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	7 or 5 per cent.

Total, 133

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1898:—

Doing well,	69 or 58 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	37 or 31 per cent.
Out of the State,	3 or 2 per cent.

Lost track of:—

Doing well at last accounts,	3
Not doing well at last accounts,	4
	<hr/> 7 or 6 per cent.

Total, 120

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.**C. Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,573
Visits made by trustees,	107
	— 1,680

Of the 1,680 visits, 615 were to 290 boys over eighteen years, and 1,065 to 463 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year, 753

Investigation of homes by agents, 195

Investigation of places by agents, 21

\$1,190.10 have been collected in behalf of 41 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	56	57
Berkshire,	5	250	255
Bristol,	23	661	684
Dukes,	—	17	17
Essex,	26	1,124	1,150
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	20	448	468
Hampshire,	1	89	90
Middlesex,	47	1,342	1,389
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	11	470	481
Plymouth,	6	141	147
Suffolk,	27	1,520	1,547
Worcester,	17	817	834
Totals,	184	7,007	7,191

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Fathers born in United States, . . .	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8
Mothers born in United States, . . .	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	28
Fathers foreign born,	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25
Mothers foreign born,	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10
Both parents born in United States, .	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31
Both parents foreign born,	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56
Unknown,	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45
One parent unknown,	-	-	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . . .	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40
Per cent. unknown,	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in the United States,	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146
Foreign born,	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33
Unknown,	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	5

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	75
municipal court,	23
police court,	69
superior court,	2
trial justices,	9
State Board of Lunacy and Charity, .	6
Total,	184

TABLE NO. 7.
Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	120	120
Nine,	2	238	240
Ten,	7	467	474
Eleven,	14	693	707
Twelve,	28	969	997
Thirteen,	52	1,285	1,337
Fourteen,	79	1,469	1,548
Fifteen,	2	962	964
Sixteen,	—	532	532
Seventeen,	—	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	184	7,007	7,191

TABLE NO. 8.
*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 184 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	105
no parents,	7
father,	26
mother,	36
step-father,	5
step-mother,	10
intemperate father,	71
intemperate mother,	5
both parents intemperate,	14
parents separated,	19
attended church,	180
never attended church,	4

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 8—*Concluded.*

Had not attended school within one year,	25
not attended school within two years,	5
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	107
been inmates of other institutions,	25
used intoxicating liquor,	7
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	125
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	37
Were attending school,	54
Were idle,	89
Could not read or write,	5
Parents owning residence,	24
Members of the family had been arrested,	54

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 225 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	18	2 years 3 months,	7
4 months,	8	2 years 4 months,	5
5 months,	3	2 years 5 months,	2
6 months,	4	2 years 6 months,	6
7 months,	6	2 years 7 months,	4
8 months,	—	2 years 8 months,	1
9 months,	5	2 years 9 months,	5
10 months,	5	2 years 10 months,	8
11 months,	2	2 years 11 months,	4
1 year,	3	2 years 12 months,	1
1 year 1 month,	4	3 years 1 month,	3
1 year 2 months,	5	3 years 2 months,	2
1 year 3 months,	4	3 years 3 months,	—
1 year 4 months,	9	3 years 4 months,	—
1 year 5 months,	9	3 years 5 months,	—
1 year 6 months,	6	3 years 6 months,	—
1 year 7 months,	12	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	9	3 years 8 months,	—
1 year 9 months,	15	3 years 9 months,	2
1 year 10 months,	14	3 years 10 months,	—
1 year 11 months,	6	3 years 11 months,	—
2 years,	8	4 years or more,	1
2 years 1 month,	8		
2 years 2 months,	10	Total,	225

Average time spent in the institution, 19.9 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, 5.9 "
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not
boarded released for the first time, 22.1 "

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
Average for ten years, .	224.921	135.7	55.2	141.8	30.1

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
October, . .	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18
November, .	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12
December, .	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10
January, . .	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11
February, .	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12
March, . .	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12
April, . .	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15
May, . .	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21
June, . .	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13
July, . .	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22
August, . .	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17
September, .	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21
Totals, .	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	5
Breaking and entering,	55
Burning building,	4
Breaking glass,	2
Bunking out,	1
Disturbing a school,	1
Disturbing the Peace,	1
Idle and disorderly,	1
Larceny,	58
Malicious mischief,	1
Malicious trespass,	1
Stubbornness,	45
Unlawfully taking team,	1
Vagrancy,	8
Total,	185

TABLE NO. 13.—*Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1889,	15.17	1894,	14.94
1890,	15.10	1895,	15.49
1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17
1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60

B. Showing the Average Time Spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1889,	17.30 months.	1894,	16.95 months.
1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 months.
1891,	22.60 months.	1896,	18.03 months.
1892,	22.10 months.	1897,	21.00 months.
1893,	19.40 months.	1898,	19.90 months.

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

1889,	13.07	1894,	13.87
1890,	13.15	1895,	13.44
1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63
1892,	13.73	1897,	13.31
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17

TABLE No. 13 — *Concluded.*

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1889,	20	1894,	33
1890,	14	1895,	60
1891,	21	1896,	87
1892,	30	1897,	73
1893,	35	1898,	102

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	96	Aprons,	27
Caps,	6	Blankets,	13
Coffee bags,	1	Braces,	26
Coats,	12	Caps,	39
Curtains,	3	Curtains,	7
Coverings,	3	Coats,	128
Dish cloths,	53	Cut patterns,	5
Dish towels,	155	Drawers,	259
Holdings,	6	Flag,	16
Mattresses,	22	Jackets,	2
Napkins,	218	Mittens,	4
Night shirts,	58	Mattress,	2
Pants,	699	Napkins,	24
Pillow slips,	378	Night shirts,	236
Sheets,	325	Pants,	534
Shirts,	1,015	Pillow slips,	40
Strips for labels,	52	Patterns,	10
Spreads,	1	Pillows,	3
Table-cloths,	16	Robes,	3
Towels,	347	Sheets,	64
White aprons,	52	Shirts,	343
White jackets,	1	Spreads,	6
		Table-cloths,	14
		Towels,	40
	3,519		1,845

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	4.87
Number of different boys employed,	13

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Number of pieces washed,	298,952
Number of pieces ironed,	219,301
Number of pieces starched,	12,955
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	36.5
Number of different boys employed,	101

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year the lines of work followed in our school have been substantially the same as heretofore; yet we believe that we have made use of even better methods and devices than formerly, as experience and observation — stern masters at times — have taught us. The results of the year's labors warrant us in this belief, we think, as there were at its close 46 boys in the advanced grade, 73 in the A class, 72 in the B, 41 in the C, and only 25 left in the D, after promotions were made. This very satisfactory result reflects much credit upon our corps of efficient, faithful teachers. It was feared that the necessary change of teachers in two schools and other unavoidable changes after the holiday vacation would prove detrimental to the interests of these grades, but happily such was not the case.

The system of vertical penmanship was adopted at the beginning of the year, and those who had not already formed a fairly legible hand were required to learn this system. The improvement on the part of those just learning to write was especially marked, and all seemed encouraged by the results.

The interest in history, particularly in the higher grades, has seemed to keep "at high tide;" and the facility with which many boys not only recount the events of past ages in the history of foreign nations, as well as of our own, but also reason from cause to effect in the building up of nations, is quite surprising.

In one school, composed of an advanced and an A class, spirited and interesting debates on various questions were had nearly every fortnight during the year. In making preparation for these discussions the boys were very earnest and thorough, and they were always pleased to have those interested in their work present on these occasions. These exercises greatly strengthened the reasoning powers of those participating in them (and the number was not small), increased their interest in reading as they gleaned from various sources facts and thoughts concerning the subject under consideration, quickened their memories, made them more self-reliant and considerate of others, gave them greater ease of expression and in other ways were very helpful to them. It is quite desirable that opportunity for such training always be afforded to boys of comparatively mature minds.

Written reports of lectures, sermons, etc., have been given every week as part of the language work, with decided improvement in most cases. Some who at first found it extremely difficult to recall what they had heard, before the close of the year were able to fill twenty-five pages with the thoughts of others, well expressed, though in the boys' own language. Boys unable to write have given oral reports, while their teacher has endeavored to make plain to them the meaning.

An effort has been made to keep a record of the books read by each boy during the year. Considering the fact that most of their reading, with the exception of that done in school in connection with their lessons, is done during play hours and on Sunday, the list is far more extended than was expected, and it shows plainly the fondness for reading of many of the boys, especially when interested in their school work. The character of the books selected and read varies greatly, and to a considerable extent according to the studies pursued. In the lower grades nearly every boy has read, or had read to him, such works as "Black Beauty," "Sharp Eyes," and "Bird Ways;" while those still more advanced have chosen "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Boys of '61," lives of Garfield, Grant, Washington, etc. In the higher grades I find that boys have read and enjoyed "The German Struggle for Liberty," "History of the Reformation," lives of Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, works of Cooper, Dickens, Scott, etc. The total number of books reported as having been read during the year by the boys of the Wayside is 319; of Bowlder, 826; of Oak, 819; Hillside, in nine months, 401; Lyman Hall, in six months, 188; Chauncy Hall, 682; Maple Cottage, 172 (an incomplete report); Willow Park, in nine months, 236. The greatest number read by *any one* boy at Wayside is 62; at Bowlder, 75; Oak, 54; Hillside, 60; Lyman Hall, 21; Chauncy Hall, 73; Maple Cottage, 22; Willow Park, 34. The total number, so far as reported, read by the boys in the school during the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, is 3,643.

The boys have been encouraged to report each day some event of corresponding date of especial interest and importance, gathered from the past or the present. From these events selections were made, which, with the daily weather reports, were formed into calendars, for which were made designs, usually original and often artistic and appropriate. This is work of which the boys are very fond.

In arithmetic and language we have aimed to make the work as practical as possible, and have insisted on *good* work.

Quite recently we received a visit from a former inmate of the school, who said, "My stay here was a help to me in more ways than one. Besides my regular work, I am now singing in church, and receive \$2 a Sunday for it. I knew nothing of music before I came to the school, but I just *love* the songs I learned here."

We have continued to turn the leaves of nature's vast volume, which has proved a source of unfailing pleasure and profit. The boys have learned from observation, as well as from books, that birds render invaluable service as protectors of the farmers' crops from destructive insects and small rodents, as destroyers of the seeds of numerous harmful and troublesome plants and as scavengers along our coasts. One has said, "Birds' songs are the most eloquent of nature's voices," and many a boy has learned to interpret these, and to appreciate, in a measure, the beauty of the coloring and form of birds and their extreme grace of motion. One boy, whose home is in the city, remarked to me, "When I go home, if the robins and blue-birds are not there, I shall be lonesome." And doubtless he voiced the sentiment of many others, who have been brought nearer to nature's heart through the study of birds in our schools. Fifty-one varieties were seen and described during the year by the boys of one school, and some individual boys have learned to recognize a still larger number.

In some of the grades plants have afforded considerable material for study, while in all the life of the frog and the common toad has been a source of enjoyment and profitable study since early in the spring. Vivaria have been made and placed in the school-rooms, and in those specimens have been kept and frequent observations of them made. From the tiny tadpole to the well-developed frog and toad, these peculiar creatures have furnished far more interesting and useful lessons than could be learned from the written page. In one school names were given to several of them, such as Honey, Peter, etc. One that has a deformed foot was called "Jimmie No-toes," and the boys are pleased to fancy at times that these pets (for such they have become) know when they are called by name; and I believe that none of this species of useful creatures will ever receive unkind treatment at the hands of the boys who have thus studied them.

We feel under obligations to F. E. Corey, M.D., C. F. Hodge, Ph.D., Prof. J. C. Lyford, Mrs. Hornbrooke, and others not connected with the school, who have kindly added interest by giving lectures, illustrated talks, etc., on profitable subjects. Nor would we be unmindful of the many favors of a similar character which our superintendent and members of the trustees have shown the school.

Various anniversaries have been observed, as usual; and we believe the year just ended is one on which the Master, who "taught as never man taught," gives an approving smile, because of honest effort made and conscientious work done.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As I come to the close of the ninth year of my labors here, and look back over the line of march, I feel that Sloyd is one important branch of education, and especially so for our boys. Impressions are made that cannot be effaced. The grain of the wood proves to the boy that there is a right way and a wrong way. A boy comes to me with a piece of wood he has made one-eighth of an inch too narrow, and says, "How *shall* I get that eighth of an inch back again?" His tones show real trouble in them. I can only comfort him with the thought that "Every day is a fresh beginning," and let him start anew.

The answers of the boys often show originality. One boy defines a dot and a line thus, "A dot is a stop and a line is a stretch." Another talks about "steering his plane." Originality leads to invention, and so is worthy of encouragement. Originality of expression does not necessarily lead to invention, yet it is worthy of note, as coming from boys who have ideas of their own. These oftenest originate plans for extra work. A farm bar-way suggested to one boy the following idea of a rack for ink bottle, pen and pencils. In an oblong piece of wood, having a rounded edge and a depression for an ink bottle, was inserted two upright posts. In these upright pieces holes were bored, and the pen and pencils took the place of bars.

Ninety boys have worked in the Sloyd room during the year. Two classes were given class work and two individual work, thus enabling a better grading than would have been possible if only class work had been taught.

At best a great deal of individual work enters the class system, and will, so long as the aim is to develop individual characteristics. Eighty-four boys remained their allotted time, two went home, two were mentally incapacitated, one had had previous instruction and one died.

One of the several formative aims of Sloyd is "to instil a taste for, and a love of, labor in general." I do not now recall a boy who has

had to be urged to his Sloyd work, but I do recall several boys who have voluntarily suggested a way that would cost them hours of labor, by which they might correct some mistake. The child sees the value of his labor, and gives himself to it willingly. Yes, I think he *loves* to conquer the mistake or fault, when he recognizes that it is one, and that it lies in his power to correct it. This personal interest on the part of the learner, together with a desire to do all the work himself, seems a step in the right direction. Youth likes to do things right away, and the fact that there is no practising of exercises before the making creates a love for the work. Variety adds to this interest, — it may be only using the same tool in a different way. Here, too, ownership comes in ; a child loves to have that which he himself has made. If, then, Sloyd helps the boys to love work, society will be benefited by having less idlers.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,

Sloyd Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

All thoughtful men are agreed that the value of manual training depends not so much upon facts learned as upon habits formed, ambitions stimulated and moral impulses aroused.

The methods of this institution tend to cultivate patience, perseverance and care. It gives our boys valuable training of eye and hand, and, together with a general useful knowledge, fits them for better citizenship. Our line of regular class work in the wood and iron is along similar lines to that of the previous year. Twenty-nine boys have entered and completed our classes, devoting twenty hours a week to wood turning, carpentry, forging and drawing. A boy is thus enabled to complete the course in twenty-two weeks. To those boys capable of completing the course in less time is allowed the privilege of doing extra work. We find this acts as a stimulus to class work.

Several extra pieces have been made during the past year, such as piano lamp, umbrella stand, etc., of wrought iron, and a number of steel pieces were forged, then taken to the bench and filed, then tempered for use. In the wood work, among other pieces of extra work, was a hat tree, a three-section screen with turned grill work. Outside of class time we have planed about ten thousand feet of lumber and made between four and five hundred anchor irons, together with truss rods, each having two welds and some of which were nearly fifteen feet long and one and one-fourth and one and one-half inches in diameter.

This work is executed for the new school building now being constructed. As has always been our aim, so has it been this year, to educate our boys, and not, as some have an idea, to teach them a trade; indeed, it would be almost impossible to make blacksmiths or carpenters in so limited a time; but a knowledge of wood and iron should be of great value to him, whether a laborer, engineer or physician, for he gains knowledge of common tools and materials of daily

life, and an intellectual training as well. It also arouses the desire of some of our boys to learn more in this line of work after they leave us, and in a number of instances they are filling satisfactorily positions which they have secured.

We have received a surface planer, which has proved very helpful in our work here.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The seventh annual report of the teacher of physical training is respectfully presented.

The accompanying figures give the important features of the department, with a statement of the work done for the year:—

Number of boys in gymnastic classes Oct. 1, 1897, . . .	235
Received during the year,	156
Released during the year,	152
Number in classes Oct. 1, 1898,	239
Whole number of lessons given,	696
Number of physical measurements and other tests, . . .	361

Physical training has been conducted along the same lines as formerly, no deviation having been made from the theory and practice of Swedish gymnastics as presented at the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, the features of which have been explained in previous reports. The drill has been conducted in each of eight classes on alternate school days, thirty minutes each day, with such interruptions as could not well be avoided. While the work shows the effect of irregularity, there has been progress in the direction expected from physical training. As a rule, the boys enjoy the gymnastic period, and the unusually large number of new boys are responding to the drill rapidly. The position taken by your teacher is that physical training and physical exercise are not synonymous terms. Our pupils have exercise in abundance, but previous training has been entirely eliminated. Boys even who have been attending the public schools of Boston and other cities employing gymnastics show great lack of training, due in part to irregular attendance. Acting upon this theory, every effort has been made to direct physical movements for the sake of the effect upon nerve and muscle building. Every temptation to introduce amusement, such as music and questionable exercises, has been constantly overcome. Exercise for the fun of it has never been allowed. Having a definite purpose, and bending every

energy to accomplish that purpose, has been the one idea. All physical work has been arranged with this thought always in mind.

By a closer division of time, each class can now have the training three half hours each week, instead of three one week and two the next.

Physical Measurements.—The place of anthropometry in industrial work has not been clearly defined. Unless it becomes universal, or at least of general use in a large number of schools, its importance will not be made prominent. Interesting measurements have been taken the past year. In height and weight it appears that our boys compare unfavorably with the boys of the same age in Boston public schools, as shown by measurements taken by Dr. H. P. Bowditch. Your attention is called to the results of observations upon two individuals, as an example of this work. The object was to notice changes which might take place during the first few weeks. No. 1, age fifteen, was a boy who had spent little time in school, a smoker, vulgar, undeveloped. No. 2, age fourteen years seven months, was an intelligent boy, strong and healthy, with cleaner habits. The tests were taken daily for a period of about three months, and included weight, strength, lung capacity and some mental tests, which will be considered under another head. This table gives the amount and per cent. of growth in three items:—

	Age.	WEIGHT.		Per Cent.	TOTAL STRENGTH.		Per Cent.	LUNG CAPACITY.		Per Cent.
		First.	Last.		First.	Last.		First.	Last.	
No. 1, . . .	15	72.5	77.50	.068	168	246	.46	120	150	.250
No. 2, . . .	14	101.0	110.75	.096	281	360	.28	190	220	.157

The normal standard of power and size of boys at certain ages has not been determined. When this is done, the tests which we are now engaged in will become extremely valuable. To quote from Dr. Bowditch: "When a system of annual physical measurements shall have been introduced into our public schools, and recognized as of equal importance with the annual examinations in the various studies, we shall be in a position to formulate the laws of growth with much greater accuracy than is at present possible."

Psychological tests have been continued, under the direction of Dr. E. C. Sanford. I refer briefly to a few items explanatory of what has been attempted:—

1. We say certain boys move slowly, others quickly; that is, an impulse to act having originated in the brain cells, it has required

more or less time for the nerves to convey the stimuli to the muscles which perform the act of moving. It is desirable to know *how* slowly or *how* quickly action is performed, expressed in definite terms. This power to react was tested by means of the chronoscope in about 150 cases, and it was found that on the average it took twenty one-hundredths of a second for the subjects to react by a movement of the hand upon hearing a certain sound. It was also discovered that those subjects who respond slowly to commands requiring physical action made a correspondingly slow record upon the chronoscope. This test, while it shows the rapidity of the transmission of nerve stimuli, throws no light upon probable accuracy of movement. That is, the order "right, *face!*" having been commanded, one boy may have received the sensation and responded more quickly than the others, but he may have faced to the left instead of right.

2. A test involving discrimination and choice was carried on in a number of cases, including the two previously mentioned. A sheet of ordinary Long Primer reading matter was laid before them, with instructions to mark with a pencil as many *a*'s as possible in one minute. No. 1 succeeded in marking 26 letters the first minute, and No. 2, 34. This test was continued under same conditions until a habit had been formed, when the number of letters marked depended almost entirely upon the rapidity with which the pencil could be moved. On the twenty-sixth day No. 1 marked 58, and on the twenty-second day No. 2 marked 82. On the succeeding days the letter was changed to *o*, when the old habit must be changed and discrimination and choice again become the chief factors. No. 1 dropped from 58 *a*'s to 23 *o*'s, and No. 2 from 82 *a*'s to 22 *o*'s. The results of this test applied to other boys corresponded to the two cases mentioned.

Experiments to test other functions of the mental powers, such as attention and memory, were tried, with enough of success to prove the value of such a study.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,

Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

It has been the endeavor of the medical department of the Lyman School to prevent sickness, but disease strikes occasionally with such suddenness and violence that our efforts seem of no avail.

Such was the fact with Ralph Lane of Wayside Cottage; he was brought to the hospital in the evening of December 8, and died of pneumonia early in the morning of the 10th. With this exception, the ailments encountered have been mild and of short duration.

There have been confined in the hospital 125 cases, — an average of 4.08 days each.

Of out-patients, 874 examinations have been made and prescribed for when found necessary. By this means early treatment is secured for incipient troubles, which delay might make serious.

It is the practice of the superintendent to test the eyes of each boy entering the school, and in addition, the teachers are requested to observe their pupils and report all evidences of defective vision; about twice a year all boys appearing to suffer in this respect are examined and prescribed for by an oculist.

It is well known that in youth the teeth are prone to disease, when neglect is attended with serious loss: under your wise and generous provision, measures have been taken to furnish mechanical dentistry. I have examined the mouth of every boy in the school, to discover and make note of all teeth requiring attention, and the work of filling is now going on. Through the interested kindness of Dr. Eugene H. Smith, Dean of the Harvard Dental School, arrangements have been made with that institution by which the necessary service can be accomplished with small expense.

Inspection for evidences of vaccination has recently been made; a few boys found lacking were vaccinated.

The year closes with the school in exceptionally good health.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,

Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Our boys for the present year have averaged younger than at any previous time. They have seemed less hardened in wrong doing and more amenable to kind influences. The methods of previous years have in the main continued to be satisfactory, so few changes have been made.

We hope that we have gained some influence for good over every child in our care. With some, however, it was not strong enough to keep them from evil ways, so that they could be trusted to stand alone, unrestrained; and these have been transferred to Westborough, where the discipline is more rigid and of longer duration than is possible on our farm.

Our monthly changes in numbers are shown below : —

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
October,	8	5	22
November,	2	3	21
December,	2	6	17
January,	2	2	17
February,	2	—	19
March,	4	5	18
April,	4	—	22
May,	6	7	21
June,	6	3	24
July,	7	12	19
August,	4	1	22
September,	4	6	20

This total of fifty-one comprises forty-nine different boys assigned to the Berlin Cottage during the year. Five of these were within a few days of their arrival returned to Westborough, one after a trial of several months, and still another who came the previous year, making seven boys returned. This culling out makes it possible to

give our boys a true home life, with little if any more restraint than is exercised in all well-regulated families.

The free and happy yet busy life appeals to these boys, and they soon develop a sense of ownership in everything about them; the vegetables they raise in their gardens, the fish in their pond, the birds in their trees and the squirrels that frisk in and out of the old stone wall that encloses their farm. They have had many pets during the year, the most notable, perhaps, being three gray squirrels that were kept in a cage for several weeks, then set at liberty. Through July and August they lived in the shade trees on the lawn, coming readily to call, frolicking by the hour in the hammocks or among the shrubs and flowers. They exhibited no fear, but allowed the boys to watch them while building their summer nests of leaves. Late in August they withdrew to the orchard nearer the chestnut trees, and there they nested in the hollow of an apple tree. There seldom passes a morning, however, that one or more squirrels do not appear at the kitchen door or window, taking a nut or bit of cake from any offering hand, stopping often at the stable for a drink of new milk from the cup that a thoughtful boy has provided.

Another branch of nature study was pursued with presistent care. Early in April adult toads were captured, and the development of young toads was carefully noted through all stages. The boys who carried on these investigations have left us, but we believe the lessons learned here will remain with them wherever they are, and we trust their hearts will be purer and their lives cleaner for this close communion with "nature," which, as they understand it, includes the Creator and the created.

Music, as heretofore, has been considered a great factor in gaining an influence over our boys. Here Mrs. Dudley's services have been invaluable. After watching them at their games, where each is taught to guard the rights of others as sacredly as his own, she has nightly gathered them about the piano and led them in song.

The fact most strongly impressed upon us during the year is that a boy needs and should have recognition,—not that he should expect words of praise for every act of obedience, every instance of self-control or every virtuous impulse, but all these should be recognized. Let him understand that his character as a whole is being estimated; that, as his faults are being noted for correction, so his good impulses and right motives are being placed to his credit. Then his sense of justice will be satisfied, the spirit of emulation will be aroused, and in a majority of cases improvement will follow.

Thanking you for the counsel and encouragement that have helped us when in doubt and cheered us when discouraged, this report is respectfully submitted.

EMILY L. WARNER.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School House.

1898.— June,	\$1,551 10
July,	949 85
July,	1,036 62
August,	4,745 38
August,	610 33
September,	1,593 03
	<hr/>
	\$10,486 31

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112) for Boarding.

1897.— October,	\$576 62
1898.— January,	696 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,272 70

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898.— April,	\$707 82
July,	820 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,528 60

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School House.

1898.— June,	\$1,551 10
July,	949 85
July,	1,036 62
August,	4,745 38
August,	610 33
September,	1,593 03
	<hr/>
	\$10,486 31

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$25,325 71	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,342 56	
	<hr/>	\$26,668 27
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Ammonia,	\$10 25	
Butter,	1,013 33	
Beef,	1,979 71	
Beans,	153 06	
Bath brick and sand,	3 75	
Blacking,	4 20	
Bromangelon and Puddine	6 00	
Bon Ami,	12 50	
Corn meal,	56 50	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$3,239 30	\$26,668 27

64 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$3,239 30 \$26,668 27

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Cheese,	175 81
Coffee,	86 00
Cereal coffee,	67 90
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder, .	38 34
Cocoa,	14 18
Cranberries,	12 50
Candy and nuts,	28 25
Candles,	5 31
Corn starch,	1 60
Cocoanut,	6 40
Crackers,	92 92
Eggs,	14 70
Extracts,	37 90
Flour,	2,653 44
Fish,	598 70
Fowl,	145 21
Fruit and canned goods,	517 71
Fatal food,	10 80
Fly paper,	5 10
Gelatine,	10 20
Honey,	3 90
Ice,	457 63
Lard,	153 23
Mutton,	210 58
Molasses,	481 85
Making cider,	1 24
Milk,	3 90
Macaroni,	14 25
Mineral water,	3 00
Oat meal,	71 85
Oysters,	86 49
Olives and olive oil,	11 40
Onions,	18 50
Potatoes,	291 70
Pepper,	7 52
Pearl tapioca,	75
Paper and bags,	32 46
Pork and hams,	181 54
Rye meal and flour,	18 81
Raisins,	17 25
Rice,	115 51
Sausage,	89 62
Sugar,	742 46
Salt,	48 25
Spices,	22 16

Amounts carried forward, \$10,838 12 \$26,668 27

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,838 12	\$26,668 27
Provisions and grocery supplies, including—		
Soap and soap powder,	250 80	
Starch and bluing,	25 99	
Split peas,	86 50	
Shredded wheat,	19 85	
Tripe,	7 80	
Tea,	82 07	
Wheaten flour,	498 75	
Wheatlet, etc,	42 42	
Yeast,	149 82	
	<hr/>	12,012 12
Furniture, beds and bedding,—		
Aluminum ware,	\$1 67	
Ash sifters,	6 00	
Agate ware,	85 47	
Beds and springs,	126 10	
Blacking,	10 50	
Brooms, brushes and mops,	155 58	
Baskets,	78 75	
Chairs,	77 70	
Curtains,	9 07	
Coal hods,	5 50	
Cutlery,	10 75	
Crockery,	167 53	
Cloth to repair flags,	1 20	
Clothes line,	8 85	
Cleaning carpets,	8 34	
Curtains and repairs,	68 69	
Dyeing curtains,	2 50	
Electric lamps,	62 22	
Egg case fillers,	4 50	
Glass ware,	22 92	
Iron ware,	57 06	
Laundry boards,	12 00	
Laundry machines and repairs,	10 05	
Lamp chimneys and wicks,	7 74	
Mattress repairs,	179 18	
Mirrors,	5 75	
Material for furniture,	127 69	
Oil cloth,	1 76	
Pails and tubs,	5 25	
Rubber blankets,	27 00	
Rugs and carpets,	40 55	
Stove repairs,	1 00	
Spring bed,	2 25	
Shears, combs and brushes,	119 93	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,511 05	\$38,680 39

66 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$1,511 05 \$38,680 39

Furniture, beds and bedding,—

Scrub cloths,	75
Sheeting,	233 14
Skirt boards,	2 40
Sewing machine repairs,	7 34
Table,	2 50
Tin and copper ware,	42 87
Towels and napkins,	56 91
Table linen,	129 15
Thermometers,	3 75
Typewriter desk,	17 80
Wooden ware,	23 96

2,031 62

Clothing,—

Buttons,	\$46 91
Blue jean,	207 62
Blue cloth,	850 46
Bleached ulster,	3 00
Cassimere,	59 59
Cotton,	170 15
Collars,	19 65
Cutting, making and trimming,	610 76
Camisoles,	67 50
Darning cotton,	4 58
Denim,	350 63
Drilling,	3 58
Extension cases,	75 60
Elastic,	1 85
Flannel,	53 98
Handkerchiefs,	42 85
Hats and caps,	246 54
Indelible ink,	8 10
Laundry,	7 37
Mittens,	48 64
Needles, pins and thimbles,	1 09
Neckties,	41 59
Outside suits,	705 75
Outside shirts,	70 53
Overcoats,	50 59
Ribbon,	7 34
Rubber boots,	31 42
Rubber tissue,	2 47
Rubber aprons,	1 25
Stockings,	152 44
Shoes and repairs,	1,548 70
Shoe laces,	24 50

Amounts carried forward, \$5,517 03 \$40,712 01

Amounts brought forward, \$5,517 03 \$40,712 01

Clothing,—

Silesia,	4 81
Suspenders,	126 00
Thread,	37 40
Under clothing,	29 21
Webbing,	47

5,714 92

School supplies,—

Arithmetics and algebras,	\$79 74
Blackboard,	18 50
Blank books,	18 00
Brick laying,	7 60
Binding books,	81 00
Blocks,	12 10
Blue print paper,	80
Composition paper,	29 00
Checker board,	1 00
Dictionaries,	96 50
Dictionary holder,	4 00
Drawing paper,	12 04
Envelopes and paper,	15 57
Gummed paper,	75
Geometries,	7 20
Histories,	161 45
Ink,	12 00
Letter paper,	44 62
Library paper,	28 60
Liquid slate,	5 50
Manual training (advanced),	402 25
Miscellaneous books,	12 75
Music,	178 27
Mops,	37 10
Manilla paper,	35 70
Mucilage,	3 50
Pens and holders,	19 66
Paste,	1 00
Pencils,	14 50
Pencil erasers,	2 25
Readers,	23 42
Rulers,	2 08
Slates (roofing),	11 50
Slates and slate pencils,	72
Sloyd supplies,	44 98
Triangles,	3 20
Writing books,	53 52

1,482 37

Amount carried forward, \$47,909 30

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$47,909 30

Ordinary repairs, —

Brushes,	\$4 77
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	11 80
Boiler and furnace repairs,	113 02
Beeswax,	92 05
Blacksmithing,	41 82
Brackets,	45
Bolts,	12 34
Cement and lime,	23 43
Cotton waste,	5 10
Castors,	22
Crutch tips,	1 00
Charcoal,	1 00
Carpenter's chalk,	20
Concreting,	107 26
Drugs for disinfecting,	62 53
Electric light and telephone repairs,	170 29
Emery cloth,	1 32
Glue and cement,	4 90
Glass, putty and points,	75 44
Galvanized iron,	40 82
Grinding knives,	1 50
Grates,	8 64
Hose and repairs,	9 37
Labor,	150 96
Locks, butts and hooks,	70 63
Linseed oil,	131 29
Lubricating oil,	14 71
Liquid disinfectant,	22 25
Lodge repairs,	222 75
Lumber,	1,123 30
Nails, brads and screws,	60 23
Paints,	207 17
Pratt's dyer,	3 50
Pipe and fittings,	318 96
Paper,	22 94
Pencils,	10
Papering at Berlin,	21 90
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	105 51
Repairs of harness,	33 60
Rubber hose,	33
Repair of slide,	54
Repair of musical instruments,	1 00
Rubber tubing,	95
Repairs of typewriter,	14 04
Rubber belting,	78

Amounts carried forward, \$3,316 71 \$47,909 30

Amounts brought forward, \$3,316 71 \$47,909 30

Ordinary repairs, —

Rope,	20 09
Repair of piano,	12 00
Repair of house utensils,	104 44
Sal soda,	3 20
Sash weights and cords,	11 95
Sand paper,	15 00
Turpentine,	153 18
Tin roofing,	20 65
Tools,	120 56
Varnish and shellac,	19 70
Window guard,	3 50

3,800 98

Fuel and lights, —

Coal,	\$4,625 32
Electric lights,	1,920 66
Kerosene oil,	37 28
Oil tank pump,	1 50
Wood,	14 50

6,599 26

Seeds, plants and fertilizers, —

Bordeaux mixture,	\$2 00
Flower seeds and bulbs,	22 26
Flower pots,	45
Fertilizers,	516 00
Garden seeds,	49 93
Ground bone,	6 07
Grass seed,	17 81
Jadoo fibre,	3 00
Land plaster,	6 00
Manure,	52 50
Plants and shrubs,	84 82
Seed corn,	8 10
Seed potatoes,	84 75
Slug shot,	1 00

854 69

Grain and meal for stock, —

Bran,	\$50 88
Barley,	1 50
Cracked corn,	189 25
Corn meal,	96 36
Cotton-seed meal,	46 00
Condition powder,	7 00
Fine feed,	90 15
Gluten,	433 82
Grit,	5 05
Hay,	70 00

Amounts carried forward, \$1,129 16 \$59,164 23

70 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$1,129 16 \$59,164 23

Grain and meal for stock, —

Linseed meal,	2 80
Mixed feed,	143 75
Millet,	25
Middlings,	133 20
Oats,	304 30
Oat feed and ground oats,	77 62
Oyster shells,	3 75
Peat moss,	188 80
Rye,	1 50
Rock salt,	14 27
Scraps,	15 95
Shavings,	56 45
Stock food,	16 00
Shorts,	5 75
Straw,	1 82
Sand,	4 20
Wheat,	169 05

2,129 47

Institution property, —

Clock dials,	\$9 00
Harness,	43 00
Horse blankets,	9 00
Lap robes,	16 00
Mail bags,	24 00
Sleighs,	78 50
Thermometer and hydrometer,	1 65
Whips,	6 70

187 85

Transportation and travelling expenses, —

Express and freight charges,	\$501 25
Travelling expenses,	453 55

954 80

Live stock purchases,	980 95
Farm tools and repairs to same,	638 88
Horse shoeing,	102 81
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	275 33
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,	383 50
Drugs and medical supplies,	172 90
Printing material,	188 82
Stationery,	174 23
Water,	430 00
Raw material,	67 65
Rent,	5 00
Burial,	8 50

\$65,864 92

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1897.				1898.								Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$2,263 03	\$2,173 26	\$2,454 66	\$2,100 66	\$2,099 96	\$2,135 98	\$2,218 11	\$2,217 55	\$2,200 60	\$2,351 27	\$2,199 90	\$2,253 29	\$26,668 27
Provisions and groceries,	743 67	1,393 41	1,730 95	293 53	638 24	1,498 29	1,284 99	751 14	536 80	1,592 14	875 74	673 22	12,012 12
Furniture, beds and bedding,	167 57	64 69	231 04	45 68	27 66	520 74	268 83	200 76	88 93	162 44	132 78	120 50	2,031 62
Clothing,	140 00	233 10	863 51	53 33	200 69	487 22	200 10	696 22	1,242 74	230 29	1,180 69	187 03	5,714 92
Fuel and lights,	619 37	392 89	2,343 21	6 65	463 42	575 20	453 31	389 59	228 74	410 30	219 63	496 95	6,599 26
School property,	96 64	118 43	94 55	23 03	20 31	124 77	117 26	210 32	115 68	12 17	82 22	467 09	1,432 37
Institution property,	—	40 00	5 00	—	82 50	4 35	—	4 00	43 00	—	—	9 00	187 85
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	7 71	—	27 50	—	—	612 43	60 50	122 76	15 64	3 05	53	4 57	834 69
Live stock,	209 00	91 25	12 00	—	—	293 00	4 50	323 00	—	27 95	20 25	—	980 95
Transportation and travelling expenses,	51 76	16 63	203 54	—	34 08	61 14	49 77	119 04	148 53	82 41	88 73	99 17	954 80
Grain and meal for stock,	91 35	162 72	605 94	4 40	54 70	276 12	114 35	45 18	194 96	108 10	68 35	403 30	2,129 47
Ordinary repairs,	405 01	265 50	539 40	49 34	159 41	334 93	341 65	341 83	271 84	358 42	211 10	322 45	3,800 98
Farm tools,	10 13	29 45	103 20	—	2 88	125 94	65 97	139 90	88 96	49 41	9 99	13 05	638 88
Horse shoeing,	8 38	7 50	21 38	—	7 83	7 86	9 15	7 50	5 95	9 76	9 62	7 88	102 81
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	—	70 50	147 08	3 00	3 00	13 50	—	6 00	30 75	—	—	275 33
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	50 69	9 70	29 40	17 75	44 50	8 10	29 25	29 79	62 96	29 71	46 63	25 02	383 50
Drugs and medical supplies,	12 60	9 84	40 34	—	4 72	7 73	11 23	39 61	1 44	22 44	21 90	50	172 90
Printing material,	—	62 79	17 35	3 65	14 59	24 60	49 20	16 64	—	—	—	—	188 82
Stationery,	12 80	15 75	104 01	8 00	2 61	8 75	10	2 96	—	2 30	6 35	10 60	174 23
Water,	—	215 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215 00	—	—	430 00
Rent,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 00	—	—	—	—	5 00
Raw material,	—	—	—	—	23 36	1 19	—	40 86	2 24	—	—	—	67 65
Burial,	—	—	—	—	—	8 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 50
Totals,	\$4,891 21	\$5,086 91	\$9,497 98	\$2,968 10	\$3,884 46	\$7,119 89	\$5,498 82	\$5,703 70	\$5,254 91	\$5,697 91	\$5,174 41	\$5,093 62	\$65,864 92

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR					CLOTHING.			Provisions and Groceries.	Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
						Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.											
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.														
Sept. 30, 1892,098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.049	.02	.069	.002	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893,093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894,088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895,093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896,105	.063	.091	.017	.270	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897,110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898,094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1897.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$3 25	-	\$15 56	\$18 81
November,	" " "	2 00	\$24 85	2 75	29 60
December,	" " "	4 75	2 80	-	7 05
1898.					
January,	" " "	82 02	-	50	82 52
February,	" " "	17 49	-	-	17 49
March,	" " "	-	6 00	48 92	54 92
April,	" " "	10 00	-	1 05	11 05
May,	" " "	11 51	-	-	11 51
June,	" " "	17 17	11 55	53 00	81 72
July,	" " "	21 01	16 29	16 00	53 30
August,	" " "	12 45	11 70	81 87	105 52
September,	" " "	9 06	12 81	85	22 72
Totals,	" " "	\$190 71	\$55 50	\$220 00	\$466 21

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1897.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$3 25	-	\$15 56	\$18 81
November,	" " "	2 00	\$24 85	2 75	29 60
December,	" " "	4 75	2 80	-	7 05
1898.					
January,	" " "	82 02	-	50	82 52
February,	" " "	17 49	-	-	17 49
March,	" " "	-	6 00	48 92	54 92
April,	" " "	10 00	-	1 05	11 05
May,	" " "	11 51	-	-	11 51
June,	" " "	17 17	11 55	53 00	81 72
July,	" " "	21 01	16 29	16 00	53 30
August,	" " "	12 45	11 70	81 87	105 52
September,	" " "	9 06	12 81	85	22 72
Totals,	" " "	\$190 71	\$55 50	\$220 00	\$466 21

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

The year just passed I consider to have been a very successful one, all crops having been especially good. The grape crop, however, failed to ripen well, I think owing to the large amount of wet weather.

During the past year several valuable animals have been added to our herd of cattle, which is increasing rapidly. We have now, counting all young stock, sixty-five head. The young stock have all been carefully selected and only the choicest ones raised.

Ground already under cultivation has been somewhat improved, but no new ground has been taken up, all spare time having been devoted to work about the new building, improving roads, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting the annual report we are glad to be able to show a considerable increase over previous years in the amount of produce raised.

The potato crops reached our expectations, two hundred and ninety bushels having been produced. The boys have thoroughly enjoyed the corn and potato roasts, Saturday afternoons, as a reward for the hard work harvesting the crops.

The apple crop will prove valuable; one hundred and twenty-five barrels of hand-picked apples are now in the barn. The picking was done by hired help. It was not deemed wise to allow these little boys to undertake such work, although they assisted the men and collected the cider apples.

In June the celery plants were set out; it proved a very dry time, but the faithful care which the boys bestowed on them, carrying water for several weeks, has been fully repaid, and we now have an excellent bed of five hundred plants.

A quantity of pop corn has been raised, which the boys enjoy during the winter evenings with the nuts, of which they have gathered in a store.

We have been abundantly supplied with berries from the pasture and gardens. Strawberries during the season were served three times a day on the table; blackberries also were very plentiful, and raspberries for a short time.

About an acre of meadow land has been ploughed and reseeded. A pasture lot has been cultivated, and on it two tons of squashes were raised and many bushels of cucumbers three casks of which have been salted for winter use. Thirty bushels of onions and a bountiful supply of parsnips, turnips and beets that have not yet been gathered will be ready for winter use. The melon patch, as in former years, has been highly appreciated by the boys.

Four cows have given a bountiful supply of milk, and fresh eggs are plentiful.

Besides the ordinary farm work, the boys have done some ditching and strengthened the dam at the pond. A flume was built this spring, which regulates the overflow. The daily swim in this pond has stood first with the boys among their summer's recreations. The road leading to the pond has been put into better shape.

The clearing away of old apple trees has improved the place, and the much-needed supply of running water will be fully appreciated.

Thanking you for your continued kindness, and also our manager here, who is ever ready with support and counsel, this report is respectfully submitted.

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1898.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1897,	\$8,706 46	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	495 76	
Fertilizers,	574 50	
Grain and meal,	1,914 77	
Horse shoeing,	79 72	
Labor of boys,	390 00	
Live stock purchases,	953 00	
Ordinary repairs,	7 60	
Seeds and plants,	233 77	
Wages,	999 96	
Water,	20 00	
		\$14,531 54
Net gain for twelve months,		4,662 14
		<hr/> \$19,193 68

CR.

Asparagus,	\$65 64
Apples,	8 60
Beet greens,	2 25
Beets,	18 13
Beans, string,	27 80
Blackberries,	24 00
Beef,	76 32
Beans, shell,	11 40
Cash for calves,	24 50
Cash for hides,	3 25
Cash for onions,	43 01
Cash for cow,	50 00
Cash for milk,	32 44
Cash for asparagus,	20 63
Cash for strawberries,	11 56
Cucumbers,	39 95
Cabbage,	33 72
Currants,	60
Carrots,	4 53
Crab apples,	80
Cauliflower,	6 15
Cash for use of tools,	2 75
Eggs,	617 06
Fowl,	306 19
Lettuce,	58 14
Labor for institution,	1,751 85
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,241 27

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . .		\$3,241 27	
Melons,		22 10	
Milk,		4,242 60	
Onions,		30 49	
Parsnips,		1 45	
Peas,		74 80	
Potatoes,		101 25	
Pork,		57 30	
Raspberries,		7 00	
Rhubarb,		3 80	
Radishes,		39 28	
Strawberries,		104 91	
Squash,		6 68	
Sweet corn,		101 31	
Turnips,		15 25	
Tomatoes,		68 74	
			\$8,118 23
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand			
Sept. 30, 1898,			11,075 45
			<u>\$19,193 68</u>

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1898.

Apples,	\$377 50	Hay, English,	\$1,860 00
Beans,	30 00	Oats,	161 95
Beets,	85 50	Onions,	98 50
Corn,	3 00	Potatoes,	451 40
Cucumbers,	13 80	Parsnips,	19 20
Cabbage,	109 10	Pumpkins,	44 50
Carrots,	46 40	Squash,	88 25
Celery,	28 40	Turnips,	210 00
Ensilage,	840 00		
Fodder,	240 65		\$4,732 25
Grass seed,	24 10		

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$20 63	Onions,	\$43 01
Cow,	50 00	Strawberries,	11 56
Calves,	24 50		
Hides,	3 25		\$185 39
Milk,	32 44		

Live Stock.

Bulls (2),	\$130 00	Horse "Tiger,"	\$40 00
Cows (49),	2,610 00	Horses "Charlie" and	
Calves (4),	40 00	"Jerry,"	7 00
Fowl (282),	141 00	Pullets (430),	215 00
Heifers (15),	381 00	Roosters (175),	87 50
Hogs (8),	98 50		
Horses (6),	600 00		\$4,475 00
Horse "Bess,"	125 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$4,732 25
Produce sold,	185 39
Produce consumed,	7,932 84
Live stock,	4,475 00
Agricultural instruments,	1,868 20
	<hr/>
	\$19,193 68

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1897,	\$336 70	
feed,	279 68	
incubators and brooders,	127 32	
net gain,	632 31	
	<hr/>	\$1,376 01

CR.

By eggs used, 2,597½ dozen,	\$571 06	
fowl and chicken used, 1,699 pounds,	290 19	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1898,	514 76	
	<hr/>	\$1,376 01
Average number of hens kept,		273
Profit per hen,		\$2 27

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00
	<hr/> \$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Hay and cow barn,	\$11,000 00
Horse barn,	2,600 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,500 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Willow Park Cottage,	5,600 00
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery building,	8,000 00
Armory building,	500 00
Berlin house,	2,500 00
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00
Piggery building,	600 00
Scale house,	600 00
Seven hen houses,	750 00
Ice house,	20 00
Workshop building,	200 00
Tool house (Boulder),	25 00
	<hr/> 141,595 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$163,595 00

Amount brought forward, \$163,595 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$2,616 32
Other furniture,	18,629 59
Carriages,	848 00
Agricultural implements,	1,868 20
Dry goods,	613 88
Drugs and surgical instruments,	444 75
Fuel and oil,	841 35
Library,	3,113 05
Live stock,	4,475 00
Mechanical tools and appliances,	6,797 34
Provisions and groceries,	1,946 88
Produce on hand,	4,732 25
Ready made clothing,	6,687 61
Raw material,	3,813 86
	<hr/>
	57,428 08
	<hr/>
	\$221,023 08

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
ELLIOT F. DENHAM,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,*	400 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock, charge of family,	700 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge at Berlin,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin,	800 00
Mrs. Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	400 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	800 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	300 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	300 00
Mary E. Brackett, teacher,	300 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	350 00
Hattie M. Trask, teacher,	325 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00

* Board themselves.

Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	\$250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel M. King, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Lenora S. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper,	300 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storehouse,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	200 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter,	500 00
Chas. S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Arthur E. Flint, assistant farmer,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00

* Board themselves.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Maria B. Chapin, .	Matron, .	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day, .	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	947 41
Gertrude B. Day, .	Amanuensis, .	11 months 23 days,	397 73
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family, .	11 months 23 days,	798 59
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	" "	12 months,	848 27
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, .	" "	12 months,	728 84
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	" "	12 months,	948 96
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" "	12 months,	846 91
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" "	12 months,	833 69
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" "	12 months,	845 41
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock,	" "	12 months,	690 56
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, .	Teacher of Sloyd, .	12 months,	800 00
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	997 23
Alliston Greene, .	Teacher of physical drill,	11 months 18 days,	745 22
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	8 months,	266 68
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	1 month 26 days,	56 35
Hattie M. Trask,	Teacher, .	1 month 12 days,	37 76
Annie L. Vinal,	" "	3 months,	81 24
Emma F. Newton,	" "	12 months,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, .	" "	12 months,	287 51
Aimee Lundgren,	" "	2 months,	83 33
Edith V. Braley, .	" "	3 months,	62 51
Marion L. Cole,	" "	12 months,	308 34
Laura B. Gilpatric,	" "	10 months 12 days,	258 22

Flora J. Dyer,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	400 00
Mary L. Brown,	“	“	“	“	“	10 months 5 days,	218 95
Jennie M. Wood,	“	“	“	“	“	9 months,	197 02
Mary E. Brackett,	“	“	“	“	“	9 months,	197 02
Mary F. Wilcox,	“	“	“	“	“	1 month 24 days,	53 77
Edith Howard,	Supply teacher,	“	“	“	“	10 months,	208 34
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Nurse,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley,	Seamstress,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler,	Assistant matron,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	“	“	“	“	“	11 months 25 days,	246 30
Mabel G. Moore,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Mabel M. King,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	245 20
Margaret J. Ord,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Lenora S. Day,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	252 46
Mary A. Cook,	Housekeeper,	“	“	“	“	1 month 18 days,	31 58
Hannah M. Braley,	“	“	“	“	“	7 months 4 days,	181 58
Emma L. Burgess,	“	“	“	“	“	2 months 15 days,	62 23
John H. Cummings,	Charge of storehouse,	“	“	“	“	4 months,	200 00
Prescott G. Brown,	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	459 36
Mary E. Brown,	Charge of bakery,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	214 13
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	897 53
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	463 10
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	700 00
George M. Ross,	Assistant farmer,	“	“	“	“	5 months 7 days,	123 83
Arthur E. Flint,	“	“	“	“	“	7 months,	175 00
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	“	“	“	“	11 months 20 days,	389 04
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	“	“	“	“	11 days,	33 00
John H. Cummings,	“	“	“	“	“	9 days,	27 00
Mial M. Thompson,	Watchman,	“	“	“	“	7 months 5 days,	231 77
Francis E. Corey,	Physician,	“	“	“	“	12 months,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	200 $\frac{5}{8}$ days,	\$451 25
Alexander Quackenboss,	Oculist,	—	26 44
C. A. Harrington,	Mason,	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ days,	28 72
W. O. Johnson,	Dentist,	—	2 50
Ethie Stevenson,	Supply officer,	2 months,	41 67
Lillia V. Burhoe,	"	8 months 24 days,	182 98
Nellie E. Hartwell,	"	3 months 22 days,	77 58
Marshall O. Edson,	"	5 months 3 days,	195 36
Aaron R. Morse,	"	2 months 11 days,	121 59
Joseph K. Adams,	"	7 days,	7 67
Minnie E. Moore,	"	8 days,	5 75
Lizzie Moses,	"	24 days,	9 59
Ella G. Churchill,	"	7 days,	5 75
Florence Edmands,	"	4 months,	86 60
Minnie Burhoe,	"	9 days,	6 16
John J. Murphy,	"	377 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours,	56 63
W. P. Bower,	Physician,	—	21 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Irving Skillings,	Supply officer,	1 month,	56 96
			<hr/> \$266,688 27

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Bejamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1851
1847, .	George Denney,* . . .	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,* . . .	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn, . . .	Boston, . . .	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes, . . .	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,* . . .	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,* . . .	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss, . . .	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer, . . .	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering, . . .	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley, . . .	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland, . . .	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,* . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres, . . .	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester, . .	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill, . .	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke, . . .	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton, . . .	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868, .	John Ayres,	Medford, . . .	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater, . .	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield, . .	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester, . . .	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough, . .	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham, . .	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill, . . .	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester . . .	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough, . .	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough, . .	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch,	Newburyport, . .	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield, . .	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough, . .	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough, . .	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield, . . .	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester. . . .	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker,	Westborough, . .	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge, . . .	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	1897
1897, .	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester, . . .	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, was 753
 Becoming of age during the year, 86
 Died, 2

Returned to school and not relocated:—

For serious fault,	46
Not serious,	9
	55

Making the total number passing out of our care during the year, . . . 143

Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1898, *610

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age given in table on page 40, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and who have been transferred from the school to the Concord Reformatory.

We account for the 610 boys on our visiting list as follows:—

In various occupations,	493
At board,	36
Recently released, work not yet obtained,	6
Employment not known (out of State, etc.),	7
Invalids,	4
Not employed,	7
Committed by court to Concord Reformatory,	9
In other penal institutions,	13
Whereabouts unknown,	35

The list of those whose whereabouts are unknown is greater by 1 than last year. Of this list, 2 are believed to have gone to the Klondike gold fields, and another (a boy nearly twenty-one years of age) is understood to be out of the State.

Fourteen of this list are boys who were handed from previous years' records, and twenty-one have disappeared within the current

* Boys in army and navy are not included in the corresponding table on page 40.

year. It may be of interest to note the ages of those whose whereabouts are unknown : —

2 are 21 years of age.	10 are 17 years of age.
6 are 20 years of age.	7 are 16 years of age.
9 are 18 years of age.	1 is 14 years of age or less.

It must not be inferred that, because a boy's name is in this list, he is necessarily doing badly, as doubtless many of the older ones have changed their places to their own advantage.

In keeping the records at the School we have continued our system of using white cards for those doing well, buff cards for those whose conduct is doubtful and red cards for those doing badly.

Of the 610 boys on the visiting list, 538, or 88 * per cent., are doing well ; 32, or 5.2 per cent., are doing doubtfully ; 40, or 6.5 per cent., are doing badly.

It should, however, be remarked that the 22 boys in the Concord Reformatory and other penal institutions are included in the list of those doing badly, and the remaining 18 are boys whose whereabouts are unknown. It is not intended to keep a boy in place whose grade is below doubtful.

The occupations of the before-mentioned 493 boys are as follows : —

Assisting parents, 16	Canning factory, 1
Armory, 2	Decorator, 1
Army, 29	Electric power company, 2
Bakers, 4	Expressmen, 5
Blacksmith, 1	Emery works, 1
Building mover, 1	Errand boys, 9
Bicycle factory, 7	Firemen, 2
Brass works, 2	Freight handler, 1
Bell boys, 7	Fish peddler, 1
Box factory, 4	Fish market, 2
Barbers, 2	Fishermen, 2
Bootblacks, 4	Furniture store, 3
Confectioner, 1	Farmers, 152
Carpenters, 9	Glass works, 3
Coachman, 1	Hostlers, 3
Clerks, 16	Harness shop, 2
Cabin boy, 1	Ice cart, 1
Core maker, 1	Iron works, 4
Chair shop, 2	Laborers, 26
Celluloid works, 1	Laundry, 1
Carver (wood), 1	Loom works, 1
Conductor, 1	Mill (textile), 24

* These percentages should not be confused with those on pages 40, 41, which latter includes certain boys not on the Visitor's list.

Milk wagon,	3	Restaurant,	4
Moulders (iron),	2	Roofer,	1
Meat cutter,	1	Silver plating,	3
Machinists,	6	School and chores,	15
Minstrel,	1	Selling agent,	1
Mattress maker,	1	Sailor,	2
Miner,	1	Shoe shop,	21
Nail factory,	1	Showman,	1
Newsboy,	1	Stevedore,	1
Navy (U. S.),	10	Student,	1
Peddler (miscellaneous),	2	Stone cutter,	2
Peddler (vegetable),	6	Shipper,	1
Painters,	3	Street paver,	1
Plumbers,	3	Teamsters,	5
Paper mill,	5	Telegraph messengers,	4
Paper box manufacturing,	1	Tanners,	2
Photographer,	1	Upholsterers,	2
Printers,	6	Wood and coal yards,	2
Picture frame maker,	1	Wire mill,	5
Potter,	1		

The above table shows :—

32 + per cent. on farms.

6 + per cent. in United States service.

5 — per cent. in mills (textile).

4 + per cent. in shoe shops.

4 + per cent. laborers.

51 — per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

	1898.	1897.
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	88	97
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	86	73
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	37	11
Total number placed out and becoming subjects of visitation,	211	181

The whole number of boys returned to the school was 89, as against 63 in the year 1897.

Of the number of returns, 46 were returned for serious fault and 43 for slight misdemeanors or for relocation.

We have made 1,573 visits to the boys under our care during the year. To this number should be added also 107 visits made by the individual members of your board, mainly to the younger boys, bringing the total number of visits up to 1,680.

Of this number, 615 visits were made to 290 boys over eighteen years of age, and the remainder 1,065 visits to 463 younger boys.

The older boys received, on an average, a little over two visits each, and the younger ones between three and four.

In addition to our visits to boys, we have investigated 195 homes and 21 places, and made written reports thereon to the school. Much other work in this line has been done where no written report has been made.

Our correspondence has been large, and fruitful of good results. Many letters have proved to be the word fitly spoken. About fifty days have been spent in conference at the Lyman School, interviewing prospective probationers, and where, also, we have met a committee of your Board one afternoon or evening of each month.

The increasing demand upon our time and the diversity of duties laid upon us led to the addition to our force of Mr. John H. Cummings, formerly the truant officer of Lyman School. Entering upon his duties in January, he has proven of great service to this department. He has been chiefly employed in taking boys to their places, looking after runaways and attending to other emergency cases. Heretofore the most of this work was done by the school, and the change, while it makes additional expense to this department, lessens the expenses of the school by nearly the same amount.

It is a matter of much pride and satisfaction to this department that so many of our young men responded with patriotic ardor to the call of their country in the recent war with Spain. We have not heard one unfavorable report from any of these brave fellows. We have, on the other hand, learned of promotions and honorable service. At the memorable landing at Guantanamo and the subsequent heroic defence of their exposed position by the marine force, one of our boys was among the very first to land and the first to fall.

To the mind of every one interested in the reformation of delinquent boys, the centre of interest must be the condition of the boys arriving at their majority, — twenty-one years of age, — for such must be regarded as the finished product of the school, the result toward which all efforts are made. Here, the work begun upon the entering day of the school, and continued without break under the present system of supervision by the officers connected with the school, finds its conclusion. The whole work must be judged by the showing here.

We call your attention to the following statistics and tables of employment of all the boys becoming of age during the past year, — the first of its kind in the reports of this department, — and to the abbreviated sketches of several of these boys, covering the period between coming into the care of the State and their twenty-first birthday.

Occupations of 86 Boys who became of Age during the Year just closed.

Army (U. S.),	2	Meat cutter,	1
Box shop,	1	Milk peddler,	1
Barbers,	2	Paper mill,	3
Bicycle shop,	1	Plumber,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Painters,	4
Brakeman,	1	Peddler,	1
Bootblack,	1	Printer,	1
Clerks,	2	Restaurant,	1
Chair shop,	1	Ropewalk,	1
Farmers,	19	Sailors,	2
Fisherman,	1	Shoe shop,	8
Florist,	1	Teamsters,	4
Hostlers,	2	Tanner,	1
Heel manufacturer,	1	Wood and coal dealer,	1
Laborers,	7	Occupations unknown	5
Machinists,	2	In penal institutions,	1
Mill (textile),	5		

Expressed in per cents., those in different employments may be classed as follows :—

23.7 per cent. employed on farms.	8.7 per cent. laborers.
9— per cent. in shoe shops.	

The other occupations have from 1 to 5 names each.

The last reports of these boys, now for the first time assuming the duties of citizenship, show that :—

* 52, or 60.4 per cent., are doing well, above question.

17, or 19.8 per cent., are doing fairly well (honestly self-supporting).

10, or 11.6 per cent., are doing badly (one in jail at last report).

5, or 5.2 per cent., unknown or out of the State.

5, or 2+ per cent., United States Army.

It must be acknowledged that the foregoing table was so satisfactory to this department that the entire list was carefully revised, lest too favorable reports had been given; and the personal knowledge of each visitor to date was brought into the evidence, but the result was not changed.

BRIEF HISTORIES OF A FEW BOYS BECOMING OF AGE DURING THE YEAR.

The subject of the following sketch came to the Lyman School when nearly fifteen years old. His offence was burglary, breaking,

* Boys sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory in former years, and 2 lost track of in former years, are not included in this list; hence its apparent disagreement with coming of age table on page 41.

entering and larceny ; and he is an orphan. He spent sixteen months in the school, and was placed on a farm, where his conduct was not uniformly good, but his offences were not of a serious character and were easily settled by timely calls from the visitor. When he became eighteen years of age and was allowed to make his own arrangements, as boys who do well usually are permitted to do, through friends he had made while on the farm he secured a position as helper in a city store, which he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. After two years of service here he obtained the position of clerk in a large department store, which situation he now holds. The work of the visitor in his behalf has been of that judicious kind which guides without seeming to dictate.

Another case differs from the above, in that the boy came to the school at the age of fourteen years, for breaking and entering and larceny, he having been previously arrested three times, and having also served a term at Deer Island. Not a very good boy in school, he was placed with a farmer, where, though he was, on the whole, kindly treated, there were many hardships to bear. He stayed his full time, and went to work for himself in the neighborhood, under the eye of the visitor. His activity, good sense and honesty won him many friends, and I can do no better than to repeat the remark of a neighbor: "He can work where he chooses, and always commands good wages. I wish there were more young men like him."

Another, nearly fifteen years old, came to the school under the charge of a "stubborn child," having previously spent six or eight years in an institution. His mother had died when he was five years old, and the whereabouts of his father were unknown. He was a dull, unattractive boy, much below the average in mental capacity, and was sent to a farm when nearly eighteen years of age. He required many visits by this department to keep him in his place and to find others for him, nor did this service cease when he became nineteen or even twenty years of age. He meant to do well, but needed much guidance. He is now honestly self-supporting, and doing fairly well.

One more example will complete a list that perhaps has already grown tiresome ; but it illustrates another class. At the age of thirteen this boy came into court for *obtaining goods under false pretenses*. He had been previously arrested twice for breaking, entering and larceny. He remained at the Lyman School two years, with a rather unsatisfactory record. Having no home, he was placed with a farmer, where he was well treated, but from whom he ran away during the year and succeeded in evading the officers for a considerable period. When found, he was restive of restraint, and, with the visitors' best efforts, he would not keep the places found for him. He

was active, and could find work, but in the last two years of his probation he was inclined to be lawless and a companion of low characters. By threats of return to the school and of commitment to the reformatory he was kept from open violation of the law, but his character is not such as to inspire confidence in the future. In the lists his name is classed with those doing badly. This is one of those cases, a sample of several others in the list, who would have been greatly benefited by a return to the school, had there been a special place and special treatment provided for him there, as we intimated in the report of last year. His faults were not so serious as to justify a term in Concord Reformatory, but his misdemeanors, which could not be corrected by moral suasion, and which had to be overlooked by the visitors, have led to serious results.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	\$3,329 19
Telephone service,	137 45
Travelling and stationery,	2,652 79
<hr/>	
Total,	\$6,119 43

In closing this report, acknowledgments are due to our many helpers here and there who have interested themselves in particular boys or in the work in general; to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School, with whom we have worked with complete harmony; to Mr. Asa F. Howe, visitor and colleague from the beginning of the work; and to your Board, for constant sympathy and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit to you the annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

The history of the school for the past year does not differ essentially from other years. The number of girls has still been increasing, and of course an increase of population necessarily increases the care and responsibility. Day by day there has been a constant weeding out of bad habits which have been growing in their natures for years, and it is not always an easy task, yet as a rule they respond quickly to kind treatment and sometimes develop traits of character in a manner which is very gratifying. On the whole, we cannot expect that great changes can be immediately produced.

The new house, called "Fisher Hall," was opened Jan. 15, 1898. With this additional house we now have six families, which would afford us the means of a very satisfactory classification, if numbers had not already so increased that every household is overcrowded. A family of more than 25 is too large, as all the girls are entirely ignorant of any domestic training. If they are taught as they should be, it is a slow process, as each girl must have individual lessons and oversight. Therefore, if the school is to continue to do good work, further provision must be made for the increasing numbers. It is, however, respectfully urged that 150 girls are as many as can be advantageously cared for at one time in a school like ours, and if other cottages are added here, it is feared that the efficiency of the school will be seriously injured.

During the summer the girls have been kept active with the farm and garden work, and through the autumn and winter months there are classes in gymnastics which are a benefit physically, giving them a pleasant change from the regular routine of work and study.

The girls have regular instruction in all kinds of housework and cooking, in which they are always interested. They have helped to can a great amount of fruit and to make large quantities of different kinds of pickles.

The daily instruction in sewing still goes on. Many of the girls are interested in fancy work, but the mending is not forgotten.

To elevate their moral natures, to give them a thorough practical knowledge of all kinds of work, is the main consideration and altogether the aim and purpose of the school in its discipline and management.

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

Sept. 30, 1897, there were,—	
In the Industrial School,	144
Outside, on probation and in other institutions,	283
	<hr/>
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1897,	427
Since committed,	102
Attained majority, died and discharged,	54
	<hr/>
Net increase within year,	48
	<hr/>
Sept. 30, 1898, total in custody of school,	*475

These 475 girls are distributed as follows:—

In the school,	167
In other institutions:—	
Hospital,	1
State Almshouse (1 insane),	12
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1
Reformatory Prison, former years, 7; this year, 8,	15
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>
Total in institutions,	196

The remaining 279 are on probation, as follows:—

With relatives,	54
At work in other families,	144
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	6
At board, attending school,	13
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	44
Left their places, whereabouts unknown,	18
	<hr/>
Total on probation Sept. 30, 1898,	279
	<hr/>
Average number of inmates in the school,	159
	<hr/>
Weekly per capita cost,	\$3 79

* For conduct of these 475 girls see tables on pages 26, 27.

There were recalled to the school during the year 84 girls, of whom 17 came back for serious misconduct. Of these, 8 were transferred to the Reformatory Prison. The rest came back for no serious fault and most of them have been placed out again. Others, ill or unfit for placing, have been temporarily placed in the State Almshouse or discharged to parents.

Of those committed this year: —

94 could read and write.	7 could not read or write.
1 could read but not write.	
66 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in North Carolina.
3 born in Connecticut.	9 born in Canada.
3 born in New Hampshire.	6 born in England.
1 born in Vermont.	1 born in Scotland.
3 born in Maine.	1 born in Ireland.
3 born in New York.	1 born at sea.
1 born in Ohio.	3 birthplace unknown.
55 had both parents living.	6 were orphans.
20 had father living.	2 parents unknown.
18 had mother living.	1 was an illegitimate child.
61 stubbornness.	2 drunkenness.
2 vagrancy.	2 assault and battery.
13 larceny.	1 burning barn.
2 breaking, entering and larceny.	4 lewd and lascivious speech and conduct.
8 idle and disorderly conduct.	3 common night-walking.
1 idle, vagrant and vicious conduct.	2 fornication.
1 vagrancy.	
1 was 10 years of age.	20 were 14 years of age.
6 were 11 years of age.	28 were 15 years of age.
4 were 12 years of age.	30 were 16 years of age.
13 were 13 years of age.	

Of the 58 girls passing out of custody, there were behaving well (among them 2 who had been in Sherborn), . 37 or 68 per cent.
 Had behaved badly, 12 or 22 per cent.
 Conduct unknown of, 2 or 4 per cent.
 Feeble-minded or very dull, 3 or 5 per cent.

Cash received to the credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1897,
 to Sept. 30, 1898, \$2,048 48
 By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . . 2,048 48
 Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from
 Sept. 30, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, 2,071 53
 By paid amounts from savings bank, 2,071 53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1897. — October, received from the State Treasurer,	.	.								\$5,055 74
November,	"	"	"	"	.	.				3,823 30
December,	"	"	"	"	.	.				6,295 68
1898. — January,	"	"	"	"	.	.				2,968 88
February,	"	"	"	"	.	.				3,431 33
March,	"	"	"	"	.	.				2,932 16
April,	"	"	"	"	.	.				3,262 44
May,	"	"	"	"	.	.				2,541 42
June,	"	"	"	"	.	.				2,249 01
July,	"	"	"	"	.	.				2,560 07
August,	"	"	"	"	.	.				3,041 27
September,	"	"	"	"	.	.				3,111 22
										\$41,272 52

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1897. — October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,055 74
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,823 30
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,295 68
1898. — January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,968 88
February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,431 33
March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,932 16
April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,262 44
May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,541 42
June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,249 01
July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,560 07
August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,041 27
September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,111 22
										\$41,272 52

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1897, Chapter 78).

1897. — October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$67 61
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112 99
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	278 02
										\$458 62

Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139).

1898. — January,	\$7 88
February,	85 96
March,	72 27
April,	147 70
May,	104 91
June,	27 54
July,	363 66
August,	87 14
September,	70 80
	<hr/>
	\$967 86

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for the erection of a Family Cottage.

1897. — October,	\$2,684 18
November,	1,469 45
December,	1,818 12
	<hr/>
	\$5,971 75

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for furnishing New Family Cottage.

1897. — December,	\$1,175 40
1898. — January,	1,048 36
	<hr/>
	\$2,223 76

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks, Grading, Drainage and Water Pipes.

1897. — November,	\$302 82
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 73) for the Purchase of Hose and Other Connections and Additions to the Water Works.

1898. — February,	\$39 90
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EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1897, Chapter 78).

1897. — October,	\$67 61
November,	112 99
December,	278 02
	<hr/>
	\$458 62

Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139).

1898. — January,	\$7 88
February,	85 96
March,	72 27
April,	147 70
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June,	27 54
July,	363 66
August,	87 14
September,	70 80
	<hr/>
	\$967 86

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for the erection of a Family Cottage.

1897. — October,	\$2,684 18
November,	1,469 45
December,	1,818 12
	<hr/>
	\$5,971 75

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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 73) for the Purchase of Hose and Other Connections and Additions to the Water Works.

1898. — February,	\$39 90
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Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and V eget-	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Mo- lasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Sup- plies.
1897.												
October, .	\$111 57	\$26 53	\$3 25	-	\$155 45	-	-	\$31 92	\$84 40	\$511 64	-	\$0 90
November, .	116 20	62 85	35 26	-	203 90	\$30 50	-	37 32	151 23	17 08	-	23 98
December, .	100 15	38 55	48 90	\$143 75	265 50	5 50	\$49 89	59 75	87 61	414 00	\$40 83	39 74
1898.												
January, .	64 63	32 72	2 80	-	81 76	-	103 63	-	126 25	94 68	20 20	25
February, .	97 11	39 90	83	840 00	82 65	23 50	-	78 50	68 31	265 00	166 51	-
March, .	82 77	31 20	3 65	-	176 95	19 50	-	49 79	17 29	253 54	288 62	-
April, .	116 92	51 63	6 45	-	148 15	6 57	187 08	58 60	265 03	339 38	13 60	8 00
May, .	97 95	29 75	34 76	-	201 60	12 50	-	35 64	156 58	268 43	-	3 24
June, .	125 29	43 36	8 30	-	131 90	-	-	36 80	9 97	109 93	15 20	-
July, .	126 94	31 83	8 07	-	97 35	49 66	87 67	5 58	89 31	238 11	-	-
August, .	144 65	29 85	38 71	-	113 65	12 50	-	93 88	31 12	194 49	936 06	-
September, .	110 87	36 18	3 50	-	87 53	16 00	-	39 30	33 90	108 95	1,236 00	-
Total, .	\$1,295 05	\$454 35	\$194 48	\$983 75	\$1,746 39	\$176 23	\$428 27	\$527 08	\$1,121 00	\$2,815 23	\$2,717 02	\$76 11

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1898 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight, and Passengers. Fares.	Postage, Tele- phone, Station- ery, Telegrams and Newspa- pers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Em- ployees.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1897.													
October, .	\$51 09	\$51 64	\$58 38	\$16 45	\$76 87	\$59 06	\$25 00	\$34 50	\$1 50	-	\$1,000 80	-	\$2,303 95
November, .	-	127 27	15 67	24 45	74 77	12 75	25 00	25	10 00	\$5 00	964 56	-	1,938 04
December, .	35 72	320 35	1 95	27 75	80 51	131 96	25 00	1 00	225 00	20 00	860 73	-	3,024 14
1898.													
January, .	6 63	91 04	49 80	18 25	77 87	75 68	25 00	25 61	12 20	-	1,003 64	-	1,912 64
February, .	35 45	217 89	141 17	23 45	91 61	15 90	15 00	-	28 50	22 00	1,052 19	-	3,305 47
March, .	39 76	21 48	49 28	83 55	85 19	15 02	15 00	9 50	547 50	-	1,070 30	-	2,859 89
April, .	149 58	326 18	15 57	20 10	63 66	51 63	25 00	83 66	-	-	1,177 95	-	3,114 74
May, .	45 59	60 59	3 25	13 70	94 56	10 17	20 00	192 98	-	29 34	1,125 88	-	2,436 51
June, .	85 94	302 16	68 30	38 70	77 49	16 33	15 00	35 00	-	-	1,101 80	-	2,221 47
July, .	26 90	100 17	-	27 00	50 78	46 00	20 00	63 15	-	5 00	1,122 89	-	2,196 41
August, .	113 69	2 40	1 70	17 65	64 40	18 05	20 00	19 50	-	-	1,101 83	-	2,954 13
September, .	18 78	78 51	16 35	22 34	67 35	13 85	15 00	35 41	-	25	1,100 35	-	3,040 42
Total, .	\$612 13	\$1,699 68	\$421 42	\$333 39	\$905 06	\$466 40	\$245 00	\$500 56	\$824 70	\$81 59	\$12,682 92	-	\$31,307 81

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood house,	600 00
Hen house,	200 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house, No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Farm, 176 acres,	9,800 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation of real estate,	<u>\$118,115 00</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,733 07
Tools and carriages,	2,271 00
Valuation of live stock,	3,006 50
House furnishings and supplies,	16,019 08
Miscellaneous,	647 85
Total valuation of personal estate,	<u>\$27,677 50</u>

A. J. BANCROFT,

H. F. HOSMER,

Appraisers.

WORCESTER, ss., Oct. 10, 1898.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,

Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1898.

Apples, 250 barrels,	\$500 00
Apples, cider, 509 bushels,	42 42
Beets, table, 103 bushels,	51 50
Beans, white, 62 bushels,	93 00
Beans, horticultural, 2 bushels,	4 00
Canned goods, 1,672 quarts,	167 20
Cabbage heads, 740,	37 00
Celery, 500 heads,	25 00
Corn, ears, 590 bushels,	236 00
Corn, pop, 29 bushels,	22 75
Corn fodder, sweet,	25 00
Ensilage, 100 tons,	700 00
English hay, 138 tons,	2,070 00
Gluten, 400 pounds,	3 60
Hungarian, 1½ tons,	18 00
Hungarian, green, 5 tons,	25 00
Mangolds, 20 tons,	200 00
Meal, 750 pounds,	6 00
Middlings, 300 pounds,	2 40
Manure, 71 cords,	426 00
Onions, 20 bushels,	20 00
Oats, 5 bushels,	1 80
Provender, 500 pounds,	4 00
Pumpkins, 9½ tons,	142 50
Potatoes, 660 bushels,	330 00
Pears, 6 bushels,	9 00
Pickles, 1,140 quarts,	102 60
Rowen, 19 tons,	190 00
Ruta-bagas, 135 bushels,	54 00
Squash, 4,710 pounds,	47 10
Shorts, 800 pounds,	7 20
Vinegar, 1,160 gallons,	145 00
Watermelons, 411,	25 00

\$5,733 07
Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	\$750 00
Cows, 27,	1,485 00
Bull, 1,	50 00
Calves, 4,	75 00
Hogs, fat, 11 (3,300 pounds),	231 00
Breeding sows, 7,	126 00
Boar, 1,	25 00
Shoats, 21,	147 00
Pigs, 33,	82 50
Fowls, 70,	35 00

3,006 50

Tools and carriages,	2,271 00
--------------------------------	----------

2,271 00

Amount carried forward, \$11,010 57

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$11,010 57
Ice tools,	\$22 50	
Flour barrels, 103,	25 75	
Bags and sacks,	6 25	
Drain pipe,	11 65	
Water pipe (iron),	5 45	
Hay caps,	50 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 00	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Lawn, mowers,	18 00	
Vinegar casks, 40,	20 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
2 hay forks and rope,	60 00	
Kerosene oil, 75 gallons,	5 25	
Total miscellaneous,		647 85
Fisher Hall furnishings,	\$2,250 00	
Property in Richardson Hall,	2,245 00	
Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Rodgers Hall,	1,271 30	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	760 34	
Dry goods,	927 00	
Crockery and hardware,	303 00	
Books and stationery,	172 00	
Medicine,	12 00	
Paint, oil and turpentine,	53 60	
Coal,	2,148 06	
Wood, 64 $\frac{5}{16}$ cords cut,	257 25	
		16,019 08

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

\$27,677 50

Dr.

To live stock, as per in-		To live stock,	\$782 50
ventory 1897, . . \$3,051 00		labor,	2,470 82
tools and carriages, as		plants,	24 62
per inventory 1897, 2,183 00		phosphate,	35 20
produce on hand Oct.		plum trees,	10 00
1, 1897,	2,946 00	repairing farm tools,	20 83
blacksmithing,	254 93	seeds,	130 56
dressing,	152 63	veterinary services,	28 50
farm tools,	213 40	Balance,	2,824 52
grain,	1,455 86		
hay caps,	35 00		\$16,619 37

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT — *Concluded.**Cr.*

By apples, . . .	\$37 50	By pork, . . .	\$564 63
asparagus, . . .	19 42	rhubarb, . . .	12 00
beans, string, . . .	47 00	squash, summer, . . .	15 00
beans, shell, . . .	28 50	strawberries, . . .	40 30
blackberries, . . .	3 70	tomatoes, . . .	71 75
beet greens, . . .	6 00	keeping horse for	
bedding, . . .	168 00	school, . . .	150 00
crab apples, . . .	6 00	income of farm, . . .	1,185 65
cucumbers, . . .	60 00	produce on hand as per	
corn, sweet, . . .	99 00	inventory 1898, . . .	5,733 07
cabbages, . . .	50 00	live stock, as per in-	
chicken, . . .	22 08	ventory 1898, . . .	3,006 50
eggs, . . .	79 78	tools and carriages, as	
fodder, green, . . .	154 00	per inventory 1898, . . .	2,271 00
lettuce, . . .	12 00	miscellaneous, as per	
milk, . . .	2,543 39	inventory 1898, . . .	177 50
onions, . . .	21 60		<u>\$16,619 37</u>
peas, . . .	22 00		
plums, . . .	12 00	Balance for farm, . . .	\$2,824 52

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples, . . .	\$37 50	Lettuce, . . .	\$12 00
Asparagus, . . .	19 42	Milk, . . .	2,543 39
String beans, . . .	47 00	Onions, . . .	21 60
Shell beans, . . .	28 50	Peas, . . .	22 00
Blackberries, . . .	3 70	Plums, . . .	12 00
Beet greens, . . .	6 00	Pork, . . .	564 63
Crab apples, . . .	6 00	Rhubarb, . . .	12 00
Cucumbers, . . .	60 00	Summer squash, . . .	15 00
Sweet corn, . . .	99 00	Strawberries, . . .	40 30
Cabbages, . . .	50 00	Tomatoes, . . .	71 75
Chicken, . . .	22 08		<u>\$3,927 65</u>
Eggs, . . .	79 78		
Green fodder, . . .	154 00		

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Cattle and calves, . . .	\$227 13
Pigs and shoats, . . .	200 00
Hay, . . .	758 52
	<u>\$1,185 65</u>

Pay-roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	12 months, . . .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	12 months, . . .	650 04
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	Matron, . . .	8 months 9 days, . . .	250 88
L. E. Hazelton, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	58 32
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	11 months, . . .	334 95
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	11 months 12 days, . . .	347 71
M. E. King, . . .	" . . .	9 months 12 days, . . .	285 21
M. Middlemiss, . . .	" . . .	2 months 8 days, . . .	65 56
E. B. Eames, . . .	" . . .	8 months 7 days, . . .	253 21
H. A. Frazer, . . .	" . . .	7 months, . . .	204 12
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	5 months, . . .	156 25
F. E. Rastall, . . .	Substitute matron, . . .	1 month 6 days, . . .	34 45
B. E. Kneeland, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	29 16
M. Middlemiss, . . .	Supervisor of schools and general assistant, . . .	2 months, . . .	58 32
L. H. Small, . . .	Supervisor of schools and general assistant, . . .	2 months 25 days, . . .	72 76
A. R. Westman, . . .	Supervisor of schools and general assistant, . . .	5 months 19 days, . . .	164 00
L. E. Holder, . . .	Vacancy officer, . . .	11 months 14 days, . . .	348 98
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	11 months 25 days, . . .	361 07
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Substitute clerk, . . .	10 days, . . .	10 27
A. Hawley, . . .	Teacher, . . .	11 months 15 days, . . .	302 91
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	6 months 7 days, . . .	160 39
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	10 months 12 days, . . .	273 46
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	" . . .	11 months 2 days, . . .	278 35
H. Allan, . . .	" . . .	11 months 17 days, . . .	288 96
A. R. Westman, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	50 45
M. R. Weyland, . . .	" . . .	6 months 22 days, . . .	163 06
E. Warren, . . .	" . . .	1 month 6 days, . . .	29 93
F. E. Rastall, . . .	Substitute teacher, . . .	4 months 25 days, . . .	120 53
B. E. Kneeland, . . .	" . . .	1 month 11 days, . . .	34 03
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Teacher of gymnastics, . . .	6 months 17 days, . . .	218 26
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	12 months, . . .	316 64
M. Voter, . . .	" . . .	9 months 23 days, . . .	251 06
L. R. Bean, . . .	" . . .	11 months 6 days, . . .	294 53
M. Trapp, . . .	" . . .	11 months 7 days, . . .	295 42
I. N. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	11 months 14 days, . . .	302 02
K. E. Wight, . . .	" . . .	9 months 22 days, . . .	259 13
B. A. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	10 months 13 days, . . .	275 07
L. E. Allbee, . . .	Substitute housekeeper, . . .	3 months 18 days, . . .	89 78
B. G. Foss, . . .	" . . .	3 months 29 days, . . .	98 81
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician, . . .	9 months, . . .	150 03
C. P. Fitzgerald, . . .	" . . .	3 months, . . .	50 01
M. Middlemiss, . . .	Nurse, . . .	6 days, . . .	12 00
E. P. Woodbury, . . .	Foreman of farm, . . .	11 months 22 days, . . .	544 20
E. V. Morse, . . .	Laborer, . . .	6 months, . . .	160 40
A. Voter, . . .	" . . .	10 days, . . .	8 21
G. K. Wight, . . .	" . . .	11 months, . . .	361 61
A. T. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	5 months 3 days, . . .	116 50
F. E. Blanchard, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	38 00
W. A. Smith, . . .	" . . .	11 months, . . .	418 00
E. O. Maxwell, . . .	" . . .	11 months, . . .	418 00
D. H. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	11 months 15 days, . . .	367 75
M. Dolphin, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	456 00
A. L. Smart, . . .	" . . .	6 months 17 days, . . .	248 74
W. W. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	5 months 26 days, . . .	222 92
O. V. Edwards, . . .	Carpenter, . . .	1 month 21 days, . . .	117 50
			<hr/> \$12,682 92

Persons employed at the State Industrial School Sept. 30, 1898.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Yearly Salary.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent,	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	Matron,	375 00
C. L. Everingham, . .	"	375 00
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	"	375 00
E. B. Eames, . . .	"	375 00
J. C. Trask, . . .	"	375 00
H. A. Frazer, . . .	"	350 00
L. E. Holder, . . .	Vacancy officer,	375 00
A. R. Westman, . . .	Gen'l ass't and superv'r of schools,	350 00
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk,	375 00
A. Hawley, . . .	Teacher,	325 00
G. L. Smith, . . .	"	325 00
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	"	300 00
H. Allan, . . .	"	300 00
M. R. Weyland, . . .	"	300 00
E. Warren, . . .	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Teacher of gymnastics, . . .	200 00*
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper,	325 00
K. E. Wight, . . .	"	325 00
I. N. Bailey, . . .	"	325 00
L. R. Bean, . . .	"	325 00
M. W. Voter, . . .	"	325 00
M. Trapp, . . .	"	325 00
B. A. Wilson, . . .	"	325 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, . . .	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury, . . .	Foreman of farm,	565 00
G. K. Wight, . . .	Laborer,	360 00
E. V. Morse, . . .	"	325 00
D. H. Bailey, . . .	"	384 00
		\$11,334 00

* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

During the past year a few changes have been introduced in the school régime. Hitherto the school year has been continuous except for a short holiday at Christmas; now the scholastic year is divided into four terms, with a few days' rest at the close of each.

The programme of each term varies slightly, so as to promote interest in the year's routine; the summer term, from June to September, is especially different, being devoted principally to "nature study,"—to the study of birds, insects, etc., botany, poems relating to nature such as "Hiawatha," and language lessons in connection with the subject.

The girls are very much interested in drawing, in connection with the "nature work" with pencil and crayon, but principally with the brush and ink. A book of specimens is kept in each school, to which each girl has the chance to contribute when her work reaches a certain standard of merit.

In addition to the regular school studies, the girls also receive regular lessons in Swedish gymnastics. Vocal music is taught daily in each school.

In the way of profitable recreations, the girls have given some very interesting debates at the close of a school term and in connection with other entertainments.

Very respectfully,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,

Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The past year has been remarkably free from epidemics at our school. Two girls were transferred to the State Almshouse hospital for pregnancy, one for phthisis, two for specific disease and one to have an operation performed for a cystic tumor of the breast. A few cases of pharyngitis and tonsillitis occurred during the past winter. One girl was treated for olitis at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

The gymnastic exercises during the winter months seem to yield excellent results. The girls respond to the splendid hygienic conditions in a very short time after entering the school, and at present all are in good physical condition.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 13, 1898.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1900.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, WORCESTER.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The problem before those in charge of the Lyman School is to take the 120 to 180 boys annually committed to the institution, and, after a period of training and control, return them again to the community so much improved in character and conduct that they may be safely trusted without unusual restraints. The boys come under sentence of the courts for offences of all sorts short of those punishable by death or imprisonment for life, must be under fifteen years of age when committed, and may be retained under supervision until twenty-one.

The means of reformation at the disposal of the trustees are the school at Westborough, with its diversified system of manual and other training; the branch school on a farm in Berlin for the younger and more susceptible boys; and the system of release on probation by which boys, after a period of observation and control at the schools, are gradually restored under expert supervision to normal conditions in the community.

The Berlin branch of the school is situated some seven or eight miles from the main school, with which, however, it is in telephonic communication. The farm of one hundred acres was originally purchased by the State at a cost of \$5,500, and \$3,000 more were expended in refitting and furnishing the substantial farm-house for school uses. The officers consist of a matron, an assistant matron, and a competent farmer, who, with the assistance of the boys, carries on the varied work of the farm.

All boys committed to the care of the trustees are delivered at the the main school in Westborough, where they are enrolled, and record made of such items as to their physical condition and

history as seem desirable. If less than thirteen years old, they are, however, at once transferred to the Berlin branch, without coming in contact with the older boys of the main school. The feeling of the trustees has been that what these younger boys need, besides removal from the unhealthy moral surroundings in which they had gone wrong, is the control of a firm but motherly woman, rather than the rigid discipline necessary in the larger institution; that the boys should learn to obey, to tell the truth, to let alone what does not belong to them, without repression of youthful spirits. The boys of this school spend $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week in the school-room, studying the ordinary school branches; the remainder of the day in farm work or in recreation. The number of boys at this school during the year has averaged 20, the number received within the year has been 41, and the total number dealt with in the four years since this branch of the school was started is 161.

The stay of these little boys at Berlin is often only a few months, and rarely as long as a year. When they have become reasonably tamed and cleaned, they are usually placed out at board, though a few are returned to their parents, while a very few prove themselves so refractory as to necessitate transfer to the main school at Westborough. Whether placed at board or with their own people, they are released on probation, and are looked after by the regular visitors of the school in co-operation with members of the Board of Trustees.

The price paid for these little boarders is generally \$1.50 per week, though in some cases, where the boy requires more than ordinary care or is physically disabled, a slightly larger sum is necessary.

Boys thus boarded out are not kept in this way indefinitely, but are usually allowed to return to their parents on trial, if the home conditions are reasonably good, when they are old enough to go to work. If the home conditions are not such as to justify a trial, a free home is found as soon as the boy becomes able to earn his board, and he then becomes self-supporting. The trustees feel that the success of this method of treating the younger boys has been abundantly justified by results, but as no boys of this class have yet reached their majority, no final statistics as to its success or failure can yet be presented.

In the main school at Westborough the boys are older, the numbers larger and the discipline necessarily more strict. The school is organized on the cottage plan, the 280 or more boys in the institution being divided into eight groups, each under the control of a master and matron, together with a school teacher and assistant matron, and each to a large extent separate in its life from all the rest. The cottages stand on high land, with a wide outlook, and are surrounded by sufficient ground to give the boys a considerable amount of farm work on the place. They remain in this school a year and a half to two years on the average, and receive a carefully systematized training. The institution is distinctively a school, and not a prison; and, aside from such reformatory agents as regular living, work in the open air and prompt obedience to orders, major importance is attached to the various forms of school work for the training of the head and hand.

Modern studies both in and out of reformatories have shown emphatically that good physical condition is one of the most important preliminaries and aids to moral improvement. To secure this, all the boys receive gymnastic training of a simple and effective kind (according to the Swedish system of Ling), and show satisfactory improvement as the result of it. Between this and the distinctively mental training of the school-room stands the manual training, which is used in the form of Sloyd, drawing, modelling and carving, wood-turning and blacksmithing. Two teachers of Sloyd are now employed, and all or nearly all of the boys in the institution receive the benefit of it. It would be hard to imagine a form of teaching better suited to schools of this kind. It gives not only manual skill and mental training of a high order, but has the supreme advantage of utilizing the native constructive tendencies of the boy, and working *with* rather than *across* the grain of his interests. In the school it serves further to point out those who have sufficient ability to profit by the wood and iron work of the advanced manual training course. The drawing, like the Sloyd, is given to all the boys of the school, the modelling and carving to such only as show special aptitude for it. In all this manual training the point aimed at is much more the all-round training of the boy than the fitting him to take up any special trade after leaving the school. The question is frequently asked

whether it would not be desirable to train boys for special trades, seeing how much depends on their being able to earn an honest living after leaving the school; but the answer of experience is, that the difficulty of placing a boy in any particular trade is so great, and the likelihood that he can follow it continuously during the years of his probation is so small, that a general training, calculated to make him efficient in any hand employment that he may undertake, is very much more to his advantage. The short time during which boys are kept within the institution is also a serious obstacle to full trade teaching; also the young age at which most of them leave the school would prevent many of them from gaining admission to the trade unions. The value of such instruction in special directions as may be possible without detriment to the general training is, however, self-evident; and in the printing office, in the cabinet shop and in the repair and construction of buildings not a little has been learned in the way of the special trades represented. This list it is expected to extend on the completion of the arrangements for centralizing the cooking and laundry work and of the workshop now in process of construction.

The regular class-room work is now carried on in the school-rooms of the separate cottages at considerable inconvenience. To secure the advantage of grading, it is now necessary that some of the boys of each cottage should go, often in small groups, to some other cottage in order to be with those of equal advancement, an arrangement that is anything but satisfactory. This, however, we are happy to report will not be necessary many months longer. The new central school building, voted by the Legislature two years ago, is now nearing completion, and, with the transfer to it of all the now scattered school grades, the work in this direction will be materially facilitated. That this great brick building, four stories high, and covering an area of 8,500 square feet, has been built partly as to its brickwork and wholly as to its woodwork by the boys, directed and assisted by their masters, speaks for itself as to the efficiency developed in the boys by the manual training methods of the school.

The work done by the teachers in these school grades would, we believe, compare favorably with that in the best public schools of the Commonwealth, though the boys as a whole are

backward in their studies and in some cases distinctly deficient mentally. One element of reform by education is the furnishing of new interests to the boys. Few among the better classes of society realize how much more difficult their correctness of moral deportment would become were their range of interests narrowed to that of the average day laborer. This widening of interests is just now finding an example in the study of bird and animal life as actually to be seen about the school grounds, and the corresponding attention to topics of current news in the advanced classes. Of the same general purpose, and serving also to relieve the deadly monotony of institution life, is the course of illustrated evening lectures upon geographical and other topics, given from time to time by the Superintendent or by volunteer or paid speakers from without. Such also are the creditable Lyman School band, trained under the direction of one of the masters, the singing class, carried on by another, and the debating and literary society.

Moral instruction, as experience abundantly testifies, can best be given indirectly, and is most effective when received unconsciously. The major part of the moral training of the Lyman School is thus given and received, but the more overt methods are also not neglected.

It remains to speak of the way in which boys are graduated from and dealt with outside the institution. Each boy on entering is debited with 5,000 marks, which he is required to work off according to a fixed system by good conduct. This he is able to do with care in a little under a year, though comparatively few make so good a record. As he approaches the completion of this task, the character of his home is investigated by one of the regular visitors of the school and also by a visitor of the State Board of Charity (this latter report at present being required by statute); and his name with these reports is brought before the trustees for action. If the home conditions are good, or even fairly good, the boy is released on probation to his parents, still remaining under the supervision of the visitors until twenty-one, and liable to recall to the school, or to transfer, should he misbehave seriously, to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. Over 50 per cent. of the boys released on probation are thus placed with their parents. When the home of the boy is found unsuitable,

another home is found for him, generally in the family of a small farmer, the same preliminary investigation and subsequent oversight being provided. In such homes the boys work for their board and clothes till eighteen, from which time they are free to seek their own employment, on condition of maintaining a good record and keeping the school informed of their whereabouts. At this time, also, the employer pays to the institution \$50 on their account, which is placed to the boy's credit in the savings bank. There was collected by the visitors this year \$1,057 on behalf of 43 boys.

This portion of the work is of the very greatest importance, covering, as it does, the period when the restraints of the school are removed, and the lad is taking his place once more in the labor and among the temptations of ordinary life. Rare insight, judgment and tact are necessary in fitting the boy into this new home, and in settling the small cases of friction that arise from time to time. At present three excellently qualified paid visitors are engaged in the work, and special visits are also made by the trustees. The report of the Superintendent of Visitation, on page 90, gives fuller details as to this branch of the work.

By such methods as these, the managers of the school attempt to reform and restore to the community the boys committed to their charge. So far as they are able to measure success in figures, they succeeded this year in the cases of 61 per cent. of those who, on the attainment of their majority, passed out of the care of the school.* This percentage is given because it is the reply to a question often asked. But, since figures are often misleading, not only because of the lack of any definite criterion of reformation (boys now doing well may fall, and boys now classed as unpromising may, and frequently do, take a new start and become and remain satisfactory), but also because of the difference in the way in which matters are figured in different institutions, attention is called to the tables on pages 33 and 34, giving various classifications as to the conduct and condition of probationers.

Worthy of special mention during the past year has been the construction of the new manual training and laundry building,

* Of the total number outside the school, 74 per cent. were doing well on September 30, but this figure is considered misleading, as it includes boys who may have been on trial perhaps only a few days.

voted by the last Legislature, now so far advanced as probably to be ready for use next spring; and the advancement of the inside work upon the new central school-house, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy about the same time. The great advantage which the latter will be to the school work has already been noticed, and the new shop and laundry are hardly less of a gain to the departments that will occupy them. The advanced manual training, at present carried on in a building already past the point where repairs are economical, will be conveniently and comfortably housed, with room for other branches not now regularly included in the courses; and the laundry work, at present carried on in eight separate laundries, and employing more than a score of boys in work neither instructive nor likely to be of use to them outside the institution, will be largely done by machinery, under the charge of a much smaller number of workers and at reduced expense. Other changes made possible by the new laundry building will allow the doing of a large part of the cooking in a central kitchen with similar advantage.

In referring to these new buildings the trustees cannot refrain from mentioning the painstaking and efficient supervision exercised throughout their construction by Superintendent Chapin. Especially in the case of the new school-house his efforts have secured to the State a much better building than could otherwise have been constructed for the money, though, they regret to say, at the cost of dangerous overwork to himself.

The central laundry and kitchen are apparent departures from the so-called "cottage plan," but are not so in reality, no more so than the cobbling of all shoes at one shop or the issuing of all stores from a single storeroom. The essence of the cottage system is the dividing of the boys into small groups, in which close personal contact of master and pupil is possible; it is, in a word, the "individualization" of the boy, and whether the cooking and washing are done in the house or outside of it is of no consequence whatever.* The very strongest emphasis is laid by both science and experience on the treatment of each boy as a case by himself. Every observant parent knows that no two children can be treated alike even in the home circle, and much

* Such is not the case in a girls' reform school. There training in housework is an important branch of education. See report of State Industrial School for Girls, page 15.

less can boys of wholly different parentage and experience. This essence of the cottage system the trustees believe in as heartily as ever, and would oppose with all their power anything tending toward a return to a lump treatment of the boys under their care. No master should have more boys than he can study and know individually and intimately. Moral training is too delicate and difficult an operation to be successful if carried on by wholesale, or in the dark.

The school is to be congratulated upon having secured during the past year the co-operation of several distinguished physicians as a permanent Board of Consultation, to act with the regular physician of the school in advising the trustees upon the frequently arising questions of hygiene and medical practice. The Advisory Physicians at present are Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone.

Matters now earnestly engaging the attention of the trustees, upon which action will soon have to be taken, are several of them matters of hygiene. The drainage system of the school, owing to the difficulty of its management without expert supervision and also to the character of the soil, is in a decidedly unsatisfactory condition, and, while not at the moment a direct menace to health, may at any time become so. The trustees have taken advice on the matter from the officers of the State Board of Health, and expect soon to have a definite plan of improvement to recommend. The crowded condition of the sleeping-halls in some of the cottages makes proper ventilation an absolute impossibility, and has been condemned by the advisory physicians of the institution. Plans are under consideration for such betterment of these halls as is possible, but no real remedy for the worst of them seems possible except by decreasing the number of boys sleeping in them.

An appropriation for two new cottages was asked last year, as well as the new shop above mentioned, but the cottages were refused. The need, however, continues, and is emphasized as time passes. Crowded dormitories are a danger to health such as the wards of the State ought not to be subjected to, but the crowded state of the cottages in other respects is a much more serious hindrance to the real work of the school, the opportunities of moral contagion being thereby

multiplied and the discipline of the families made more difficult. It is not easy to make the evil of overcrowding clear to those inexperienced in the work of such schools; but in the opinion of the trustees it is one of the gravest from which the institution suffers, and one of the easiest to be removed, requiring, as it does, a simple increase in material facilities. Accordingly, the request for the new cottages will be renewed.

A further appropriation will also be needed to complete the changes made necessary by the consolidation of the laundry and kitchen work.

The Lyman School opened the year with 296 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 289. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 515, while the average number was 295. The number committed was 168, returned from their homes or other places 8, and 23 were returned as runaways. The number placed out on probation was 227, of whom 100 went to their own people, 79 to be self-supporting in places, and 48 were boarded. There were 9 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 10 were transferred to other institutions or discharged, and 2 enlisted.*

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,087. Of these, 289 were in the school, 589 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation, while 209 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States army or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were : for salaries, \$28,000; for current expenses, \$38,265, — a total of \$66,265 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, for visitation, \$7,000, for boarding, \$4,500, for tuition fees to towns, \$350. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, was \$67,838.80. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was \$11,793.56; *i. e.*, for visitation, \$7,139.44; for board, \$4,247.62; and \$406.50 for schooling. The per capita

* There were also 33 runaways from the school, of whom 23 had been returned on September 30.

cost of the institution was \$4.39, and \$510.67 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of \$4.36. Page 72 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expenses of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was about 21 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was \$79,632.36, or a per capita cost approximately of \$1.63 a week.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

The girls of the State Industrial School may be divided into two classes : first, those one sees at the various family houses or about the grounds when one visits the institution ; and, second, the far larger number who are scattered throughout the State, having passed through the training of the school to the more critical period of probation. These probationers are really the most important division of the school's work, being that by which its value as a reformatory institution must stand or fall. With this thought in mind, its methods are arranged throughout with a view to developing in the girls an all-round ability to discharge the duties which are likely to devolve upon them in after life, whether as wage earners or as wives and mothers.

In many ways the methods of the State Industrial School for Girls are an interesting contrast to those of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,—this not because of accidental causes, but because the problems presented in the two institutions are entirely different. While both schools are on the family plan, the girls are classified in the various households on the basis of their previous experiences in evil, and members of one family are separated from those of another in work, school and play. This is believed to be an important precaution where some of the inmates have been guilty of the most serious breaches of good morals, while others have been only in danger from bad influences or associations.

Most of the girls come to the school from wretched homes, and are ignorant of everything useful. From the character of the faults into which they have fallen, and from the too frequent

lack of parental control (which may have been in a large part responsible for the child's undoing), it is unsafe in the great majority of cases to return the girls to their old surroundings when they leave the school on probation; hence they must be fitted to go out, for a while at least, as helpers in plain country households, where there is steady demand for their labor and comparative freedom from temptation. But for such a life the conditions of most of our modern institutions, with their comfortable labor-saving devices, — steam heat, washing machinery, electric lights, etc., — would be the worst possible preparation. The kerosene lamps, portable wooden wash tubs, cold bed rooms and entries of the Industrial School are the result, not of any lack of generosity on the part of the State or lack of enterprise on the part of the trustees, but of a belief that to accomplish the work in hand at Lancaster such things have a distinct educational value.

The housework of the various families is so planned that, by shifting the workers as efficiency is attained in any one branch, all the girls are thoroughly trained in all departments. Of course this arrangement makes enormous demands upon the housekeepers, who are always in the position of employing inexperienced help; but the result in the girls is highly appreciated by their employers when they go out to their places. No money-making pursuits are followed in the institution, since, to make such profitable, continuous employment in a narrow line is necessary, and the educational value of such work is proportionally low. In the winter, classes are conducted in gymnastics; while in the summer the girls do a good deal of work on the farm, always under the direction of a woman officer, which out-door work is excellent for their health and no less excellent for their spirits. Throughout the year great effort is made to interest the girls in books and nature study, and, with notable success, in singing. A cheerful and wholesome spirit and a most honorable ambition to excel in their homely tasks is the prevalent note in the institution. Indeed, with the majority of the girls it is safe to say that they are really happy in the school, and look back to it, when they have left, with affection and gratitude.

The majority of the girls who come to the school are fifteen or thereabouts when committed, seventeen years being the age

limit. A few come who are under thirteen. Many of these younger ones have been previously under the care of the State Board of Charity, and have shown themselves intractable in family life; but, after teaching them the first rudiments of obedience in the school, it is often practicable to board them out again. While 13 girls under fourteen were received within the year, there are rarely more than two or three of them in the school at the same time, and thus the need for training for such children is easily met by the Industrial School. Under the system of classification it is not found that its influences are in any way harmful to the younger or better class of girls who come. Seven little girls were placed out at board within the year, and the whole number at board is 17.

For the older girls it is usually a matter of a year or eighteen months before they complete the course of industrial training and are ready for release on probation. Probationers are for the most part visited by local volunteers (women), organized under the State Board of Charity, and directed by its efficient agents, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale. The co-operation of the volunteer visitors allows a frequency and sometimes even an intimacy of intercourse between a girl and her visitor which would be impossible were a few paid agents attempting to cover the whole State.

The girls remain in the care of the school throughout the whole of their minority unless they receive an honorable discharge for good conduct, or are returned to parents as being unfit subjects for the school. Probationers are liable to recall for bad conduct, or, in extreme cases, to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women. Of the 316 girls outside of the school but still in its custody, 159 at the close of the year were in places, 105 with their own people or married, 29 whereabouts unknown, and 23 were in other institutions. There were \$2,746.47 saved within the year by probationers in places, and deposited to their credit in a savings bank. There were 61 probationers returned to the school within the year for more or less unsatisfactory conduct and 40 for change of place and other causes.

On page 104 a table will be found, giving an analysis on the basis of conduct for the whole number of girls who have been in the care of the school for one year or more. Table III. on

page 103 shows the conduct of the girls attaining their majority within the year. It is gratifying to note that, after a long period of probation, extending in some cases over five, six or seven years, 62 per cent. can be classed as doing well when they attain their majority, while 15 per cent. were classed as defective, ill through no fault of their own, or dead, 5 per cent. as conduct unknown, and only 17 per cent. as known to have done badly.

The question of returning the girls to their own homes is one which, in many cases, can be readily decided, because many of the homes are so objectionable that the only safety for the girl is in keeping her away as long as possible, *i. e.*, as long as the State has custody over her, in the hope that she may either form ties with better friends than her parents have ever been to her, or that she may gain good principles and self-control enough to withstand evil influences when she is free to go where she will. Even where the parents are well intentioned, they are apt to screen the faults of their children, thus making their home a less safe place for the girl just leaving the school than the family of some well-chosen, intelligent employer, who will continue something of the watchful care and consideration to which the girl has become accustomed in the school.

But, while the dangers from allowing too much freedom are less evident than those of keeping a girl too close, the latter may prove quite as serious in a sudden reaction, when, at twenty-one, all restraint ceases. It is a recognized fact that, unless engaged to be married or established in some unusually congenial family, the girls, as they attain majority, quit the places which have been found for them, and, as a matter of course, return to their parents or pass out of knowledge. To be sure, many of these are heard from, later, earning an honest living or respectably married; a few visit the school, and one has lately expressed the wish that she and her husband could build a little house upon the school grounds, and bring up their children as she was brought up there! Such as these are, however, the exception, not the rule; and the question has of late forced itself upon the trustees whether it would not be well more often to take the risk of placing girls in their homes, when fairly good, a year or two before they attain majority, and while watchfulness and friendship, with the control of the

school in the background, might prove effective. The home which was properly declared to be unsafe for the restless girl of fourteen or fifteen may have become comparatively safe for the girl of seventeen or eighteen, who has been acquiring good habits and aims in the interval. However poor in its interior or locality, such a home may be rich in affection, such as the girl needs.

To judge wisely as to the fitness of the home and to watch over the girl when placed on probation with her own people is doubtless a most difficult task, and one in which the trustees invite the co-operation of the State Board's Visitors, believing that here comes the crucial test of the whole work, viz., whether it tends to secure a lasting benefit extending beyond the fixed term of the girl's minority.

The increasing numbers in the school and the consequent increase of family houses has long been a source of greatest anxiety to both superintendent and trustees. When the present superintendent took charge, in 1885, there were only some 60 odd girls in the school; and the very great success of her administration has been due to the degree with which her rare personality has been felt by inmates and officers. Numbers have been so small that she has come in contact with each girl, and a degree of individual treatment has obtained such as is rarely found in any institution. As numbers have grown, however, this close touch has become increasingly difficult, so much so that the unique character of the school is seriously endangered. The disadvantages of a large institution, — the degree to which the superintendent must be an administrator first and foremost and a personal influence only so far as he or she can, and the comparative rigidity of organization, — are to some degree offset in a school like that at Westborough where methods of industrial training, too expensive to be practicable when numbers are few, become possible when shared by large numbers; but for reasons fully discussed in last year's report, such methods of training are not likely to be ever thought desirable for the special work in hand at Lancaster; and, if the advantage to be found in smaller numbers is lost, the best thing about the school is gone, and nothing gained as an offset. Realizing this fact, the trustees a year ago recommended that, instead

of further enlarging the present school, another school, under more or less separate management, should be established in some other locality. This plan, however, did not meet with the approval of the Legislature, and a seventh house upon the grounds was the only alternative. This house is now nearing its completion, and when occupied will afford relief to the now overcrowded households. For this year, then, the question of further enlargement of the Industrial School need not be considered; but it should be realized that the plant at Lancaster is already larger than the experienced superintendent, and all others who know the school well, believe wise; and when provision for growing numbers is again needed, it is hoped that some plan may be adopted to meet the need elsewhere.

The appropriation for the new house was \$18,000, this to include the furniture and make the house ready for occupation. The trustees had estimated that for the new house, including fittings and a relocation of the sewer bed (situated in close proximity to the building site), \$20,000 would be needed; and to keep within the appropriation, it was necessary to remodel the plan on which the last two houses were built, and to postpone any change in the sewer bed. The house, it is expected, will be made ready for occupation within the \$18,000 appropriated; but a few hundred dollars additional may be asked to complete the equipment and to move the sewer bed, should this be found necessary.

The school opened the year with 167 inmates and closed with 163.

The appropriation for the past year was \$34,375, of which \$14,250 was for salaries and \$20,125 for current expenses. The appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was \$2,500. The actual expenditure, from Sept. 30, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, was \$32,530. This, with an average number of 164 in the school, gives a per capita of \$3.81.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1898.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance from former account,	\$225 15	
	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00	
	E. C. Sanford, unexpended appropriation for apparatus,	1 41	
Nov. 30.	Clinton Savings Bank,	1,195 04	
Dec. 23.	State tax refunded,	86 60	
1899.			
Jan. 7.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00	
17.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00	
April 3.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00	
	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00	
	T. F. Chapin, overpaid for music,	3 60	
June 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00	
July 15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00	
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00	
			\$3,263 80
1898.		CR.	
Oct. 1.	Ernest Belman, carving lessons,	\$12 00	
	Lord & Burnam Company,	159 84	
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra compensation,	8 33	
	Alliston Greene, extra compensation,	16 66	
	Boston & Albany Railroad, freight,	2 64	
8.	A. D. Handy, entertainment,	6 10	
	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00	
29.	Geo. H. Felt,	232 10	
	A. D. Handy,	2 24	
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 66	
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 23	
Nov. 10.	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	15 00	
	Dr. W. H. Starratt,	92 30	
			\$598 10
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			

22 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$598 10

1898.

Nov. 10.	Alexander Quackenboss, M.D.,	. . . . .	26 44
30.	Elizabeth Merriam, entertainment,	. . . . .	20 00
	Concert,	. . . . .	7 00
Dec. 12.	Christmas,	. . . . .	75 00
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	. . . . .	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	. . . . .	16 67
29.	Hon. A. G. Rowe, entertainment,	. . . . .	10 00

1899.

Jan. 21.	Geo. F. Blake, Jr., & Co.,	. . . . .	6 75
	A. D. Handy,	. . . . .	2 50
	Wm. J. Wilcox,	. . . . .	8 33
	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
	Sunday services, Berlin,	. . . . .	26 00
	S. W. Skate Manufacturing Co.,	. . . . .	37 50
	Mary F. Wilcox,	. . . . .	33 33
Feb. 13.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	. . . . .	8 34
	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
	Anna M. Bergman, entertainment,	. . . . .	10 00
	C. L. D. Yonkin, entertainment,	. . . . .	6 45
25.	Geo. E. K. Boyce, books,	. . . . .	16 00
	A. D. Handy, entertainment,	. . . . .	4 00
Mar. 2.	Isabel L. Johnson, entertainment,	. . . . .	10 00
	Matthew B. Lamb, sheet music,	. . . . .	3 60
7.	Band music,	. . . . .	3 60
	Prizes, natural history,	. . . . .	15 00
	James Stanton, gymnastics,	. . . . .	5 00
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	. . . . .	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	. . . . .	16 67
April 3.	Alliston Greene, extra,	. . . . .	16 67
	Wm. J. Wilcox,	. . . . .	8 33
	A. D. Handy, stereopticon supplies,	. . . . .	7 85
8.	Sunday services, Berlin,	. . . . .	26 00
12.	A. S. Roe, lecture,	. . . . .	10 00
	F. E. Corey, entertainment,	. . . . .	5 00
May 11.	Alexander Quackenboss,	. . . . .	26 44
	H. P. Mosher, M.D.,	. . . . .	12 19
	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	. . . . .	6 00
	J. L. Hammett Company,	. . . . .	15 73
25.	Alliston Greene, extra,	. . . . .	16 67
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	. . . . .	8 33
29.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	. . . . .	8 34
	Alliston Greene, extra,	. . . . .	16 66
	Gavin Spence, extra,	. . . . .	10 00
June 14.	Geo. H. Felt, school-house attic,	. . . . .	94 82
	Brown, Durrell & Co., flags,	. . . . .	71 38

Amount carried forward, \$1,376 68

Amount brought forward, \$1,376 68

1899.

June 14.	Mrs. H. E. Holt, singing,	9 08
	Damrell & Upham, books,	3 00
	King, Clark Co., balls and bats,	29 00
	O. M. Robinson, lettering drum,	2 25
	O. Kimball, sheet music,	5 20
27.	Hon. A. S. Roe, entertainment,	10 00
	Elizabeth G. Evans, books for Berlin,	20 00
30.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 66
July 10.	R. S. VanBuskirk,	6 50
	Birds of All Nations,	50
	Codman & Shurtleff,	20 00
	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	11 97
19.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
Aug. 7.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 34
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	19 60
	Alexander Quackenboss,	26 44
	Matthew B. Lamb, music,	14 46
25.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
Sept. 9.	Geo. H. Felt, lumber,	220 69
18.	J. Thissell & Son,	250 00
	Geo. H. Felt,	245 98
	C. R. Frost & Co.,	217 52
	Chas. Baker Company,	179 50
	Pettingell Andrews Co.,	55 30
	Chandler & Barber,	25 90
	B. C. Hathaway,	10 00
	Balance forward,	403 23

\$3,263 80

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

LYMAN SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1898.**DR.**

Oct. 1. Balance of former account, \$35 93

1899.

Jan. 7.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
April 3.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00

\$83 93

24 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

1899.		CR.	
Oct.	1. Balance forward,	. . . . .	\$83 93

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1898.		DR.	
Oct.	1. Balance of former account,	. . . . .	\$94 14
	Dividend Boston National Bank,	. . . . .	26 00
Nov.	15. Boston National Bank stock sold,	. . . . .	128 52
Dec.	23. State tax refunded,	. . . . .	14 88
	28. Boston National Bank stock sold,	. . . . .	1,161 22
April	3. Boston National Bank stock sold,	. . . . .	134 88
			<hr/>
			\$1,559 64

1898.		CR.	
Nov.	30. Christmas,	. . . . .	\$50 00

1899.			
Jan.	2. Clinton Savings Bank,	. . . . .	1,000 00
	7. People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	. . . . .	200 00
Feb.	15. Sewing prizes,	. . . . .	15 00
Mar.	7. C. Bowman,	. . . . .	30 00
April	12. People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	. . . . .	200 00
June	27. Fourth of July,	. . . . .	20 00
	Balance forward,	. . . . .	44 64
			<hr/>
			\$1,559 64

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1898.		DR.	
Dec.	5. Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	. . . . .	\$40 38

1898.		CR.	
Dec.	5. Mrs. L. L. Brackett,	. . . . .	\$40 38

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,442 36	1,442 36
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,474 16	1,474 16
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,447 40	1,447 40
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,428 10	1,428 10
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,428 10	1,428 10
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,293 54	1,293 54
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,409 68	1,409 68
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,402 49	1,402 49
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,414 08	1,414 08
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,412 00	1,412 00
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,395 84	1,395 84
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	1,161 48	1,161 48
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,161 48	1,161 48
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,161 69	1,161 69
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	1,061 20	1,061 20
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	403 23	403 23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$51,996 83	\$64,796 83

SEPT. 30, 1889.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	700 76	700 76
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	424 48	424 48
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	83 93	83 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,809 17	\$2,409 17

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	\$406 00	\$406 00
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,030 20	1,030 20
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	44 64	44 64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,480 84	\$1,480 84

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1898-99.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The school had 296 pupils the first day of last October, and the average for the year has not fallen materially below that figure. As pointed out in the report of last year, this is nearly 25 per cent. more than the buildings were designed to accommodate. The numbers have at times reached 313 boys. Such crowding has made the work of the school difficult and less effective than it ought to be. At no time during the last ten years has there been so urgent need of additional cottage accommodations. I therefore renew the recommendation that an appropriation to build two additional cottages be asked of the next Legislature.

Good progress has been made on the new school-house, which we hope to occupy early in January. It is a substantial and commodious building, although very plain. It has been more nearly built by hand than often happens in these days of machinery. The boys, under the skilful direction of Mr. Wilcox, have accomplished wonders of carpentry.

The laundry and manual training building, for which appropriation was made last winter, is advancing rapidly and will probably be done by December 1. The enormous advance in building materials made necessary a large modification of the original plan. This appreciation in prices is especially noticeable in the advanced cost of machinery and iron pipe, and has made it impossible to do all that was contemplated to be accomplished within the appropriation.

In the fitting up of the general kitchen, some part of the machinery and piping cannot be provided for without another appropriation. I recommend that a sum be asked sufficient to complete the changes in bakery building and the purchase of the necessary machinery to make effective both kitchen and laundry. It will be difficult to use the laundry to advantage without the kitchen to help lighten the duties of the house matrons.

The better ventilation of the sleeping-halls is a matter to which Dr. Corey calls attention. The means for ventilating are wholly inadequate, being, in most cases, only such as windows afford. In windy weather, which is the rule on this hill, open windows expose a large number to dangerous draughts. Some artificial means of emptying the air out of these rooms without creating strong draughts of air over the sleepers should be devised and put in operation.

The sewer beds are far from satisfactory in their working. This is due to the character of the soil, which is a heavy clay. Sub-surface absorption demands a soil which will absorb. A trial extending over four years has demonstrated the unfitness of the soil to care for the sewage of the school. Sooner or later, to prevent serious trouble, some change will have to be made.

The various departments of school activity have proceeded satisfactorily, and the progress made has been good, considering the crowded condition of the school. Reports from various teachers, submitted herewith, show somewhat in detail what has been undertaken and accomplished. At the end of the school year the D or lowest grade was reduced by promotions in grades to smaller proportions than ever before, thus indicating that the dullards and slow boys, who make a large percentage of the pupils, had been stimulated to unwonted effort.

Vigorous work has been done in music, under the direction of one of the masters, Mr. Hallier, supplemented by the efforts of the teachers in the grades. The effort was directed to teaching the pupil to gain a mental concept of tones and the reading of simple music in different keys without depending upon an instrument to suggest intervals. The results have been gratifying, the boys all trying, and with rare exception succeeding in singing by note. A brief report of the singing master is printed elsewhere.

The interest in music has been stimulated and aided by the efficient band instruction given by Mr. Wilcox. An average of 30 boys have practised an hour a day throughout most of the year. A total of 72 have had the drill during that time. No boy has done less in other lines by reason of this practice. It has proved an incentive to more zealous efforts in other directions.

The several departments in manual training have reached a larger number of boys this year than in any previous period. The boys in the lower grades have been put into the classes more largely than ever before, with marked benefit to the boys, as indicated by the fact that nearly every one held his place and did creditable work.

A class in carving and modelling was formed at the middle of the year, under Mrs. Wheelock's direction, which accomplished much, and, as an evidence of their achievement, the members have, since the class instruction ceased, carved more than one hundred pieces to go into the construction of the new school-house, some of them being quite elaborate. The hope expressed a year ago that there would be "an advance in the line of form study," under a special teacher, has been realized. A good measure of interest has been shown and some latent talent discovered. It is an important branch of education, and needs far more attention than it often receives.

The class in carpentry has had twenty pupils. The character of

the work going into the school-house shows that the instruction has been thorough.

The farm as an element in our training should not be given a secondary place. No department of manual training has greater possibilities. It requires more thought and planning to lift it out of the realm of mere drudgery into that of an interesting training for body and mind than any other kind of hand training, but its application is wider and benefits more general than any other. We cannot as yet lay claim to having made much advance toward working out a course of instruction in agriculture; but the aim has been to find employment out of doors, as far as possible, for every boy not under instruction elsewhere, or not needed about some indoor work for the carrying on of the institution.

There has been an earnest and good spirit among officers and teachers which augurs well for the continued prosperity of the school. I have never felt more keenly than now how dependent the school is upon good, loyal officers for any measure of success. It is impossible in a brief report to give their work adequate recognition. The worker who has not strong faith in the ultimate fruitage of conscientious seed-sowing must lead a discouraged life in such work as this.

It is not possible to be very certain about how far our plans and methods of work have to do with the final results in the boy's life. Reasoning from statistics is unsatisfactory, because of the large unknown factors. To get a letter from a man who has apparently become established, saying that what he is he owes to the Lyman School, is reassuring. Such testimonies have been received. Table 3 (B), when compared with like tables made for the last four years, has a hopeful look. There has been a gradual gain of 3 per cent. in the number of those "doing well," a gradual reduction of 3 per cent. of those sent to penal institutions, also 6 per cent. less of the unknown. Make the same comparison for those completing their nineteenth year, — the first year when the boy can make his own bargains and feels that he is a man and free of interference by officers of the school, — and the showing is fully as favorable. For those who complete their twenty-first year the gain during four years is even more marked, the well-doers increasing each year about 4 per cent., and those sent to penal institutions, as well as the "unknown," decreasing in very nearly the same ratio. While the record of four years is not conclusive, it is at least encouraging, and is a strong testimony to the efficiency of our faithful visitors.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1898,	296
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	168
Returned from places,	66
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	11
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	2
Recommitted,	2
Runaways recaptured,	23
Returned for hospital treatment,	1
Returned from Tewksbury hospital,	2
	<hr/> 275
Whole number in school during the year,	*571
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	100
On probation to others,	79
Boarded out,	48
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	9
Runaways,	33
Discharged,	1
Enlisted,	2
Returned to court,	1
State Almshouse,	3
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4
George Junior Republic,	2
	<hr/> 282
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1899,	289

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	34	17	302.60
November,	30	40	304.90
December,	12	16	303.00
January,	17	12	303.66
February,	18	17	301.46
March,	23	29	303.16
April,	23	25	299.77
May,	19	33	280.61
June,	18	18	283.33
July,	30	22	290.71
August,	20	21	288.12
September,	31	32	285.00
Totals,	<hr/> 275	<hr/> 282	<hr/> 295.52

* This number represents 515 individuals.

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1899.

In the school,	289
Released from the school, but still subject to its control:—	
With parents (250 known to be self-supporting),	308
With others,	143
For themselves,	25
At board,	47
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	25
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	18
Previously,	23
	<hr/> 41
	589
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control:—	
Released to go out of the State,	10
Left the State,	16
In United States Army,	32
In United States Navy,	13
In State Almshouse,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory:—	
Sent this year,	16
Sent in former years,	58
	<hr/> 74
Runaways from the school,	20
	<hr/> 168
Discharged from the care of the school:—	
Returned to court as over age limit,	11
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	4
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2
Discharged as unfit subject, to the overseers of the poor,	1
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	9
Dead,	14
	<hr/> 41
Total,	1,087

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1899:—	
Doing well,	556 or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	12 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	99 or 13 per cent.
Out of the State,	26 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	61 or 8 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 754

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	402 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	88 or 16 per cent.
Out of the State,	25 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	37 or 6 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 561

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	396 or 76 per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	76 or 15 per cent.
Out of the State,	21 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	22 or 4 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 522

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1899: —

Doing well,	150 or 65 per cent.
Not doing well,	5 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	51 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	17 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	9 or 4 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 232

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1899: —

Doing well,	72 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	24 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	7 or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	4 or 4 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 109

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1899: —

Doing well,	80 or 61 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	28 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	11 or 8 per cent.
Lost track of: —	
Doing well at last accounts,	6
Not doing well at last accounts,	3
	<hr/> 9 or 7 per cent.
Total,	<hr/> 130

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.**C. Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,544
Visits made by trustees,	31
	— 1,575

Of the 1,575 visits, 692 were made to 435 boys over 18, and 883 to 392 boys under 18.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	827
Investigation of homes by agents,	198
Investigation of places by agents,	65

\$1,057.11 have been collected in behalf of 43 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	57	58
Berkshire,	2	255	257
Bristol,	14	684	698
Dukes,	—	17	17
Essex,	22	1,150	1,172
Franklin,	2	55	57
Hampden,	8	468	476
Hampshire,	3	90	93
Middlesex,	35	1,389	1,424
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	12	481	493
Plymouth,	3	147	150
Suffolk,	37	1,547	1,584
Worcester,	29	834	863
Totals,	168	7,191	7,359

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Fathers born in United States, . . .	7	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8
Mothers born in United States, . . .	4	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	23	21
Fathers foreign born,	5	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18
Mothers foreign born,	9	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17
Both parents born in United States, .	22	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27
Both parents foreign born,	52	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47
Unknown,	11	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44
One parent unknown,	-	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	28	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . . .	60	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39
Per cent. unknown,	12	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in the United States,	77	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130
Foreign born,	14	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37
Unknown,	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	1

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	76
municipal court,	32
police court,	39
superior court,	3
trial justices,	5
State Board of Charity,	13
Total,	168

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	1	120	121
Nine,	1	240	241
Ten,	8	474	482
Eleven,	10	707	717
Twelve,	25	997	1,022
Thirteen,	48	1,337	1,385
Fourteen,	71	1,548	1,619
Fifteen,	4	964	968
Sixteen,	—	532	532
Seventeen,	—	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	168	7,191	7,359

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 168 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	113
no parents,	5
father,	23
mother,	26
step-father,	4
step-mother,	7
intemperate father,	64
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	11
parents separated,	12
attended church,	161
never attended church,	7

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within one year,	18
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	4
been arrested before,	101
been inmates of other institutions,	38
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	114
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	47
Were attending school,	59
Were idle,	62
Could not read or write,	10
Parents owning residence,	19
Members of the family had been arrested,	48

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 249 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	17	2 years 4 months,	8
4 months,	9	2 years 5 months,	8
5 months,	9	2 years 6 months,	5
6 months,	8	2 years 7 months,	5
7 months,	7	2 years 8 months,	1
8 months,	6	2 years 9 months,	8
9 months,	6	2 years 10 months,	2
10 months,	7	2 years 11 months,	3
11 months,	7	3 years,	2
1 year 1 month,	12	3 years 1 month,	1
1 year 2 months,	7	3 years 2 months,	—
1 year 3 months,	4	3 years 3 months,	5
1 year 4 months,	4	3 years 4 months,	5
1 year 5 months,	9	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	11	3 years 6 months,	2
1 year 7 months,	10	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	11	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	10	3 years 9 months,	—
1 year 10 months,	3	3 years 10 months,	—
1 year 11 months,	8	3 years 11 months,	1
2 years,	10	4 years or more,	3
2 years 1 month,	2		
2 years 2 months,	6	Total,	249
2 years 3 months,	4		

Average time spent in the institution, 20.4 months.
 Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, 8.2 “
 Average time spent in the institution of probationers not
 boarded, released for the first time, 20.2 “

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99,	295.52	168	107	227	55
Average for ten years,	237.65	140.1	62	155.2	33.7

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
October,	6	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21
November,	4	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15
December,	15	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9
January,	5	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13
February,	3	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8
March,	8	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12
April,	8	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14
May,	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14
June,	7	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10
July,	5	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22
August,	9	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15
September,	12	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15
Totals,	92	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	3
Breaking and entering,	41
Breaking glass,	1
Burning buildings,	2
Fraudulent conversion,	1
Larceny,	59
Malicious mischief,	6
Robbery,	1
Runaway,	1
Stoning passenger train,	2
Stubbornness,	41
Vagrancy,	2
Unlawfully taking team,	4
Violating school regulations,	4
Total,	168

TABLE NO. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1890, 15.10	1895, 15.49
1891, 15.48	1896, 15.17
1892, 15.63	1897, 15.15
1893, 14.81	1898, 15.60
1894, 14.94	1899, 15.17

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1890, 18.38 months.	1895, 21.17 months.
1891, 22.60 months.	1896, 18.03 months.
1892, 22.10 months.	1897, 21.00 months.
1893, 19.40 months.	1898, 19.90 months.
1894, 16.95 months.	1899, 20.40 months.

TABLE NO. 13 — *Concluded.**C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

1890, 13.15	1895, 13.44
1891, 13.89	1896, 13.63
1892, 13.73	1897, 13.31
1893, 13.39	1898, 13.17
1894, 13.87	1899, 13.48

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1890, 14	1895, 60
1891, 21	1896, 87
1892, 30	1897, 73
1893, 35	1898, 102
1894, 33	1899, 107

E. Showing Weekly per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1890,	4.23	4.07	1895,	4.46	4.36
1891,	4.44	4.31	1896,	4.61	4.55
1892,	4.75	4.60	1897,	4.72	4.66
1893,	4.31	4.15	1898,	4.52	4.49
1894,	4.75	4.67	1899,	4.39	4.36

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	127	Aprons,	38
Bed covering,	1	Blankets,	16
Bolster cases,	8	Bolster cases,	1
Coats,	2	Caps,	23
Coffee bags,	4	Comforters,	5
Coverings,	8	Coats,	109
Dish cloths,	98	Curtains,	4
Dish towels,	171	Drawers,	176
Holdes,	14	Mats,	1
Mattresses,	14	Mittens,	9
Napkins,	468	Night shirts,	181
Night shirts,	278	Napkins,	50
Label strips,	27	Pants,	504
Pants,	456	Patterns,	5
Pillows,	29	Pillow slips,	44
Pillow slips,	515	Sheets,	73
Sheets,	398	Shirts,	373
Shirts,	1,187	Spreads,	7
Spreads,	2	Suspenders,	46
Table cloths,	7	Table cloths,	37
Towels,	304	Towels,	135
White aprons,	3		
White jackets,	2		
	4,123		1,837

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	6.41
Number of different boys employed,	15

TABLE No. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Number of pieces washed,	296,584
Number of pieces ironed,	207,516
Number of pieces starched,	9,889
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	33.7
Number of different boys employed,	111

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Of the number entered (168) during the past year, 10 could neither read nor write, while only 4 were prepared to enter the advanced grade. At the end of June a larger proportion than ever before of the whole number in the school was ready for promotion, which fact should lead us to take courage and toil on in faith and hope.

Our methods in teaching arithmetic and language have been of the same practical kind as heretofore. We agree with Pres. G. Stanley Hall, that "The vernacular should never be taught, as such, to children, except in the most incidental way; but that conversation and writing about subjects concerning which interest is very strongly aroused is the best way to secure an effective use of English." We find this especially true as the boys write the results of their observations.

We have continued the use of the vertical penmanship in the lower grades with decided success.

Letter-writing to home friends has been an important exercise at the middle of every month. Some boys of the D grade, who can write only from a copy, have been allowed to tell their teacher the messages they wished to send home, and she has written them as they dictated. They then copied the letter neatly; so the parents received it in the writing of their boy. This plan gives the boy a lesson in language, spelling and penmanship, while it also affords pleasure to the parents. This is one of the many exercises which require much patience and tact on the part of the teacher.

Reports of lectures, sermons, etc., have continued to form a part of our language work each week, and this method has proved very helpful, even to the boys of the lower grades.

Marked progress in music and drawing has been made under the efficient teaching of our special teachers in these lines.

As formerly, the school has been favored with many an enjoyable and instructive entertainment.

Each school has been provided with the Boston "Evening Transcript," from which the important news of each day have been gleaned and talked over. Especial interest has been taken in affairs pertain-

ing to the Philippines, Transvaal, our relation to foreign powers, etc. Doubtless this has been greatly increased by the fact that so large a number of former members of the school were enlisted to maintain the honor of the Stars and Stripes. From the "Transcript" likewise the bird and floral calendars have been clipped, then mounted in blank books for the use of the boys, who often refer to them for information. The paper also furnishes material for many reading lessons in some grades.

Debates, both enjoyable and profitable to the participants, were carried on quite regularly by the two A classes. These were conducted by officers chosen from their own number, and according to parliamentary rules, thus giving them practical lessons in civics. The subjects commonly discussed were the current topics of the day, material for which was gleaned largely from the "Transcript."

During the year many poems were memorized, especially in connection with the study of nature and our nation's history. Browning, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier seem to have been the favorite poets.

Prof. Edward Channing has truly said that "No subject lends itself better to the discipline of the mind, especially to the development of the critical faculties, than history." And, as it is "a mine of golden examples," our boys have studied it in connection with these characters and with the works of those who were identified with their times. This method of pursuing the study has not only given increasing interest in the events of the age, but has also rendered its literature far more interesting and perspicuous; and I doubt not a certain ethical impulse has been given which will help to mould noble characters.

To some grades "Perry pictures" of poets, historical characters and places were given. These were mounted by the boys in blank books furnished for this purpose. Boys of higher grades chose subjects such as musicians, art, literature, and the desired pictures were provided. But in every case a careful study of the picture mounted and of the artist was to be made, and its results written in the same book, thus making an interesting and valuable scrap-book. This work was done only in time gained from regular lessons, and the personal possession of the book by the boy was considered a reward.

The interest in nature study, as it has been presented with the natural specimens (procured by the boys themselves in nearly every instance), has increased many fold. The habit of observation has been cultivated, and what was at first only the curiosity of the boy has been developed naturally into the inquisitiveness of the student. In many cases this study has been the first to hold the attention of boys who were restless, mischievous and heedless, a constant trial to their

teachers, and thus it has proved of disciplinary value in more than one sense. Some of these in the spring time made bird houses and placed them in trees near their cottage, then took delight in watching the songsters that took rooms in them. They also furnished the winged tenants many a dainty meal till they had reared their nestlings, expecting in return only their cheerful songs. Other boys of the same sort now have collections of cocoons, chrysalids, insects and larvæ of various kinds, which take their attention in spare moments.

During the year, in addition to plants, frogs, birds, etc., which previously were objects of observation, turtles' eggs were found by some of the boys and taken into the school-room. Here they were closely watched day by day, till the head of the tiny turtle was seen bursting forth from the shell, when the delight of the boys was great; but when the perfect creature walked forth with its house upon its back their enthusiasm was intense. "What will it eat?" "How can we feed it?" "Can we keep it all winter?" and many other questions were asked, and every boy was eager to contribute something toward the comfort of the "turtle family." I doubt not they can name the exact day when each member looked out upon their school-room, as they can tell the age of various frogs and toads developed there last spring. They have been pleased to name the fastest swimmer Dewey, while others are honored with such noted names as Hobson, Sampson, etc.

We cannot judge to any great extent what use our boys will make of the knowledge gained by these lessons from nature's open book; but, in the language of another, "It is enough to justify all the pains taken and the time spent, if they acquire the habit of close, methodical and intelligent observation." Yet we have evidence that the influence of these lessons does not cease when the boy leaves the school. One, who was taken ill after he went to his city home, was removed to the country for a short time. In the letters received from him while there he did not fail to mention the birds, flowers, etc., which he saw, and on his return to the city, with restored health, he also carried a "little family of baby turtles, newts and gold-fishes," which he had caught. He likewise made a collection of wild flowers, which he analyzed, pressed and mounted. Who will say that this close communion with nature, and the knowledge of her laws thus gained, will not win the boy to a lasting love of the beautiful, the wonderful and the true? We can only sow the seed, and in prayerful patience wait for the harvest.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE SINGING MASTER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In September, 1898, the H. E. Holt system of music was introduced in the schools. Since September 1, I have given forty-six lessons to each school. Good work has been done in all the grades. In saying this I need make no exceptions, as every one of our schools has done hard work.

All grades are singing two-part music. Three-part work has been introduced in five schools, with good success. This change was made at the beginning of the fall term, three-part exercises and songs being used. The work done under this system has been very good and the improvement in tone has been marked. The system does much toward cultivating a pure tone for both singing and speaking. The higher grades can readily sing three-part choruses, and sing with clear, pure tones. A good deal of attention has been and will be paid to the tone.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. HALLIER.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the greater part of the past year the Sloyd room has been occupied by classes eight hours each day. This, together with the housework and preparation work, has kept its doors open from morning till night. Two teachers have shared this care and have taught two classes each, one teaching from seven to eleven o'clock A.M. and one from one to five o'clock P.M. During the forenoon 91 boys have been in attendance.

Many of these boys have been below the mental average ability, and very simple steps had to be introduced in the exercises. Yet the interest was as eager as usual, and marked improvement made, showing that Sloyd has a hold on the duller, slower minds, as well as on those of brighter and quicker perceptions. Much more care, however, is necessary to keep step with slow mental growth. More urged upon the pupil than he can digest is effort wasted. Again, very, very often the teacher needs to be near, to answer questions and to further explain some little point that a brighter or more active mind would dispose of itself. The pupils not only learn patience and care, but help to teach the teachers these qualities.

The afternoon classes started Oct. 31, 1898, with 15 boys in each class. Into these classes were taken boys of the lower grades who needed individual attention. While many of these boys were poor workers, each tried to do the best he was capable of doing, and all showed steady progress. They knew little or nothing of mechanical drawing upon entering, but readily learned to make a drawing of each model before making the model.

Each boy was made to feel the responsibility of taking care of the bench and tools assigned to him, and also a care in the general appearance of the room. The frankness with which they would bring any mishap to their teacher, and state the facts of the case, was commendable.

Special care was taken to teach the boys the rights of others, to be economical in getting out material for their work, and to think before acting. The making of the models is a small part of their training, and is of value only so far as we see, in the model, thought, care, judgment, honesty, etc., growing in the boy.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.

MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During this past year, the fifth one in advanced manual training, 46 of our boys have derived the benefit of our courses in wood-turning and forging. Our aim has been, as in years past, to teach the principles which underlie all trades, rather than any special trade. Manual training is becoming part and parcel of this progressive age.

The work teaches our boys that to do anything well requires thought, care, time and patience. While our aim has been the same, our plan of work has been somewhat changed. As the boys have been doing more this year in Sloyd, we have omitted instruction in the carpentry, which has enabled us to devote more time to the wood-turning and forging. There have been two classes a day, of 16 boys each, the classes in wood-turning on Tuesday and Thursday and the classes in forging on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Each boy has four hours' work in wood-turning and six hours' work in forging each week. Following out this method, it takes the boy about twenty weeks to complete the entire course. It also allows 64 boys the privilege of our courses, whereas heretofore it has only allowed 32. The eight new lathes which we have received have proved a great addition to our equipment. They are larger than the old ones, which affords opportunity to turn larger pieces of work, thus enabling us to do some work for the new school building, which, without them, could not have been done. After completing our courses in June we turned 525 balusters and 275 corner blocks of brown ash, 20 newel post heads of oak, — all to be used for the new school building.

Outside of class work we have also done an almost endless amount of sawing, planing and forging for this new building. It is gratifying to know how much good the work does for some of our boys. I have heard from them from time to time they have gone forth from us and are busy along this line of work, making better men and better citizens for having received such training.

During this year the boys have had some difficulty with the base ball bats, and the plan was conceived of making them, and we have

made forty-two bats for use on the grounds. Every boy prefers these bats which they have made to those that were bought; they are also more durable.

Outside of the above-mentioned work, we have devoted at least on an average one-half hour a day to repairing or making new things in use upon the grounds, such as fire tools for boilers, grinding and repairing lawn mowers, sharpening drills and cold chisels, and many and various little things, all of which tend to make our manual training of practical value to an institution of this kind, as well as to our boys. It is encouraging to note the interested progress in their work.

We trust that in our new building, with its helpful additions and surroundings, even greater progress may be made in this year now opening.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

William Morris Hunt says: "Drawing should be considered not an accomplishment but a necessity. Any one who can make the letter D can learn to draw. Learning to draw is the grammar of a language. Anybody can learn the grammar, but whether you have anything to say, — that is another thing."

Arthur W. Dow, the founder and teacher of the synthetic method of art instruction, says: "In this new view, art study is the gaining of an experience, and art instruction is the guiding of tendencies toward appreciation, and the training of mind and hand to create. This guidance and training, we believe, can be given by a series of exercises, beginning, as in music, with the simplest. In fact, the main idea in the system is to help the pupil at the very outset to originate a beautiful arrangement, say a few lines harmoniously grouped together, and then proceed onward step by step to greater appreciation and fuller power of expression. During this course, skill in drawing will come as a natural growth, and knowledge of perspective and all other requisites will be sought as the developing artistic faculty feels the need of them. In a word, instead of spending most of the effort on drawing, and then adding original work, or composition, we *begin* with composition, and find that it will lead to all the rest."

Believing in the truth and reasonableness of Mr. Dow's system, our work in drawing has been mainly along these lines, under the three divisions, line relations, contrasting tones of dark and light — not light and shade, but quantity of light as opposed to quantity of dark, and color. That it appeals to and interests the boys, no one can doubt who has visited the schools or examined the work. The improvement in the work can also be noted. We have in each of the schools two fifty-minute periods per week. The classes range in numbers from twenty-eight to forty-three, and we make no attempt at individual work.

The wood carving is especially valuable, as it helps to develop habits of accuracy, which are carried into other lines of work. There is much to be learned in struggling with a tough, knotty place in a piece of wood. The application required is not the least part of the lesson.

Our first lesson in the wood carving was given the 16th of February, with ten boys in attendance. Since the first of September we have had but five, — three went home, and two were not capable of doing the advanced work required. We began with simple elementary exercises, using both clay and wood. Before the summer vacation, the boys had carved nearly one hundred corner blocks for doors and windows. Since the first of September we have carved nineteen newel posts, the four principal ones quite elaborate in design. This work is executed for the new school building, and some of it is already in position. Two of the boys have become so proficient in the work that they have been allowed to work by themselves for three hours a day during the last month, and have proved themselves trusty, conscientious workers.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK,

Instructor in Drawing and Wood Carving.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

A condensed résumé of work undertaken in this department during the year is respectfully submitted : —

Statistics.

Number of boys in classes Oct. 1, 1898,	243
Since received,	173
Since released,	151
Number in classes Oct. 1, 1899,	265
Number of different boys having instruction,	416
Number of different boys who have not been absent,	210
Number of boys excused for one or more periods because of sickness or accident,	98
Number of boys working in another department,	59
Punishments, etc.,	49
Whole number of gymnastic lessons,	742

Every muscular action is performed according to a definite state of the brain. If the brain centres are healthy, and accustomed to performing their full function, their muscular action will be controlled, and there will be a motion expressed in movements ; but, if the reverse is the case, — and you know to what extent this is true in our adolescent boys, — muscular activity will be uncontrolled, and many movements will be executed without reason. These boys demand training of nerve centres more than any one thing, and it has constantly been my endeavor to arrange exercises calculated to do this. Dr. Worcester put this thought in this way : “ To arouse such sluggish natures, to train their ears to be quick to hear and their brains to be ready to interpret and to transmit commands, and their bodies, heads, arms, legs, feet, hands and fingers to be able both in nerve and muscle to obey vigorously and promptly, — this is a great use of a systematic course of physical training to an institution like the Lyman School. But the chief value of the physical training to these boys is not in developing big muscles nor even in securing healthful and well-developed muscular bodies, but it is in the development of the higher nerve and brain centres. In the physical exercises de-

manding careful attention and prompt action the nerve centres which control the action are being exercised and developed quite as much as are the muscles themselves. By such training not only is the control of the muscular system by the nervous centres perfected, but the habit and even the power of attention and quick controlling thought is aroused, as would not be possible by any purely mental exercise."

The whole value of the gymnastic training depends upon our attitude toward this truth. The annual growth of boys has been the subject of considerable study. An expert has said truthfully that the rate of growth is of more consequence than the present size. The subjoined table will prove of value, since it shows the annual rate of growth of 30 boys in height, weight and lung capacity:—

NUMBER.	Age.	HEIGHT.			WEIGHT.			LUNG CAPACITY.		
		First.	Second.	In-crease.	First.	Second.	In-crease.	First.	Second.	In-crease.
	Yrs. Mos.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cu. In.	Cu. In.	Cu. In.
1,	15	65 $\frac{3}{8}$	65 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	117	118	1	235	235	—
2,	17	65 $\frac{1}{8}$	66	$\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	205	220	15
3,	15 4	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	118	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	200	20
4,	14 3	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	86	4	135	150	15
5,	13 7	37 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	140	150	10
6,	13 10	56	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	125	130	5
7,	15	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	110	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	210	50
8,	15 1	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	220	240	20
9,	15	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	130	—
10,	13 5	53 $\frac{7}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	100	30
11,	14 11	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	110	120	10
12,	14 1	56	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	77	6	120	145	25
13,	14 6	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	110	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	180	—
14,	14 6	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	120	140	20
15,	14	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	120	20
16,	13	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	72	78	6	110	120	10
17,	14 6	61	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	160	190	30
18,	14 10	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	130	15
19,	14 4	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	64	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	200	40
20,	13 4	63	66	3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	205	25
21,	15 1	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	102	15	150	170	20
22,	14 6	59	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	160	210	50
23,	14 4	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	170	35
24,	15	63	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	180	20
25,	13 10	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	110	10
26,	13 11	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	175	15
27,	14 2	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	63	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	160	30
28,	14 6	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	90	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	215	45
29,	14 3	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	110	140	30
30,	14 4	55 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	76	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	150	20

A few isolated cases are especially interesting, since they are not in harmony with the normal:—

Case No. 1.—Committed March, 1898, for incendiarism. The tallest, and with two exceptions the heaviest, in the group; unsound mind; unreliable; placed in lowest grade, from which he has made no advance; shows abnormalities of palate, tongue and ears; has gained little in height and weight and nothing in lung capacity; physical and mental growth equally retarded.

Case No. 2.—Committed Feb. 12, 1898, for "bunking out." Home surroundings very bad; drunken family; boy poorly nour-

ished, extremely homely and unattractive; has advanced in school from lowest to next to the highest grade, and has gained in weight more than any one of the group; also in height and lung capacity the average amount. He has been a very enthusiastic member of the gymnastic class.

Case No. 9. — A Jew. Committed June 30, 1898, for stealing money from a child. A mouth-breather; rate of growth far below the average; in lung capacity nothing has been gained. Whether the nasal trouble has anything to do with this fact is a matter for further study.

Case No. 14. — Committed Sept. 9, 1898, for running away from farmer. Has been in the care of the State since nine years of age. Rate of growth also below average; in lung capacity nothing; and he is also a mouth-breather. His attitude toward gymnastic drill has been very poor.

In general, the greatest increase seems to be centred about the age of fourteen. The total increase in every capacity of the first 15 boys was 240 cubic inches, and for the last 15, 395. It will also be noticed that the greatest increase in weight was made by the last 15, and that the table was arranged according to height.

One other table may well be placed in this report, since it throws a little light upon the laws of growth. With it is given Dr. Bowditch's report of the growth of Boston school boys. The discrepancy which appears between the weight of Lyman School and Boston school boys may in part be accounted for by the fact that the former were weighed without clothing, while the latter wore clothing. A fair estimate of the weight of such clothing might be placed at five pounds, therefore the figures seem to harmonize quite generally. The yearly increase in both groups is about the same.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.		LYMAN SCHOOL BOYS.				BOSTON SCHOOL BOYS.	
		Weight (Pounds).	Height (Inches).	Lung Capacity (Cubic Inches).	Number of Observations.	Weight (Pounds).	Height (Inches).
Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.						
13 0	13 5	78.18	55.93	129.77	22	84.84	57.21
13 6	13 11	79.54	57.09	137	35	—	—
14 0	14 5	85.57	57.27	142.31	54	94.91	59.88
14 6	14 11	91.11	59.38	155.43	46	—	—
15 0	15 5	97.76	60.23	166.08	37	107.10	62.30
15 6	15 11	100.91	60.66	180	14	—	—
16 0	16 5	113.82	62.85	192.14	14	121.01	65.00

A selected class gave a public exhibition upon the square in Westborough one evening in early summer. The boys merited and won hearty applause.

The three hundred flags which were placed in the hands of the battalion for the Memorial Day parade in Southborough attracted much attention, and were used in an exercise upon the closing day of school.

Base ball contests were entered into with zest during the summer vacation, the trophy being a silver cup, which was won by the Hill-side Cottage nine.

On July 4 sports and games furnished amusement, and the prizes offered were well won.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

Efforts to prevent disease involves attention to every little ailment, and must be charged with the large number (1,138) of examinations of out-patients. The whole number of patients confined in the hospital one day or more was 168; the average time of 146 medical cases was 3.44 days; of 22 surgical cases, 10 days. There has been no serious sickness, but 1 case of infectious disease and no death.

At certain seasons the boys have been much troubled with colds, sore throats and catarrhs, which give the largest share of hospital cases. The most prominent cause seems to be the practice of ventilating the dormitories by open windows.

To satisfy myself on this question, I visited the dormitories about midnight, and found nearly every window open; the air was good, but more than 40 boys were specially exposed by their position in relation to them.

Another night all windows were closed about ten o'clock, and about twelve I went the round with the watchman, to note the effect. The air in every hall was noticeably close, and in three it was oppressive. The dormitories now lodge about 25 per cent. more boys than they were designed to accommodate, and many beds must stand near to windows; therefore it is evident that some boys must be exposed all winter, or all must breathe foul air, unless systematic ventilation is provided. I am convinced such provision will remove the principal cause of catarrh, which is often far-reaching and baneful in its effect on the hearing and vocal organs.

Owing to the recent dry season, the sewer beds are not a source of much offence at present, but it is evident that they cannot do the work required. It is earnestly desired that a better system may be adopted before we are invaded by an epidemic.

Cases of defective vision and other diseases of the eyes have continued to be under the skilful care of Dr. Quackenboss of Boston during the year.

Dr. Mosher of Boston was employed to examine a number of boys having chronic disorders of the nose and throat, and on his advice 6 were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The school is to be congratulated on the appointment of a Consulting Board of Physicians, whose valuable aid may be invoked, and whose counsel will lend strength and dignity to its medical service.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

This report can vary but little from those of former years. There has been the same anxious solicitude for — not the same — but for a similar set of wayward boys. Like those of last year, they have been younger and smaller than those of previous years. The average age must have been considerably less than twelve years. While this might seem to indicate that the children have been easier to control and more susceptible to good influences, yet, on the other hand, it shows that the home influence must have been of a low type, when boys of such tender age could have repeatedly broken the laws of society. I say repeatedly, for, so far as I can learn, these boys are never committed for a first offence. It might be better for them if they were.

During the past year 45 boys have been registered here, but 4 of these were boys who, for various reasons, were returned to us for a longer or shorter time, and were again placed in families. Three boys have been transferred back to Westborough as needing its stricter discipline. Four were returned to their own homes and 38 were placed in families; present number is 20.

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.		Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
1898.				1899.			
October, . . .	6	1	25	March, . . .	2	4	18
November, . .	6	12	19	April, . . .	4	1	21
December, . .	2	2	19	May, . . .	4	1	21
1899.				June, . . .	4	—	21
January, . . .	2	—	17	July, . . .	6	5	22
February, . .	1	2	16	August, . . .	7	4	25
				September, .	3	8	20

The above statement shows an average of only 20 at the close of each month, yet at times we have been much crowded, and have felt that the best personal work was impossible.

The average size of boys has been less than at any other time. In many cases this seems to have been caused by the use of tobacco, the evil influence of which was apparent in impaired mental activity, weakened nervous force and a lack of physical development.

A few consecutive months of life in this health-giving atmosphere, with an abundance of wholesome food and regular hours for exercise and sleep, soon tell in a boy's appearance. He becomes apparently a normal boy, but he finds himself mentally, and often physically, where he should have been years before. His close touch with nature, in garden and field, has prepared both mind and heart for the reception of good seed, and has brought him to the point where he is ready to do good work in the school.

Generally speaking, the health of the school has been good. Several boys who had chronic throat trouble were sent to the hospital, where their tonsils were removed and a marked improvement followed.

One little fellow, in trying to save the back of a favorite pig, took upon his own arm a blow from the tip cart, which broke a bone. Three trips to Dr. Bowers' office in Clinton were made on account of this accident. Aside from these instances, a physician's services have not been required. Being so far removed from the main school, we of course miss the concerts, lectures and entertainments furnished there; but during the past year this loss has been in a measure made up to us through the kindness of Rev. S. K. Smith of Marlborough, who from time to time has brought to us musicians, elocutionists, professional and business men, who have given us pleasant entertainments free of cost. I am glad to acknowledge our indebtedness to Rev. Mr. Smith, who since the opening of this school has shown a marked interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1898.—	October,	received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$5,193 06
	November,	" " " "	.	.	7,721 71
	December,	" " " "	.	.	5,399 32
1899.—	January,	" " " "	.	.	4,845 08
	February,	" " " "	.	.	5,182 46
	March,	" " " "	.	.	4,917 40
	April,	" " " "	.	.	6,150 51
	May,	" " " "	.	.	6,756 20
	June,	" " " "	.	.	4,649 22
	July,	" " " "	.	.	5,797 89
	August,	" " " "	.	.	4,389 64
	September,	" " " "	.	.	6,836 31
					\$67,838 80

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1898.—	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,193 06
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,721 71
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,399 32
1899.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,845 08
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,182 46
	March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,917 40
	April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,150 51
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,756 20
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,649 22
	July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,797 89
	August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,389 64
	September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,836 31
										\$67,838 80

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898.—	October,	\$846 41
1899.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	624 93
										\$1,471 34

62 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 312) for Boarding Deficiency.

1899.— January,	\$551 80
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899.— April,	\$1,088 58
July,	. . . . .	1,135 90
		<hr/>
		\$2,224 48

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School-house.

1898.— October, .	. . . . .	\$1,505 87
October, .	. . . . .	2,104 14
November, .	. . . . .	1,638 48
1899.— January, .	. . . . .	1,934 38
March, .	. . . . .	2,161 72
April, .	. . . . .	1,752 52
May, .	. . . . .	873 12
August, .	. . . . .	1,771 37
		<hr/>
		\$13,741 60

Special Appropriation (Resolves of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899.— June, .	. . . . .	\$512 00
September, .	. . . . .	4,802 28
		<hr/>
		\$5,314 28

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898.— October, .	. . . . .	\$846 41
1899.— January, .	. . . . .	624 93
		<hr/>
		\$1,471 34

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 312) for Boarding Deficiency.

1899.— January,	\$551 80
-------------------	-----------	----------

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899.— April, .	. . . . .	\$1,088 58
1899.— July, .	. . . . .	1,135 90
		<hr/>
		\$2,224 48

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School-house.*

1898.— October,	\$1,505 87
October,	2,104 14
November,	1,638 48
1899.— January,	1,934 38
March,	2,161 72
April,	1,752 52
May,	873 12
August,	1,771 37
	<hr/>
	\$13,741 60

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Resolves of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.*

1899.— June,	\$512 00
September,	4,802 28
	<hr/>
	\$5,314 28

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1899.

Salaries of officers and employées, . . .	\$26,656 62	
Wages of others temporarily employed, . . .	780 62	
	<hr/>	\$27,437 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including:—

Ammonia,	\$5 80
Bath brick and sand,	6 55
Beans,	439 48
Beeswax,	41 60
Beef,	1,807 52
Bon Ami,	5 00
Butter,	1,093 00
Candles,	4 32
Cedar pails,	2 25
Cereal coffee,	56 91
Cheese,	254 81
Cocoa and chocolate,	16 86
Coffee,	102 25
Condition powder,	9 00
Corn flour,	27 50
Corn meal,	46 99
Crackers,	93 58
Cranberries,	11 50
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder, . . .	46 10
Extracts,	52 98
Fatal food,	5 40
Fish,	550 04

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,679 44	\$27,437 24

64 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$4,679 44 \$27,437 24

Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —

Flour,	1,401 75
Fly paper,	9 07
Fowl,	160 95
Fruit and canned goods,	490 59
Gelatine,	8 64
Honey,	3 85
Ice,	467 90
Ice cream,	4 25
Lamb and mutton,	186 06
Lard,	214 07
Macaroni,	7 38
Maple sugar,	1 44
Molasses,	348 99
Nuts and nut foods,	11 63
Oat meal,	46 36
Olives and olive oil,	4 00
Onions,	6 15
Oysters,	67 70
Paper bags,	54 45
Pepper,	8 56
Pork, ham and bacon,	361 24
Potatoes,	107 00
Raisins,	24 90
Rice,	67 73
Rye flour and meal,	24 00
Salt,	38 95
Sand,	2 00
Sausage,	65 63
Shredded wheat,	19 00
Soap and soap powder,	284 92
Spices,	19 36
Split peas,	122 10
Stove polish,	6 48
Starch and bluing,	10 65
Sugar,	787 24
Sundries,	37
Tapioca,	5 77
Tea,	69 80
Tooth picks,	4 00
Tripe,	11 20
Vinegar,	6 64
Vitos and granose,	72 35
Wheaten flour,	418 90
Yeast,	166 27

10,879 73

Amount carried forward, \$38,316 97

Amount brought forward, \$38,316 97

Furniture, beds and bedding:—

Agate ware,	\$52 27
Baskets,	4 50
Bell,	90
Blankets,	191 90
Brooms and brushes,	182 88
Carpet laying,	4 25
Chairs,	26 66
Coal hods and ash sifters,	10 50
Crockery,	136 81
Clothes line,	7 95
Crumb tray and brush,	1 00
Curtains and draperies,	4 49
Cutlery,	7 99
Desks,	11 50
Electric lamps,	38 25
Flower pots,	42
Furniture material,	4 97
Glassware,	6 84
Ice-cream freezers,	7 50
Iron ware,	34 77
Lamp chimneys and wicks,	13 33
Laundry boards,	12 00
Laundry machinery repairs,	10 05
Linoleum and laying same,	137 25
Mattress repairs,	95 20
Mirrors,	11 88
Mosquito netting,	3 25
Oil cloth,	13 00
Piano cover,	2 50
Piano stool,	2 00
Picture wire,	30
Repair of furniture,	30 00
Rubber blankets,	40 50
Rugs and carpets,	68 70
Screen covering,	1 05
Sewing machine repairs,	4 92
Shears, combs and brushes,	102 98
Sheeting,	31 89
Silver plated wire,	69 08
Stove furniture,	3 77
Table,	5 85
Table linen,	91 98
Tin and copper ware,	44 84
Towels and napkins,	138 61

Amounts carried forward, \$1,671 28 \$38,316 97

66 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$1,671 28 \$38,316 97

Furniture, beds and bedding:—

Upholstering furniture, 20 00
 Wooden ware, 19 04

1,710 32

Clothing:—

Buttons, \$101 41
 Collars, 6 16
 Collar buttons, 1 28
 Cotton, 155 48
 Darning cotton, 3 51
 Denim, 141 43
 Duck coats, 24 00
 Elastic, 1 38
 Extension cases, 81 80
 Flannel, 479 12
 Handkerchiefs, 91 92
 Hats and caps, 217 94
 Indelible ink, 13 50
 Laundry, 12 43
 Making clothing, 120 00
 Mittens, 65 27
 Neckties, 57 19
 Needles, thimbles and pins, 3 65
 Overalls, 31 35
 Overcoats, 501 00
 Shirts, 17 75
 Shoe laces, 31 93
 Shoes and repairs, 2,006 35
 Silesia, 10 60
 Stockings, 214 09
 Suits, 692 36
 Suspenders, 191 39
 Tape, 1 14
 Thread, 37 99
 Underclothing, 182 65

5,496 07

Fuel and lights:—

Coal, \$6,500 12
 Electric lights, 1,752 17
 Kerosene oil, 52 28
 Wood, 4 50

8,309 07

School supplies:—

Arithmetics and algebras, \$42 84
 Binding books, 77 60
 Blank books, 20 25
 Compasses, 30 00

Amounts carried forward, \$170 69 \$53,832

Amounts brought forward, \$170 69 \$53,832 43

School supplies:—

Composition paper,	21 50
Desk,	25 75
Dictionaries,	122 40
Drawing paper,	109 12
Geographies,	42 71
Histories,	48 16
Ink,	7 80
Lead pencils,	24 60
Library paper,	18 78
Library paste,	1 94
Manual training supplies,	479 88
Miscellaneous books,	23 06
Model stand,	75
Mucilage and bottles,	5 95
Music,	2 57
Paints and drawing material,	49 28
Pencil erasers,	11 45
Pens and penholders,	17 05
Penmanship paper,	5 00
Pictures,	5 41
Readers,	47 30
Singing books,	53 55
Sloyd supplies,	355 71
Spelling blanks,	12 50
Writing books,	26 41
Writing paper,	10 00

1,699 32

Institution property:—

Horse blankets,	\$7 15
Ladders,	9 60
Lawn mower,	6 60
Skates,	75

24 10

Seeds, plants and fertilizers:—

Fertilizers,	\$543 32
Flower seeds and bulbs,	9 00
Garden seed,	62 84
Grass seed,	39 93
Ground bone,	1 50
Hellebore,	1 50
Horse-radish roots,	7 70
Manure,	30 00
Muriate of potash,	40 00
Plants and shrubs,	121 45
Seed corn,	10 70
Seed potatoes,	108 00

975 94

Amount carried forward, \$56,531 79

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$56,531 79

Grain and meal for stock:—

Bran,	\$29 20
Corn,	5 15
Corn, oats and barley,	124 35
Corn meal,	119 49
Cotton-seed meal,	233 15
Cracked corn,	222 33
Fine seed,	31 25
Gluten,	350 13
Grit,	2 05
Ground bone,	56
Hulled oats,	16 00
Linseed meal,	27 60
Middlings,	44 00
Millet,	1 75
Mixed feed,	280 55
Naphtholeum,	25
Oats,	379 00
Oat feed,	9 75
Oyster shells,	5 65
Peat moss,	163 80
Rent of pasture,	45 00
Salt rock,	6 85
Scraps,	23 75
Shorts,	5 20
Straw,	75 53
Wheat,	203 01

2,405 35

Ordinary repairs:—

Barn door roll,	\$2 00
Beeswax,	2 00
Belting,	1 93
Blacksmithing,	52 45
Boiler and furnace repairs,	52 97
Bolts,	13 83
Brackets,	57
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	7 16
Brick,	4 05
Building paper,	16 52
Cement and lime,	70 55
Carbonate of lime,	12 00
Charcoal,	1 80
Clothes dryer,	5 08
Concrete work,	84 40
Cotton waste,	4 55
Dry mortar,	13 50

Amounts carried forward, \$345 36 \$58,937 14

Amounts brought forward, \$345 36 \$58,937 14

Ordinary repairs :—

Electric light and telephone repairs,	104 29
Emery cloth,	17
Fatal food,	5 40
Galvanized iron work,	15 34
Glass, putty and paint,	3 87
Glue,	4 50
Labor,	893 53
Lawn mowers,	6 60
Linseed oil,	19 14
Liquid disinfectant,	33 25
Locks, butts, and hooks,	69 35
Lubricating oil,	9 90
Lumber,	386 13
Nails, brads and screws,	94 19
Paints and brushes,	400 67
Papering and painting at Berlin,	59 21
Pipe and fittings,	362 29
Powdered borax,	26 10
Putting in radiator at Wayside,	35 00
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	127 80
Repairs to harness,	58 40
Repairs to house utensils,	84 09
Repairs to musical instruments,	5 60
Repairs to engine,	5 85
Repairs to Venetian blinds,	2 55
Repairs to lawn mowers,	2 38
Rope,	11 59
Rubber tubing,	2 16
Sal soda,	14 56
Screens,	11 25
Sewer grates,	5 10
Sewer pumps,	108 78
Shellac,	2 62
Slate repairs,	6 82
Small tools,	127 47
Stove pipe,	95
Stove repairs,	13 90
Tarred paper,	7 63
Turpentine,	223 28
Twine,	80
Wall paper,	63 76
Weatherstrip,	2 04
Window guards,	2 75
Wood alcohol,	1 50

3,767 92

Amount carried forward, \$62,705 06

70 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$62,705 06

Transportation and travelling expenses : —

Express and freight charges,	\$701 78
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Travelling expenses,	786 06
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1,487 84

Live stock purchases,	464 00
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Farm tools and repairs to same,	1,179 04
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Horse shoeing,	98 83
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News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	377 76
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Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,	522 16
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Drugs and medical supplies,	235 82
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	\$	XI.	
Printing material,	.	.	144 45

Stationery,	188 84
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Water,	430 00
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[illegible]

\$67,838 80

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1898.				1899.								Totals.	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.		Sept.
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$2,292 40	\$2,219 53	\$2,210 38		\$2,214 35	\$2,167 43	\$2,269 92	\$2,265 32	\$2,298 40	\$2,380 96	\$2,530 00	\$2,355 59	\$2,232 96	\$27,437 24
Provisions and groceries,	679 31	1,215 63	636 46		1,303 37	722 47	602 73	769 82	1,467 43	664 25	867 37	312 10	1,688 79	10,879 73
Furniture, beds and bedding,	175 36	231 68	258 16		120 87	57 37	20 52	202 89	39 32	88 98	198 60	38 38	278 19	1,710 32
Clothing,	343 06	1,406 45	344 48		205 33	141 69	369 88	882 02	769 49	460 14	247 01	315 48	11 04	5,496 07
Fuel and lights,	342 50	1,367 31	1,141 11		376 09	863 77	805 21	806 54	800 16	86 59	365 89	216 38	1,137 52	8,309 07
School supplies,	678 10	168 99	12 78		17 96	39 92	70 24	157 89	89 61	25 70	8 63	55 55	373 95	1,699 32
Institution property,	7 15	-	75		-	-	-	-	-	-	16 20	-	-	24 10
Plants, seeds, and fertilizers,	4 53	-	2 00		30 00	523 32	71 24	36 70	208 05	49 80	22 74	1 45	26 11	975 94
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-		-	70 50	38 00	75	3 00	-	51 00	-	300 75	464 00
Transportation and travelling														
Expenses,	87 00	104 12	240 61		20 00	103 36	160 42	174 09	39 90	157 00	104 78	110 07	186 49	1,437 84
Grain and meal for stock,	39 85	336 50	84 65		94 19	215 38	196 98	495 42	152 84	214 40	146 25	395 24	33 65	2,405 35
Ordinary repairs,	333 13	501 34	314 86		93 14	125 13	207 03	220 37	329 48	232 38	625 25	340 89	444 42	3,767 92
Farm tools,	131 30	36 20	11 40		-	62 90	8 98	4 06	397 86	163 38	152 72	162 52	47 72	1,179 04
Horse shoeing,	8 38	5 50	21 03		-	8 98	11 43	2 65	7 60	4 70	8 13	8 73	11 70	98 83
Newspapers and periodicals,	1 50	44 28	-		105 88	8 00	25 50	28 00	102 50	-	62 10	-	-	377 76
Postage, telegram and telephone,	32 48	35 41	63 52		18 50	58 19	37 17	44 06	12 60	23 45	97 89	62 21	36 68	522 16
Drugs and medical supplies,	7 83	35 27	42 28		18 35	-	2 75	41 32	27 26	7 10	39 18	11 23	3 25	235 82
Printing material,	5 20	-	-		12 05	-	-	-	2 70	76 39	19 15	-	28 96	144 45
Stationery,	23 98	13 50	14 85		-	14 05	19 40	18 11	8 00	14 00	15 00	3 82	44 13	188 84
Water,	-	-	-		215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent,	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	5 00
Totals,	\$5,193 06	\$7,721 71	\$5,399 32		\$4,845 08	\$5,182 46	\$4,917 40	\$6,150 51	\$6,756 20	\$4,649 22	\$5,797 89	\$4,389 64	\$6,836 31	\$67,838 80

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- School and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.			
	Family Officers.			Teachers.		Supervision.		Extraordinary Labor.											Total.		
Sept. 30, 1892,	.	.	.098	.039	.104	.014	.225	.040	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677	
Sept. 30, 1893,	.	.	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.040	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614	
Sept. 30, 1894,	.	.	.088	.064	.104	.022	.268	.049	.017	.049	.076	.021	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677	
Sept. 30, 1895,	.	.	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.061	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635	
Sept. 30, 1896,	.	.	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.056	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658	
Sept. 30, 1897,	.	.	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.037	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.032	.055	.674	
Sept. 30, 1898,	.	.	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.056	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.030	.065	.646	
Sept. 30, 1899,	.	.	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.051	.023	.051	.050	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628	

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1898.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$13 64	\$33 06	\$4 00	\$50 70
November,	“ “ “ .	22 47	1 25	30 35	54 07
December,	“ “ “ .	16 91	2 75	24 92	44 58
1899.					
January,	“ “ “ .	1 48	—	10 30	11 78
February,	“ “ “ .	15 25	4 04	90	20 19
March,	“ “ “ .	38 64	16 97	3 50	59 11
April,	“ “ “ .	25 78	4 65	2 80	33 23
May,	“ “ “ .	18 28	4 28	26 86	49 42
June,	“ “ “ .	24 61	7 46	2 35	34 42
July,	“ “ “ .	31 46	7 84	—	39 30
August,	“ “ “ .	99 56	—	—	99 56
September,	“ “ “ .	10 85	2 46	1 00	14 31
Totals,	“ “ “ .	\$318 93	\$84 76	\$106 98	\$510 67

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1898.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$13 64	\$33 06	\$4 00	\$50 70
November,	“ “ “	22 47	1 25	30 35	54 07
December,	“ “ “	16 91	2 75	24 92	44 58
1899.					
January,	“ “ “	1 48	—	10 30	11 78
February,	“ “ “	15 25	4 04	90	20 19
March,	“ “ “	38 64	16 97	3 50	59 11
April,	“ “ “	25 78	4 65	2 80	33 23
May,	“ “ “	18 28	4 28	26 86	49 42
June,	“ “ “	24 61	7 46	2 35	34 42
July,	“ “ “	31 46	7 84	—	39 30
August,	“ “ “	99 56	—	—	99 56
September,	“ “ “	10 85	2 46	1 00	14 31
Totals,	“ “ “	\$318 93	\$84 76	\$106 98	\$510 67

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The crops this year have been very satisfactory, notwithstanding their having suffered severely from our exceptionally dry weather.

It has been very difficult to get the seed to germinate this year, some crops failing entirely to come up, and others being several weeks in doing so. This slow and uncertain germination of the seed has made it hard to obtain forage for our cattle. The pasturage for the young stock has also been very poor.

The number of cattle in our herd remains about the same as last year, all told 69 head. I desire to raise each year enough calves to keep the number in our herd good, and at the same time replace unprofitable animals. We have some very promising heifers. Our herd has produced 226,660 pounds of milk during the past year, or an average of 17.1 pounds each per day during the milking period.

Owing to the encroachments of buildings, etc., we are becoming somewhat cramped for tillage land, and it will be difficult to keep our large herd of cattle without buying forage, unless perhaps it may be done by means of an extensive system of soiling. This year about 9 acres were planted at halves on the Stone place, on which was raised about 550 bushels of potatoes and considerable corn and fodder.

The grape crop was good and ripened well, but the blackberry crop was destroyed by the ice during the winter. A new plantation will be set in the spring.

While new buildings are being constructed it is impossible to make any decided improvements on our unimproved land, yet many stones are removed every season, and their loss cannot help being appreciated in time.

Under Mr. Swift's very able management our poultry has been very profitable.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The Lyman School has six double poultry houses, with scratching sheds. The sheds are built on the roosting houses, giving many advantages, such as out-door exercise, eggs more fertile.

There have been 1,960 eggs incubated, getting 1,472 strong chicks. With the use of nine "Peep-O-Day" brooders we have raised 1,385 chicks. Besides there have been produced 31,968 eggs and 2,128 pounds of poultry.

The boys are very much interested in the tiny birds from the time they are taken from the incubator to the mature bird, when they gather the eggs for their cake and pick the chicks for their dinners. It furnishes work for a number of boys, cleaning houses and grinding bone, feeding and watering.

Respectfully submitted,

I. T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I herewith present the fourth annual report of the Berlin Farm.

The past season, while it has had drawbacks, we think will compare favorably with others, and in some lines we believe an advance has been made, especially in bee culture and celery raising. A year ago a few swarms of bees were purchased. Being unacquainted with their nature, it was practically an experiment, but proved a profitable one, not only in the amount of honey secured, but to the boys, who have been very interested and have learned much about the habits of bees. At present we have twelve strong swarms. The 10th of June the boys set out one thousand celery plants, varieties Golden Plume and Paris Golden, in the meadow land. Although the season has been dry, we have a good supply of well-blanchd celery on hand. A little earlier two thousand horseradish plants were set out in the same meadow, and there is every indication of a good crop of roots for grinding another spring.

This meadow land, I believe, is valuable for gardening, and the plans for the coming year are to drain it and put under cultivation all that is possible and do it well.

Potatoes yielded well, three hundred bushels having been raised. Onions, turnips, carrots, and all early garden produce we have had in abundance, as well as small fruits. The hay crop was about one-fourth short, owing to the early drought. As usual, a new strawberry bed has been set out, also pear, plum and cherry trees, and two dozen grape vines.

Cows, swine and poultry have been increased. Surplus milk has been used to fatten calves.

The boys the past year, while many have been small, have shown much interest in the farm, especially in their own gardens, the vegetables from which they have been allowed to use as they choose.

The running water has proved valuable both in the kitchen and in the basement for the eight shower baths placed there.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all for the interest and favors shown in the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1899.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1898,	\$11,075 45	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	785 66	
Fertilizers,	614 82	
Grain and meal for stock,	2,131 16	
Horse shoeing,	68 95	
Labor for boys,	789 00	
Live stock purchases,	463 25	
Ordinary repairs,	23 30	
Seeds and plants,	252 88	
Wages,	995 16	
Water,	20 00	
		\$17,375 63
Net gain for twelve months,		1,854 92
		<u>\$19,230 55</u>

CR.

Apples,	\$32 24
Asparagus,	63 56
Blueberries,	39 70
Blackberries,	5 40
Beet greens,	1 50
Beets,	50 33
Beans, shell,	14 20
Beans, string,	13 40
Beef,	356 23
Cash for apples,	6 58
Cash for asparagus,	3 25
Cash for bull,	42 60
Cash for calves,	65 75
Cash for citron,	20
Cash for eggs,	6 79
Cash for fowl and chicken,	52 58
Cash for hides,	20 79
Cash for hot-bed mats,	6 00
Cash for ice,	9 00
Cash for milk,	67 91
Cash for onions,	30 13
Cash for squash,	1 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$889 14</u>

Farm Sales.

Apples,	\$6 58	Hot-bed mats,	\$6 00
Asparagus,	3 25	Ice,	9 00
Bull,	42 60	Milk,	67 91
Calves,	65 75	Onions,	30 13
Citron,	20	Squash,	1 00
Eggs,	6 79	Strawberries,	6 25
Fowl and chicken,	52 58		
Hides,	20 79		
			<hr/>
			\$318 83

Live Stock.

Westborough farm:—		Berlin farm:—	
Bulls (2),	\$80 00	Cows (4),	\$160 00
Cows (41),	2,255 00	Horse,	50 00
Calves (3),	40 00	Sows (2),	18 00
Heifers (22),	440 00	Pigs (12),	36 00
Hens (196),	98 00	Hens, pullets and roosters	
Pullets (480),	240 00	(140),	56 00
Roosters (310),	155 00		
Hogs (7),	140 00		<hr/>
Horses (6),	500 00		\$320 00
Horse (Bess),	100 00		4,053 00
Horse (Charley),	5 00		<hr/>
			\$4,373 00
	<hr/>		
	\$4,053 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$3,455 23
Produce sold,	318 83
Produce consumed,	8,448 20
Live stock,	4,373 00
Agricultural implements,	2,635 29
	<hr/>
	\$19,230 55

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1898,	\$514 76
feed,	400 51
net gain,	882 79
	<hr/>
	\$1,798 06

CR.

By eggs used,	\$623 51
fowl and chicken used,	411 53
cash for eggs,	6 79
cash for fowl and chicken,	52 58
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	703 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,798 06

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00
	\$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Hay and cow barn,	\$11,000 00
Horse barn,	2,600 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00
Oak,	16,000 00
Boulder,	17,000 00
Willow Park,	5,000 00
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,200 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery building,	8,000 00
Armory,	500 00
Berlin house,	2,500 00
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00
Piggery building,	600 00
Scale house,	600 00
Hen houses,	1,125 00
Ice house,	20 00
Tool house (Boulder),	25 00
New school-house,	25,703 38
	167,473 38
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$189,473 38

Amount brought forward, \$189,473 38

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$3,693 32
Other furniture,	20,811 10
Carriages,	924 20
Agricultural implements,	2,635 29
Dry goods,	766 01
Drugs and surgical instruments,	475 05
Fuel and oil,	2,788 00
Library,	3,083 30
Live stock,	4,373 00
Mechanical tools and appliances,	7,410 77
Provisions and groceries,	1,526 25
Produce on hand,	3,455 23
Ready made clothing,	6,991 72
Raw material,	1,026 07

59,959 31

\$249,432 69

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
IRVING A. NOURSE,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brackett, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pettengill, charge of family,	500 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball, charge of family,	700 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	500 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	350 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	350 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	350 00
Lillian T. Peaslee, teacher,	250 00
Grace A. Hubbard, teacher,	250 00
Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
L. Florence Edmands, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel M. King, assistant matron,	250 00

* Board themselves.

Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	\$250 00
Lenora S. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper superintendent's house, .	300 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storehouse,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A Russell King, carpenter,	500 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Frank W. Watts, assistant farmer,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00
Francis E. Corey, physician,	300 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

* Board themselves.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Maria B. Chapin,	Matron, . . .	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 21 days,	876 77
Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis, . . .	4 months 16 days,	149 77
Mabel B. Teasdale,	" . . .	7 months,	175 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	864 70
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	" " . . .	8 months,	572 22
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier,	" " . . .	12 months,	851 20
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	" " . . .	11 months,	876 01
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" " . . .	8 months 20 days,	597 81
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" " . . .	12 months,	836 80
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" " . . .	11 months,	765 05
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock,	" " . . .	11 months,	761 50
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pettengill,	" " . . .	3 months 21 days,	188 38
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brackett,	" " . . .	2 months 24 days,	163 23
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball,	" " . . .	1 month 16 days,	89 01
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	" " . . .	1 month 7 days,	61 50
Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	11 months 28 days,	695 35
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,000 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd, . . .	12 months,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox,	" " . . .	9 months 24 days,	346 26
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	800 00
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	11 months 29 days,	412 52
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	11 months 15 days,	383 11
Jennie M. Wood,	Teacher, . . .	12 months,	320 83
Emma F. Newton,	" . . .	12 months,	400 00

Stella M. Osgood, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	320 83
Mary L. Brown, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	314 74
Mary E. Brackett, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 months 9 days,	270 59
Marion L. Cole, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	358 34
Hattie M. Trask, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 months 9 days,	297 67
Flora J. Dyer, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	400 00
Lillian T. Peaslee, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 month 21 days,	35 91
Grace A. Hubbard, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 month 21 days,	35 91
Edith Howard, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 months 9 days,	213 81
Fannie S. Mitchell, .	Nurse, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, .	Seamstress,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 months 26 days,	242 18
Susie E. Wheeler, .	Assistant matron,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 months,	187 50
Mabel G. Moore, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 27
Mabel M. King, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Lenora S. Day, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 months,	62 50
L. Florence Edmunds, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 months 20 days,	97 57
Lillia V. Burhoe, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 months 26 days,	205 31
Emma L. Burgess, .	Supply and assistant matron,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 months 29 days,	273 05
Prescott G. Brown, .	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, .	Charge of storehouse,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	224 94
James W. Clark, .	Charge of bakery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King, .	Engineer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 months 16 days,	479 46
Charles S. Graham, .	Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	700 00
Arthur E. Flint, .	Farmer, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 months 29 days,	174 18
Frank W. Watts, .	Assistant farmer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 months 16 days,	93 91
John T. Perkins, .	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson, .	Driver, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 months 22 days,	391 23
Francis E. Corey, .	Watchman,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 months,	308 00
	Physician,	.	.	.	.	.	.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899—Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
W. P. Bowers,	Physician,	-	\$16 00
T. Herbert Ayer,	"	-	5 00
Elliot F. Denham,	Appraiser,	8½ days,	25 50
Prescott G. Brown,	"	11 days,	33 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	3 months 5 days,	237 50
John J. Murphy,	Supply,	3 months 3 days,	80 78
Ethie Stevenson,	"	16 days,	10 96
Alice M. Etherington,	"	15 days,	10 84
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	"	5 months 5 days,	210 04
Alice C. Skillings,	"	3 months,	82 79
Everett E. Goodell,	"	19 days,	27 12
Lucy A. Tibbett,	"	3 days,	3 00
Nancy Ledger,	"	7 days,	7 00
H. Maria Braley,	"	2 months 26 days,	90 87
Arthur I. Goodell,	"	15 days,	17 81
A. M. Jones,	"	1 month 5 days,	28 77
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	"	4 months 12 days,	218 38
Caroline O. Montfort,	"	1 month 13 days,	36 41
Cora O. Dudley,	"	16 days,	10 96
Minnie Burhoe,	"	14 days,	9 59
Chaplains,	-	-	250 00
			\$27,437 24

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1851
1847, .	George Denney,* . . .	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,* . . .	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn, . . .	Boston, . . .	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes, . . .	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,* . . .	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,* . . .	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss, . . .	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer, . . .	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering, . . .	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley, . . .	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland, . . .	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,* . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres, . . .	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868, .	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	1897
1897, .	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, was . . .	821
Becoming of age during the year,	110
Died,	5
Returned to school and not relocated,	30
For serious fault,	19
Not serious,	11
Discharged,	1
Making the total number passing out of our care during the year,	— 146
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1899,	675

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 33, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, or who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

Of the 675 boys above mentioned as on our visiting list, 2 are not in the United States, 41 are on the unknown list, 7 have recently run away, but are not considered permanently lost sight of, and of 37* their employment was unknown at time of writing. The remainder, 588, are employed as follows : —

Agent,	1	Bicycle factory,	4
Army,	31	Book bindery,	1
Armory,	2	Blacksmith,	1
Assisting parents,	57	Bootblack,	3
At board,	44	Box factory,	2
Barber,	2	Brass works,	1
Bell boy,	4	Building mover,	1

* Of these 15 had been in the Massachusetts Reformatory, under sentence of court and whose whereabouts are unknown by this department since their release. Under former methods such boys have not been classed as under the care of the visitors.

Carpenter,	4	Match shop,	1
Cabinet maker,	1	Navy, U. S.,	11
Carriage shop,	2	Navy yard,	1
Clerk,	6	Oiler,	1
Chair shop,	2	Optical works,	1
Coachman,	3	Other public institutions,	23
Conductor,	2	Painter,	3
Cooper,	1	Paper mill,	2
Collector,	1	Pedler,	8
Cornice works,	1	Potter,	1
Comb shop,	1	Printer,	4
Concord Reformatory,	11	Porter,	2
Decorator,	1	Plumber,	7
Doorkeeper,	1	Piano works,	2
Errand boy,	16	Packing house,	1
Express,	6	Paver,	1
Farmers,	145	Rubber works,	3
Foundry,	3	Ropewalk,	2
Fishermen,	2	Sailor,	5
Glass works,	1	Shoe shop,	21
Hostlers,	6	Student,	2
Invalid,	5	Stone cutter,	1
Iron works,	4	Steward,	1
Jeweller's shop,	1	Screw shop,	2
Laborer,	18	Soap factory,	2
Laundry,	2	Tanner,	2
Longshoreman,	1	Teamsters,	3
Loom works,	1	Telegraph messenger,	2
Machinist,	6	Upholsterer,	3
Mattress maker,	1	Wall paper factory,	1
Mill (textile),	41	Wood turner,	2
Milk wagon,	3	Wood yard,	1
Miner,	1	Wire mill,	3
Moulder,	1	Weaver,	2
Market,	3		

A study of the foregoing table shows that about 24.6 per cent. are employed on farms; about 9 per cent. are assisting parents; about 8 per cent. are at board; about 4 per cent. are in other penal institutions; about 5.5 per cent. are in the United States Army; about 7 per cent. are in mills; and the other occupations have but a few names each.

The deportment of the above-mentioned 588 boys, calculated by the same standard as last year, shows that 556, or 94.5 per cent.,* are doing well; 12, or 2 per cent., doubtfully; and 20, or 3.5 per cent., including those sent to Concord Reformatory, badly.

* In explanation of this large per cent. doing well, it should be noted that most of the boys who do badly fall out of the visiting department by being recalled to the school or being transferred by the trustees to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

	1899.	1898.
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	100	88
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	79	86
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	48	37
Total number placed out and becoming subjects of visitation,	227	211

The whole number of boys returned to the school was 81, as against 89 for the year 1898. Of this number of returns, 26 only were for serious fault, the remaining 55 being for relocation and other purposes.

There have been 1,544 visits made upon these probationers within the year, to which number should be added the 31 visits made upon the same boys by individual members of your Board, thus bringing the whole number of visits received by the boys in this department to a total of 1,575. We have made 198 investigations of homes and 65 investigations of places, and reported thereon in writing to the Lyman School. It may be of interest to note that, of the 1,575 visits paid to probationers, 650 have been made to 434 boys eighteen years of age or over, or an average of about 1.5 visits each. In this enumeration are included some boys in the Concord Reformatory whom we do not visit at all, and others in the United States Army who are beyond our reach. This would bring the actual number of visits paid to each boy of this age to 2 or more. There have been 925 visits made to 387 boys under eighteen years of age, or an average of about 2.5 visits to each boy.

We have collected and paid over to the Lyman School \$1,057 as wages for the account of 43 boys.*

In addition to the visits and investigations before mentioned, we have met every week at the Lyman School, either for consultation or to meet a committee of your Board, or to interview prospective probationers. Nearly one-sixth of our time has been spent in this way, and is, of course, not reportable in detail.

The following table shows the occupation of 110 boys whose names are on the visitation list who have become of age during the year just closed :—

Army (U. S.),	9	Carpenter,	2
Baker,	3	Clerk,	4
Box shop,	2	Core maker,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Expressmen,	6
Bootblack,	1	Elevator,	1
Cabinet maker,	1	Electrical works,	1

* Boys over 18 years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their wages themselves, and the earnings of boys on probation with their parents or relatives are never handled by the visiting department.

Farmer,	14	Printer,	1
Fireman,	1	Photographer,	1
Hat shop,	1	Restaurant,	3
Hostler,	1	Sailor,	1
Invalid,	2	Shoe shop,	3
Laborer,	8	Shipper,	2
Machinist,	1	Student,	1
Mill (textile),	1	Showman,	1
Milk dealer,	1	Teamster,	1
Moulder,	1	Unemployed,	1
Navy (U. S.),	1	Weaver,	2
Other penal institutions,	2	Wire mill,	2
Porter,	1	Occupations unknown,	24

Expressed in percentage, — 9, or 8 per cent., are in the United States Army; 14, or 13 per cent., are farmers; 8, or 7 per cent., are laborers; 4, or 4 per cent., are clerks; and the remainder, or 68 per cent., are divided among 33 different occupations.

Of the list of the 110* boys coming of age, 64 boys, or 58 per cent., are doing well without question; 18 boys, or 15 per cent., are doing fairly well (honestly self-supporting); 2 boys, or 1.8 per cent., are doing badly; 2 boys, or 1.8 per cent., are in the Concord Reformatory; 24, boys or 22 per cent., are unknown.

Compared with the similar statement in the report of last year, attention is immediately attracted to the large increase of boys whose whereabouts are unknown; but this is readily accounted for by the addition this year of a list of 14 boys who in previous years had been tabulated as having been "in other institutions," and who, therefore, were considered as having passed out of the jurisdiction of this department. The recent classification of these as subject to visitation leaves us, nevertheless, without knowledge of their present standing. It is fair to suppose, however, that of this list a considerable number may be now doing well.

Following the custom established last year, we introduce at this point a few short histories of certain boys coming of age during the year:—

"X." was committed for larceny at the age of twelve, having been previously arrested three times for the same offence, and having served one and a half years in another reformatory institution. His home was bad, both father and mother being addicted to drink. After about two years' stay at the Lyman School, where he was an average boy in intelligence and deportment, he was allowed to go to his home, which had improved somewhat, on probation. A few months' stay at home proved too much for his moral stamina, and he

* These figures should not be confused with those given in Table 3, page 34, which table includes 20 other boys who came of age within the year, but whose names were not among those subject to visitation.

was returned to the school, and very soon placed on a farm, upon the usual conditions. For a few months he did well, but his old propensity for stealing overcame him, and he left his place with quite a sum of his employer's money. He was soon apprehended, and, the money being recovered, the farmer took pity upon him and received him back into his family. Here he was carefully visited and watched, and the reports sent to the school were generally satisfactory. By his subsequent good behavior a strong mutual attachment was formed between the boy and his employer's family, and he remained there until he was eighteen years of age. He then made his home with a relative in a large city of the Commonwealth, where he secured an humble position with a large corporation. He patiently and faithfully performed his duties, and to-day at twenty-one years of age, holds a position of considerable trust, and a salary of \$600 a year.

"Y." was committed at the age of thirteen for breaking, entering and larceny. This was his first offence on record, and he spent one and a half years in the institution. Being an illegitimate child and having no home, he was released to his grandparents, at their request. Here he began a new life. Industrious, capable and honest, he not only began as a boy to earn his own living, but was the main support of his aged grandparents. He was recently appointed to a position of responsibility in one of the largest corporations of the State, at a good salary, and he is highly esteemed by all his town's people.

"Z." was thirteen years of age when he was convicted and sent to the Lyman School for breaking and entering. He had been arrested previously for the same offence, and had a fair home. He spent two years in the institution, when he was allowed to go home on probation. For a little while he worked in a mill, but within a year he was before the court again for the same offence, and was recommitted to the Lyman School. He spent another year and a half at the school, and when about eighteen years of age was sent to a place upon a farm in an adjacent State. His main failing was an ungovernable temper, and, taking offence at the slightest provocation, or what he considered to be a provocation, he would run away from his place. It was during one of these escapades that the visitor found him and urged him to go back to his place, where the farmer was ready to receive him. But he would not, and no threats of any institution or persuasions of any kind would avail. As a last resort (and the first time the visitor had ever been driven to this expedient), he was threatened with corporal punishment upon his return to the school, unless he would return to his work. It prevailed. The boy went back, finished his time, hired out in the same neighborhood for two successive years, earning fair wages and supporting himself well. He is classed among those who are honestly self-supporting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	\$3,470 86
Telephone service,	127 37
Travelling and stationery,	3,541 21
	<hr/>
	\$7,139 44

The same harmony of purpose and action which has heretofore characterized the work of this department, both in its own internal administration and in its relation to the Lyman School and its officers, has prevailed during the year, and the constant interest and abiding favor of your Board have constrained us to do our best.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Since many who are interested in institution work have expressed a desire to know more of the special duties of the officers of our Industrial School, it may be worth while to give somewhat in detail an account of their work.

We have at present six family cottages, and another is in process of building. Each cottage has from 25 to 30 girls, who are cared for by a matron, teacher and housekeeper, each person being in charge of her particular department and held responsible for the same. In selecting the officers, an effort is made to place in each household those who will be congenial with one another.

The matron has charge of the dressmaking and of the making and mending of the clothes, knitting of stockings and the care of the rooms and halls, teaching and directing the girls in all these departments of work. The conducting of devotional exercises held each night before going to bed, when the entire family usually are present, also devolves upon the matron. If any girl is ill she is the matron's special charge,* and is kindly nursed and cared for. The matron must maintain firm discipline, but a girl is always sure to find ready sympathy here. It is true that "there is a wonderful power in sympathy to open and display the hidden richness of a man's life," and sympathy, patience and charity are the requisites for making a good matron and turning evil to good.

One who has had no experience in this work cannot realize what a slow process it is to remodel character; nor can one who has not worked and struggled to bring right out of wrong understand the satisfaction and joy that comes when the effort is rewarded with success.

The teacher shares the responsibility with the matron. She has hours for teaching, both in the school-room and sewing-room. When she has charge of their recreation she joins in their games and sports. Her work is important, and her moral influence depends largely upon her personality. The school work is ungraded, since the classification

* In cases of contagious disease or other serious illness the patient may be moved to the isolating hospital and a trained nurse put in temporary charge.

must be made from a moral rather than from an educational point of view, in order that the least harm possible may come to the more innocent. Each teacher has charge of the singing of her school, but at least once a week the girls are drilled together in the chapel by an excellent musician and experienced director of choruses. Music is a great factor for good in the schools. The girl who does not sing is the exception, and through music the best that is in her nature can be reached and brought out, while it cheers and makes happy many who might otherwise be discontented.

The housekeeper must be equally intelligent and refined, as upon her in turn rests great responsibility. Nowhere do matters come up which irritate and try the disposition oftener than in the varied duties of the kitchen, and the housekeeper needs great tact and judgment to maintain order out of what might easily become chaos. The housekeeper has entire charge of the kitchen and laundry. She trains the girls in the countless kinds of work which every household demands. Each girl washes her own clothes, even if she is so small that she has to stand on a box to reach into her tub. As a girl learns to do the different kinds of work, she is promoted month by month until she has finished a regular course of industrial training. A girl is usually in the school six months before she can take a place in the kitchen, and not then unless her record while in the school warrants it, for it is a promotion to begin the kitchen work, and every girl is very proud when she can say "I am a 'kitchen girl.'"

Some one has said, "Routine is a terrible master, but is a servant whom we can hardly do without." The routine of the housework forms a valuable training to girls who have never regarded method or been expected to follow any regular course of life or employment.

When a girl has finished a training which can make her helpful to herself and others, there generally is a place already arranged for her in a family. Meanwhile, the matron has anticipated the girl's going out, and, with her help, has made her a neat outfit. When she is at last in a place she is still under the care of the trustees until she is twenty-one, and she is visited by an auxiliary visitor (*i. e.*, a lady resident in the neighborhood), who takes an interest in her and helps carry on the good work which has been begun in the school.

In addition to these three house officers, there is a supervisor of schools and general assistant to the superintendent, whose duty it is to arrange the course of study for each school and supplement the teachers' work. She plans amusements and assists in the Sunday-school, which is held each Sunday morning, the regular service being in the afternoon. She also has the care of the library. And here I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who for several years past has remembered each girl in the school with a gift

at Christmas time ; also to extend thanks to the W. C. T. U. of Clinton and Lancaster, who kindly presented us with a copy of "The Life of Frances Willard," which was read aloud, to the great enjoyment of the school. Other gifts of books from individuals have been gratefully received. Aside from these gifts there have been added to the library from the Rogers fund about seventy new books.

Another officer, whose duties are important, although she remains at the school but a part of the year, is the one who has charge of the girls while they are at work on the farm. It is largely due to her tact and influence that the farm work is always a source of enjoyment to the girls. This year has formed no exception to the rule, and their work has been rewarded by an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables.

In the winter season each household receives three gymnastic lessons every week.

During the spring and summer several of our girls who have passed from under our care have returned with their families to visit us. It is a reward for all our care and watchfulness whenever we know that a girl has developed into a good woman and a good citizen.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing goings from and comings into the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1898,	167	
Since committed,	75	
		242
Returned from probation for change of place,	14	
Returned from probation for unsatisfactory conduct,	30	
Returned from probation for bad conduct,	8	
Returned from probation for larceny,	5	
Returned from probation for running away from place,	18	
Returned from probation on account of illness,	16	
Returned from probation on a visit,	6	
Returned from probation with parents,	3	
Returned from boarding, feeble-minded,	1	
Returned from treatment in hospital,	1	
Returned from almshouse,	1	
		103
		345
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	21	
Released on probation to other families for wages,	140	
Released on probation to other families at board,	7	
Released on probation to other families earning board and going to school,	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	9	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	2	
Married,	1	
Discharged,	1	
		182
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1899,	163	

Of the returned girls, 68 were returned once, 13 twice and 3 three times within the year.

Of those who left the school, 137 went out once, 21 twice and 1 three times within the year.

TABLE II.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School within Year, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1898,	167
Outside the school, and either on probation in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,	307
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1898,	474
Since committed,	75
	<hr/> 549
Attained majority,	58
Died,	2
Discharged as unfit subjects,	10
Discharged for good conduct,	1
	<hr/>
Total who passed out of custody,	71
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,	478
Net increase within the year,	6

TABLE III.

Showing the Conduct of the Seventy-one Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Married or self-supporting, living respectably,	44 or 62 per cent.
Have been transferred to prison or conduct known to be bad,	12 or 17 per cent.
Conduct unknown, with relatives or at large,	4 or 6 per cent.
Died, ill not through fault or defective,	11 or 15 per cent.

TABLE IV.

Showing Status, Sept. 30, 1899, of all Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being all those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	67
On probation in families, earning wages,	135
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	4
At board, attending school,	17
Married but subject to recall for cause,	38
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	29
	<hr/> 290
In the school Sept. 30, 1899,	163
In other institutions: —	
Hospital,	9
Insane asylum,	1
School for Feeble-minded,	4
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	2
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	9
	<hr/> 25
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,	478

TABLE V.

Showing Conduct of all the Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING OR RESPECTABLY.								
I. <i>No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>								
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22
Died, conduct had been good,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Had behaved badly, now well,	—	2	2	2	—	2	2	1
Honorably discharged,	—	1	1	—	4	3	5	1
II. <i>In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—</i>								
Married, living respectably,	27	32	23	41	47	39	37	44
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good,	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30
At work in other families,	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54
At work elsewhere,	117	102	111	120	119	133	143	133
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	171	168	184	204	188	203	216	220
	198	200	212	245	235	242	253	264
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.								
I. <i>No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>								
Married in prison or at large,	7	6	3	1	5	1	—	2
Unmarried,	—	—	1	5	11	5	9	8
Died, conduct had been bad,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
II. <i>Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—</i>								
Married,	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10
On probation with friends or at large,	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
Recalled and remaining in the school for serious fault,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11

In prison or house of correction,	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10*
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	17	29	31	33	33	31	30	31
	24	35	35	39	49	37	40	41
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.								
I. <i>No longer in the Care of the State:</i> —								
Married,	4	1	4	—	—	2	—	—
Unmarried,	—	7	—	6	1	6	4	4
II. <i>Still in the State's Care:</i> —								
Married,	4	8	4	6	1	8	4	4
On probation with friends, in other States or countries,	—	—	—	—	5	7	10	5
At large, having left their homes or places,	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged,	14	17	18	20	20	14	18	29
Total, conduct not known,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	14	17	18	20	25	23	42	44
	18	25	22	26	26	31	46	48
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.								
I. <i>No longer in the Care of the State:</i> —								
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	—	2	1	2	2	4	3	11
Died,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
II. <i>Still in the State's Care:</i> —								
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	—	2	1	2	2	5	3	13
In State Industrial School through the year,	—	—	—	4	6	11	9	7
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	23	15	35	31	35	42	42	63
Recalled to the school for illness or change of place, not for serious fault,	—	—	—	—	3	6	10	13
Total whose conduct cannot be classified,	9	6	7	6	9	10	23	25
Grand total,	32	21	42	41	53	69	84	108
	32	23	43	43	55	74	87	121
	272	283	312	353	365	384	426	474

* Includes 3 now discharged from the prison.

† On the tables of the last two years the girls who have for one or more years been placed with friends who reside in other countries or States have been added to the list of "conduct unknown," the number so placed having increased from year to year.

TABLE VI.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30- to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156*	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163*	3 79	31,307
1899, . . .	34,375	164	75	156*	3 81	32,530

* Includes a few at board.

TABLE VII.

Showing Length of Detention of Girls placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.
3* had been in the school	—	5
2* had been in the school	—	6
1 had been in the school	—	9
2† had been in the school	—	10
1 had been in the school	—	11
2 had been in the school	1	—
7 had been in the school	1	1
2 had been in the school	1	2
6 had been in the school	1	3

* Went out to board.

† One of these was discharged as an unfit subject and went home.

TABLE VII. — *Concluded.*

	Years.	Months.
5 had been in the school	1	4
10 had been in the school	1	5
11 had been in the school	1	6
6 had been in the school	1	7
3 had been in the school	1	8
5 had been in the school	1	9
2 had been in the school	1	10
2 had been in the school	2	—
2 had been in the school	2	1
2 had been in the school	2	2
1 had been in the school	2	3
1 had been in the school	2	4
1 had been in the school	2	9
1 had been in the school	3	1
1 had been in the school	3	2
1 had been in the school	3	9
1* had been in the school	4	—

* A peculiar little colored girl, finally boarded.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

42 for stubbornness.	2 for fornication.
13 for larceny.	1 for assault.
8 idle, vagrant and vicious.	1 for drunkenness.
4 habitual absentees.	1 for vagrancy.
3 for night-walking.	

TABLE IX.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

45 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in North Carolina.
1 born in Maine.	8 born in Canada.
4 born in Vermont.	1 born in England.
1 born in Connecticut.	1 born in Scotland.
1 born in New Hampshire.	4 born in Ireland.
2 born in New Jersey.	1 born in Germany.
1 born in Rhode Island.	1 born in Russia.
2 born in New York.	1 birthplace unknown.

TABLE X.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

21 Americans, both parents.	2 Irish, one parent.
3 Americans, one parent.	28 other foreign countries.
16 Irish, both parents.	5 unknown.

TABLE XI.

Showing Literacy and Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

71 could read and write.	5 were orphans.
4 could not read or write.	13 mother dead.
	20 father dead.
	37 both parents living.

TABLE XII.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 10 years of age.	16 were 14 years of age.
4 were 11 years of age.	22 were 15 years of age.
8 were 12 years of age.	14 were 16 years of age.
10 were 13 years of age.	

TABLE XIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1898,	
to Sept. 30, 1899,	\$2,746 27
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . .	2,746 27
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls	
from Sept. 30, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899,	2,053 25
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,053 25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1898.—	October, received from State Treasurer,	.	.	.	\$2,391	86
	November, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	3,063	88
	December, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,732	64
1899.—	January, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	1,929	72
	February, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,387	83
	March, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,146	60
	April, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,671	90
	May, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	3,233	61
	June, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,891	59
	July, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,307	60
	August, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	4,358	68
	September, “ “ “ “	.	.	.	2,414	34
					<hr/>	
					\$32,530	25

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1898.—	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,391	86
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,063	88
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,732	64
1899.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,929	72
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,387	83
	March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,146	60
	April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,671	90
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,233	61
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,891	59
	July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,307	60
	August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,358	68
	September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,414	34
										\$32,530	25

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139) for Boarding.

1898.—October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
								<hr/>
								£730 85

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899.—February,	\$41 14
March,	229 37
April,	59 50
May,	42 78
June,	225 95
July,	134 48
August,	110 86
September,	252 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,096 86

*Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks
Grading, Drainage and Water Pipes.*

1898.—December,	\$117 00
---------------------------	----------

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Cottage.

1899.—May,	\$1,846 14
June,	1,528 60
July,	2,481 53
August,	2,225 16
September,	2,919 26
	<hr/>
	\$11,000 69

EXPENDITURES.

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1898, Chapter 139) for Boarding.*

1898.—October,	\$208 42
November,	30 64
December,	491 79
	<hr/>
	\$730 85

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.*

1899.—February,	\$41 14
March,	229 37
April,	59 50
May,	42 78
June,	225 95
July,	134 48
August,	110 86
September,	252 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,096 86

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks, Grading, Drainage and
Water Pipes.*

1898. — December, \$117 00

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Cottage.*

1899. — May,	. . . . .	\$1,846 14
June,	. . . . .	1,528 60
July,	. . . . .	2,481 53
August,	. . . . .	2,225 16
September,	. . . . .	2,919 26
		<hr/>
		\$11,000 69

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1898.												
October, .	\$127 55	\$29 53	\$3 00	\$13 35	\$141 82	-	-	\$48 44	\$229 64	\$361 41	\$16 00	\$15 80
November, .	112 35	58 23	1 25	608 25	120 50	\$24 57	-	44 96	138 15	374 90	51 30	33 00
December, .	125 75	51 18	7 75	-	220 90	-	-	84 58	79 23	237 98	84 78	53 11
1899.												
January, .	65 17	16 33	-	-	119 35	3 00	\$121 63	45 52	4 58	136 14	27 00	-
February, .	116 64	65 11	9 50	-	202 85	16 32	119 48	39 38	18 16	255 92	201 73	-
March, .	83 20	37 08	9 55	-	142 45	25 00	52 33	55 16	133 72	275 62	32 66	-
April, .	99 86	38 46	-	-	212 20	-	-	96 59	58 92	91 86	22 45	22 37
May, .	122 66	75 65	50	-	183 83	166 25	-	-	244 03	379 88	144 07	-
June, .	143 04	37 27	10 89	-	97 80	12 75	-	28 09	117 88	621 29	12 00	24 05
July, .	125 19	46 51	7 38	-	135 60	-	-	28 14	156 73	214 72	8 50	-
August, .	137 69	38 91	30 50	615 00	154 45	4 25	90 36	52 95	28 51	35 86	1,705 70	-
September, .	136 21	49 41	4 40	-	165 23	12 50	-	61 69	32 49	393 59	136 41	2 20
Total, .	\$1,395 31	\$543 67	\$84 72	\$1,236 60	\$1,896 98	\$264 64	\$383 80	\$585 50	\$1,242 04	\$3,379 17	\$2,442 60	\$150 53

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1899 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight, and Passengers' Fares.	Postage, Tele- phone, Station- ery, Telegrams and Newspa- pers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Om- cers and Em- ployes.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1898.													
October, .	\$86 37	\$0 15	\$20 32	\$18 73	\$69 48	\$55 49	\$20 00	-	-	\$14 40	\$1,120 38	-	\$2,391 86
November, .	2 25	109 57	15 15	19 25	56 52	6 83	25 00	\$27 16	\$65 00	30 00	1,139 69	-	3,003 88
December, .	61 06	343 49	54 34	35 69	55 24	44 85	25 00	12 00	128 15	28 80	998 76	-	2,732 64
1899.													
January, .	8 45	28 12	57 21	24 40	79 05	75 54	15 00	-	51 50	-	1,051 73	-	1,929 72
February, .	38 58	32 07	1 80	20 95	54 47	21 98	20 00	-	60 00	10 00	1,082 89	-	2,387 83
March, .	37 80	41 45	12 30	17 85	77 10	12 90	10 00	38 25	-	30 00	1,022 18	-	2,146 60
April, .	117 64	68 52	53 83	11 85	308 12	80 14	15 00	100 20	150 00	-	1,123 89	-	2,671 90
May, .	41 03	310 34	10 48	28 65	60 58	12 41	25 00	120 81	45 00	-	1,262 44	-	3,233 61
June, .	156 93	212 32	7 50	19 30	64 55	14 89	15 00	108 97	-	-	1,187 07	-	2,891 59
July, .	29 47	128 89	3 12	25 80	96 84	73 99	25 00	69 38	-	-	1,132 34	-	2,307 60
August, .	12 27	35 25	-	16 15	42 64	20 78	25 00	10 00	-	53 55	1,248 86	-	4,358 68
September, .	12 46	70 45	10 26	11 00	54 86	7 00	25 00	22 22	9 00	44 49	1,153 47	-	2,414 34
Total, .	\$604 31	\$1,380 62	\$246 31	\$249 62	\$1,019 45	\$426 80	\$245 00	\$508 99	\$508 65	\$211 24	\$13,523 70	-	\$32,530 25

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1899.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood-house,	600 00
Hen house,	200 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	10,560 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation of real estate,	<u>\$119,000 00</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$4,937 38
Valuation of live stock,	3,338 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$8,275 88</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$8,275 88
Tools and carriages,	2,150 00
House furnishings and supplies,	14,235 29
Miscellaneous,	928 50
	<hr/>
	\$25,589 67

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

OCT. 7, 1899.

Then personally appeared before me the above-named A. J. Bancroft and Henry F. Hosmer, and severally made oath that the within statements by them subscribed, are true, to their best knowledge and belief.

HERBERT PARKER,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1899.

Apples, 75 bushels,	\$15 00
Beets, table, 325 bushels,	162 50
Beans, 34½ bushels,	51 75
Beans, horticultural, 3 bushels,	6 00
Beans, butter, 3 bushels,	7 50
Bedding, 6 tons,	60 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,607,	80 35
Celery, heads, 433,	21 65
Citron, 30,	3 00
Cucumbers, salted, 3 barrels,	37 50
Carrots, 75 bushels,	37 50
Corn, ears, 550 bushels,	220 00
Corn, seed, 2 bushels,	4 00
Corn, pop, 40 bushels,	43 20
Ensilage, 100 tons,	700 00
English hay, 110 tons,	1,650 00
Fodder, corn, 5½ tons,	50 00
Gluten, 1,800 pounds,	18 00
Hungarian, seed, 1 bushel,	2 00
Herds grass, seed, 1 bushel,	1 50
Millet, seed, 2 bushels,	4 00
Middlings, 1,200 pounds,	10 80
Meal, corn and cob, 2 tons,	30 00
Meal, corn bolted, 100 pounds,	2 00
Meal, rye, 100 pounds,	2 00
Mangolds, 2 tons,	20 00
Manure, cords, 60,	360 00
Onions, 35 bushels,	26 25
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3 626 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,626 50	
Oats, 25 bushels,	8 75	
Provender, 800 pounds,	6 40	
Pumpkins, 7½ tons,	75 00	
Parsnips, 8 bushels,	6 00	
Potatoes, 1,600 bushels,	640 00	
Pickles, preserves and jellies,	282 43	
Squash, 1,890 pounds,	28 35	
Shorts, 600 pounds,	4 80	
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 140 bushels,	70 00	
Turnips, English, 25 bushels,	6 25	
Vinegar, 840 gallons,	126 00	
Wheat, India, 44 bushels,	25 40	
Wheat, 100 pounds,	1 50	
Watermelons, 600,	30 00	
		<hr/>
		\$4,937 38

Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	\$900 00	
Cows, 28,	1,540 00	
Bull, 1,	30 00	
Heifers, 2,	30 00	
Calves, 2,	10 00	
Hogs, fat, 18 (6,500 pounds),	455 00	
Shoats, 17,	136 00	
Breeding sows, 7,	140 00	
Boar, 1,	20 00	
Pigs, 11,	25 00	
Fowls, 105,	52 50	
		<hr/>
		3,338 50
Tools and carriages,		2,150 00

Miscellaneous.

Bags and sacks,	\$7 75	
Drain pipe,	5 00	
Water pipe (iron),	9 00	
Flour, barrels, 75,	11 25	
Lumber, 1,000 feet,	16 00	
Engine, 1,	280 00	
Vinegar casks, 30,	15 00	
Ice tools,	22 50	
Hay caps,	50 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 00	

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$485 50	<hr/>	\$10,425 88
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Amounts brought forward, \$485 50 \$10,425 88

Extinguishers, fire,	275 00
Escapes, fire,	16 00
Lamps, street,	15 00
Lawn mowers,	18 00
Stoves,	30 00
Oil tank,	18 00
Hay forks and rope,	60 00
Kerosene oil, gallons, 110,	11 00

928 50

Richardson Hall, furnishings,	\$2,245 00
Property in Roger's Hall,	1,271 30
Property in Fay Cottage,	1,311 96
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97
Property in Elm Cottage,	1,066 60
Superintendent's house,	995 00
Chapel and library,	650 00
Provisions and groceries,	1,177 00
Dry goods,	1,415 20
Crockery and hardware,	266 80
Books and stationery,	65 00
Lard,	10 50
Pork,	24 00
Medicine,	15 00
Paint, oil and turpentine,	67 75
Coal, 361 tons,	1,818 21
Wood, 60 cords, cut,	240 00

14,235 29

Total, \$25,589 67

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per in-	
ventory 1898,	\$3,006 50
tools and carriages	
as per inventory	
1898,	2,271 00
produce on hand Oct.	
1, 1898,	3,912 10
blacksmithing,	157 87
dressing,	253 04
engine, gasoline,	272 25
fruit trees,	33 90
grain,	1,630 26

To labor,	\$2,544 79
live stock,	313 50
mower,	2 75
Paris green,	14 50
phosphate,	33 00
poultry,	45 15
repair of farm tools,	20 77
seeds and plants,	179 73
tools,	60 16

\$14,751 27

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

CR.

By apples, . . .	\$7 50	By peas, . . .	\$16 50
asparagus, . . .	47 30	pears, . . .	8 00
beans, shell, . . .	33 00	pork, . . .	512 75
beans, string, . . .	53 00	rhubard, . . .	15 00
beets, . . .	19 50	summer squash, . . .	10 00
blackberries, . . .	38 09	strawberries, . . .	19 50
cabbages, . . .	15 00	turnips, . . .	1 50
cucumbers, . . .	51 42	tomatoes, . . .	36 90
crab apples, . . .	2 50	income of farm, . . .	360 18
eggs, . . .	76 53	produce on hand as	
grapes, . . .	3 00	per inventory 1899,	4,937 38
ice, . . .	250 00	live stock as per in-	
keeping horse for		ventory 1899, . . .	3,338 50
school, . . .	150 00	tools and carriages as	
lettuce, . . .	10 00	per inventory 1899,	2,150 00
labor, . . .	62 00	miscellaneous as per	
milk, . . .	2,670 16	inventory 1899, . . .	504 25
melons, . . .	20 00		
muck, . . .	60 00		\$15,486 96
onions, . . .	7 50	Balance for farm, . . .	\$735 69

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples, . . .	\$7 50	Melons, . . .	\$20 00
Asparagus, . . .	47 30	Onions, . . .	7 50
Beans, shell, . . .	33 00	Peas, . . .	16 50
Beans, string, . . .	53 00	Pork, . . .	512 75
Beets, . . .	19 50	Pears, . . .	8 00
Blackberries, . . .	38 09	Rhubarb, . . .	15 00
Cabbages, . . .	15 00	Summer squash, . . .	10 00
Cucumbers, . . .	51 42	Strawberries, . . .	19 50
Crab apples, . . .	2 50	Turnips, . . .	1 50
Eggs, . . .	76 53	Tomatoes, . . .	36 90
Grapes, . . .	3 00	Green fodder, . . .	248 00
Ice, . . .	250 00		
Lettuce, . . .	10 00		\$4,172 65
Milk, . . .	2,670 16		

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Calves, . . .	\$33 50
Hay, . . .	207 67
Milk, . . .	4 77
Pigs, . . .	105 00
Potatoes, . . .	9 24
	\$360 18

*Pay Roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for
Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.*

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	12 months, . . .	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	12 months, . . .	650 04
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	Matron, . . .	12 months, . . .	391 64
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	11 months 6 days, . . .	364 88
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	11 months 5 days, . . .	362 82
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	11 months 18 days, . . .	377 55
E. B. Eames, . . .	" . . .	10 months 3 days, . . .	327 79
L. E. Allbee, . . .	" . . .	10 months 11 days, . . .	302 14
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	62 50
E. F. Smith, . . .	Substitute matron, . . .	1 month, . . .	28 74
H. T. Spalding, . . .	" . . .	8 days, . . .	7 66
A. R. Westman, . . .	Supervisor of schools and gen- eral assistant, . . .	10 months 24 days, . . .	328 50
A. L. Brackett, . . .	General assistant, . . .	1 month, . . .	31 25
L. E. Holder, . . .	Vacancy officer, . . .	10 months 7 days, . . .	334 62
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	12 months, . . .	391 64
A. Hawley, . . .	Teacher, . . .	11 months 17 days, . . .	328 72
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	9 months 10 days, . . .	263 70
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	" . . .	10 months 21 days, . . .	281 64
H. Allan, . . .	" . . .	11 months 14 days, . . .	302 02
M. R. Weyland, . . .	" . . .	11 months 9 days, . . .	298 66
E. C. M. Warren, . . .	" . . .	11 months 9 days, . . .	282 39
E. Mann, . . .	Substitute teacher, . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
L. E. Chickering, . . .	" . . .	4 days, . . .	3 28
E. M. Buck, . . .	" . . .	2 months 4 days, . . .	53 28
M. H. Hodgdon, . . .	" . . .	1 month 22 days, . . .	43 06
C. Meserve, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Gymnastic teacher, . . .	4 months, . . .	133 32
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	10 months 9 days, . . .	291 90
I. N. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	5 months 19 days, . . .	157 62
L. R. Bean, . . .	" . . .	10 months 16 days, . . .	298 61
M. W. Voter, . . .	" . . .	11 months 14 days, . . .	325 43
M. Trapp, . . .	" . . .	11 months 13 days, . . .	324 89
B. A. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	11 months 16 days, . . .	211 23
B. G. Foss, . . .	" . . .	3 months 8 days, . . .	81 57
K. E. Wight, . . .	" . . .	6 months 15 days, . . .	182 67
I. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	5 months 15 days, . . .	148 75
C. H. Cleaves, . . .	" . . .	5 months 11 days, . . .	134 03
J. M. Dada, . . .	Substitute housekeeper, . . .	1 month 5 days, . . .	28 74
H. L. Gibbs, . . .	" . . .	3 months 1 days, . . .	75 45
C. A. Palmer, . . .	" . . .	3 months 1 days, . . .	75 82
E. V. Morse, . . .	Assistant housekeeper, . . .	4 months, . . .	112 48
C. P. Fitzgerald, . . .	Physician, . . .	12 months, . . .	225 03
E. V. Morse, . . .	Gardener, . . .	7 months 12 days, . . .	211 46
A. R. Voter, . . .	Assistant gardener, . . .	5 days, . . .	4 11
E. P. Woodbury, . . .	Foreman of farm, . . .	12 months, . . .	581 60
G. K. Wight, . . .	Driver, . . .	11 months 14 days, . . .	405 00
W. W. Wilson, . . .	Laborer, . . .	11 months 16 days, . . .	437 52
W. A. Smith, . . .	" . . .	11 months, . . .	418 00
R. L. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	10 months 8 days, . . .	388 36
A. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	5 months 15 days, . . .	142 81
A. L. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	7 months 28 days, . . .	300 86
A. W. Cleaves, . . .	" . . .	5 months 11 days, . . .	139 39
D. H. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	5 months 19 days, . . .	178 20
M. Dolphin, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	38 00
A. L. Smart, . . .	" . . .	6 months 21 days, . . .	254 67
E. O. Maxwell, . . .	" . . .	3 days, . . .	3 66
O. V. Edwards, . . .	Carpenter, . . .	1 month 18 days, . . .	144 00
			\$13,523 70

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

L. L. Brackett, superintendent,	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew, matron,	400 00
C. L. Everingham, matron,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
J. C. Trask, matron,	400 00
E. B. Eames, matron,	400 00
G. L. Smith, matron,	375 00
L. E. Holder, vacancy officer,	400 00
A. R. Westman, supervisor of schools and general assistant, .	375 00
E. B. Thompson, clerk,	400 00
A. Hawley, teacher,	350 00
E. A. Bartlett, teacher,	325 00
H. Allan, teacher,	325 00
M. R. Weyland, teacher,	325 00
E. C. M. Warren, teacher,	300 00
C. A. Palmer, teacher,	300 00
A. L. Brackett, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
L. R. Bean, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
M. Trapp, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	325 00
C. H. Cleaves, housekeeper,	300 00
B. G. Foss, housekeeper,	300 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. V. Morse, gardener,	350 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
G. K. Wight, driver,	504 00
	\$11,594 00

* Per 6 months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Few noticeable changes are to be found in the school routine at the close of this year, yet there has been a gradual adoption of new methods, where practical, in all branches of the programme, a striving to keep pace with the tide of progress, and a conscientious study to give the "greatest good to the greatest number" in the limited time.

In the two hours and a half allotted to school work five days of the week, it becomes a serious study to determine how to give a pupil the most practical education in the average eighteen months' course allowed her. The schools are of a necessity ungraded, and many classes in each school-room is a result; that and the constant change in the girls' attendance are serious drawbacks.

A defined course of study is given to each school at the beginning of a term, each school covering, as far as possible, the same ground in the following three months. Examinations are given occasionally in the various schools, and a general examination is given at the beginning of each new year in the year's work, each school and each pupil being ranked thereby. The girls take pride in their rank, and it has been found a great stimulus to study.

It is said a teacher should be a "walking encyclopædia;" she certainly finds the need of being one here, for I believe that in no work is general knowledge so widely needed or given as in these schools. Painsstaking work is done in the elementary subjects, as results show; the nature work and drawing have been gradually becoming most interesting. Creditable work has been done with brush and ink and with pencil, and some interesting collections of leaves, etc., have been made this fall, and the specimen books have a larger number of contributors.

Debates have been held at intervals during the year, and been found most interesting and entertaining. "Roll of honor" parties and concerts are given at regular intervals for the well-deserving.

The musical instruction elevates the girls and is an inspiration in the school work. Excellent work has been done this year under Miss

Holder, the director. Selections from the best masters have been taught, for instance, Gounod's "Send out Thy Light," Dudley Buck's anthems, selections from Mendelssohn and others. One of the best things was the cantata "Under the Palms," that they gave in December.

Regular instruction in Swedish gymnastics is given during six months of the year and is found of great benefit in both health and deportment. Three lessons are given to each of the six classes during the week.

The Perry pictures have been found of great value in the school studies and we hope for a larger collection this year.

Very respectfully,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

With the close of the present year 163 girls are under our care, and nearly all are in excellent physical condition. As a rule, the girls who enter are fit subjects for the school; but during the past year 2 were committed suffering from incipient phthisis. As soon as suitable arrangements could be made, both girls were transferred to the Good Samaritan Home, where they died recently. Two other girls who were pregnant and 3 with specific diseases when committed were transferred, 4 to the Tewksbury Hospital and 1 to the House of Mercy, Boston.

There is a marked improvement in the carriage and general appearance of the girls since the introduction of a regular course in gymnastics, and there is no question that the exercises increase the physical welfare of the girls, besides being an aid to discipline.

I cannot close this report without a word of commendation for the officers, who so untiringly work for the interests of the girls. In the many acute ailments during the year not once did the services of a trained nurse become imperative, owing to the unselfishness of the ladies, who frequently gave up their hours of recreation and sleep to devote themselves to their sick charges.

Very respectfully,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 13, 1899.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

laes.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1901.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
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TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution to which boys under fifteen years of age are committed by the courts for any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Of the 173 committed within the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, 116 had been previously before the courts, 50 had served terms in truant schools or other institutions, 116 were committed on the complaint of the police for offences against property or good order, 5 as truants, and 52 on the complaint of parents or guardians under the technical offence of stubbornness, which term usually implies disobedience to the extent of consorting with lawless comrades and in most cases of stealing or vagrancy.

Because there is little in the nature of the boys' past offences to constitute a reasonable basis of classification within the institution, and because little boys and older ones, even if guilty of the same offences, are amenable to radically different courses of treatment, the line is drawn within the school at the age of thirteen, and all under that age are sent as soon as they are received to the Berlin farm, which is situated some seven miles away. The Berlin group is so small, the boys themselves are so young and the good-will and human kindness of those in charge so abundant, that the way of life there is truly more like that of a large family than of an institution. Obedience, courtesy and truth-speaking seem to be in the air, and all but a very few yield quickly to the cleaning and taming process, and after a few months are fit to be placed at board in a farmer's family. There they attend the public school of the district, and with new companions, and the interests, so absorbing to little boys, of cows and horses and pigs and chickens, they conduct themselves as a rule so well that they are not found to be a dis-

advantage to the neighborhood.* Those who have fairly respectable parents or relatives of their own — and a surprising number of Lyman School boys do come of respectable people — are allowed to go home on probation after they have proved that they can conduct themselves properly; but for the most part it is found advisable to keep them away from their homes until they can go to work, a lack of wise parental control being a matter of less moment when school days, with the consequent long hours of play in the streets, are over. Even when they return to their own families, however, they remain subject to the control of the school, and are recalled to Westborough for bad conduct. The very few who from the first are recognized as incapable of cure by these mild methods are transferred to Westborough, to receive its more systematic training before they are given a trial on probation.

This method of caring for the younger class of juvenile offenders was initiated by the Lyman School in 1895, since which time 199 boys have been received at Berlin, of whom there are, at the present time: —

At board,	40
Self-supporting, with farmers,	22
In the navy,	2
With their own people,†	64
At Westborough,	41
Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Runaways, whereabouts unknown,	8
In institutions for defectives,	3
Returned to State Board of Charity,	1
	<hr/>
	184
At Berlin,‡	15
	<hr/>
	199

* When one of these little boarders goes into a new neighborhood, it almost always happens that applications for other boys come from first one and then another neighbor. A recently received application ran as follows: "One of my neighbors, Mrs. ———, has a boy about thirteen years of age, by the name of Johnny H ———, who came from your school or farm about a year ago. I saw him in Sunday-school to-day. Every one likes Johnny. He is a remarkably bright, interesting boy. I have often heard Mrs. ———'s mother say, 'Johnny is the best boy I have ever seen, etc.'"

† The families of 2 of these boys are out of the State, and those of 4 others have moved, and their present whereabouts are unknown.

‡ One of those at Berlin was returned there from his boarding place, where he misconducted, because he was still so young that it seemed best to keep him with the little boys.

Of the 143 boys who, having been in Berlin, are now outside the school in one or another of the above classes, 28 have been in Westborough since leaving Berlin, and are now out, the most of them, for a second or even a third trial. Classing these with the 41 who are now in Westborough, it is seen that, up to date, over half the boys who have gone to Berlin have known no other discipline in the Lyman School.

Until a considerable number of the Berlin boys have had time to attain their majority, it will be impossible to pass definitely upon the success of a method which differs so radically from anything yet attempted, so far as the trustees are aware, by any similar institution. Certainly where it does succeed it is a great achievement that a little boy can have been committed to a reform school and grow up with its hand upon him to supplement a weak parental authority, and at the same time be wholly saved from its associations. For these little Berlin boys do not think of themselves as belonging in any way to Westborough. They do not know the Westborough boys by name or by sight (except as they may have known them formerly in the community), and have none of the sense of comradeship which inevitably binds together those who have lived together in an institution. The parents of the boys are invariably loud in their praises of Berlin, and profess the warmest gratitude for the kindness they themselves receive there on visiting days, as well as for the kindness with which their children have been treated.

Meanwhile the expense of this system is slight, compared with the usual institution training. The average time of detention is so short that, although 40* different boys were received there during the last year, accommodations for 24 are ample. The whole plant at Berlin, buildings, land and furnishing, cost only \$8,500, and three officers are able to run the establishment, the washing, bread-baking and all the business of providing being carried on at the main institution. Such a plan is possible, however, only because it supplements and is supplemented by the main institution at Westborough.

Of course most boys, and especially older boys, who are committed to a reform school, need more than a change of surroundings and a gentle hand to win them from their lawless

* Of these, 38 were new commitments and 2 were returned from places.

habits, and for them a longer period of control and a more systematic training are necessary. Thus the population at the Westborough branch averages 280, against an average of 19 at Berlin (with which latter number, however, the 40 boarders should be classed) this both because the period of detention at the main institution is always for a year and usually for much longer, and also because probationers who have misconducted themselves are recalled to Westborough in very considerable numbers. Of the 299 boys in the Westborough branch on Sept. 30, 1900, 51 were returned probationers.

At Westborough an excellent system of schooling is provided, with all its more modern methods, — drawing, modelling, singing, gymnastics, sloyd, and more advanced mechanical training. The aim kept close in view in all this training is the fitting of boys for citizenship and self-support when they shall have left the institution, and such modifications of methods as have been adopted from time to time have been attempts to approximate more nearly to this end. While the boys live in separate cottages, of which there are eight on the grounds, they come together for lessons in a central school-house and in central workshops. This allows a system of thorough grading, and secures a degree of efficiency unattainable while education was carried on in household groups; and it is believed that as arranged at the Lyman School it does not interfere with the more valuable features of the cottage system. For here, in the first place, the little boys whom it would be advisable to keep wholly apart from association with the older ones have been eliminated to start with, and those who remain are so much alike in age and in the character of their past experience that no harm appears to result from the small degree of acquaintance rendered possible from the centralized schooling.* Play time, as heretofore, is always passed at the cottage, where the boy still eats and sleeps and works when not in class room or detailed elsewhere for special work.

The length of detention at Westborough is determined by a marking system, under which a boy by perfect conduct can earn his release in nine months, but which, as a matter of fact allows few boys to be released in less than fifteen or eighteen

* With girls, where, as the report of the State Industrial School will explain, there is great difference in the character of their offences, an entire separation between the inmates of the different cottages is considered of sufficient importance to offset the advantages of centralized education.

months, while others may be two or more years in the institution.* This marking system in its working is far from perfect, but it has the merit of leading a boy to understand that his release does not rest upon whim or the importunity of his friends, but, on the contrary, is dependent on his own conduct.

Within the past year the school has made a notable departure from established methods in attempting to apply within the institution the principles of self-government which lie at the basis of our political life. This seems a bold step, if not a contradictory one, in a community which, like a reform school, rests on a law which is not its own; but the great success of self-government at the George Junior Republic, and the immense moral value of the principle, if it can be made to work, tempted the superintendent to recommend the undertaking. As yet the experiment is too tentative to allow even a forecast of results, while the details of method are experimental from month to month, and so cannot properly be set forth in a report. Meanwhile, the demand upon the ingenuity and discretion of all engaged is enormous. However the experiment comes out, it must be conceded that the superintendent, in facing so difficult an undertaking, has shown a courage and progressiveness which cannot be too highly commended.

Under the most favorable circumstances a successful reform school is a hard thing to achieve, and many are the visitors who come from all parts of the land to see what Massachusetts has to teach. Is the cottage system preferable to the congregate? are Swedish gymnastics or military drill the better? and shall educational manual training or trade teaching be preferred?† The Lyman School has chosen the first of each of

* On page 43 will be found a table giving the length of detention of each boy who has left the school within the year.

† This question was discussed at length in the report of 1897, pages 8, 9, from which the following may be quoted: "The question often arises why a course of general manual training is preferred at Westborough to definite trade instruction such as is used in many reformatory institutions. To this question it must be answered that, considered from the educational stand-point alone, a progressive course of manual training has far greater value than special trade teaching. Trade teaching, then, which may well follow after a more general educational course, should not be allowed to supersede it, especially for boys such as those in the Lyman School, who are all under fifteen when they enter the institution, who are most of them two to five years behind the pupils of a good public school in their studies, and who stay at Westborough often only about a year and a half and not often longer than two years. All the education these boys are to receive must be crowded into these brief months; and to learn a trade in this time would necessitate the neglect of all other manual training. Moreover, most of the boys are too young

these alternatives, but it is not upon any of these that the chief stress should be laid. To the inquiries often addressed to the trustees as to a receipt for success, they would answer, "Find a capable superintendent, and, having found him, do not tie his hands." Have a policy, of course, but more important than the policy is the man. No board, however devoted, can successfully run an institution. Be a superintendent never so capable, he cannot succeed if he does not have power and responsibility. If he is not fit to exercise power, to have

when they leave the school to go to work at trades. The unions, where they have influence, will not allow a boy under eighteen to be taken at trades. Further, it is shown in the manual training classes that, while practically all are capable, in varying degrees, of being developed mentally and morally by exercises, and while perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths are competent to go into a shop and learn to run a machine, barely ten per cent. show sufficient mechanical ability to make it probable that they could ever follow a skilled trade with profit. From this fact alone it is evident that the main lines of the teaching must be adapted to the ninety per cent. who need general rather than specialized manual training.

"Meanwhile, under present methods, trade teaching is not entirely neglected. Some of the more skilful boys are carried on by special instructions and become good carpenters or joiners, others gain skill in the shoe shop or the printing office, and a considerable number take a responsible part in the construction and repair of the buildings. Within the past two years it has happened that seventeen boys on leaving the school obtained positions distinctly because of the mechanical training at Westborough. In one case an employer, offering three dollars a week to a green hand, paid five dollars a week to a Lyman School boy because of his knowledge of the use of tools.

"In discussing the question as to how far mechanical training may be expected to lead Lyman School boys to follow mechanical pursuits when earning their bread, the superintendent recently made an interesting analysis of the careers of twenty probationers who had made more than average mechanical progress in the school. He found that of the twenty only eight had obtained employment requiring any mechanical skill, and that of these eight, only three seemed likely to stick to work with tools. One of the most skilful had become a canvasser because at that he could earn more money, two were mill hands, two expressmen, two clerks, two worked in shoe shops, one was a barber, one owned a fishing boat, one had taken to farming and three had had a variety of occupations. Eighteen of the twenty had made a fair record in conduct, while two had been arrested.

"In commenting on these facts, the superintendent says: 'This is a fair sample of present results. What is the interpretation? First, that any particular form of hand-skill is a very uncertain reliance, unless it is mechanical skill of a high order; second, that other forms of labor are frequently better recompensed than work in mechanical shops; third, that the community and class of pursuits most in vogue in it often settle the question what the boy shall do for a living. Again, machinery cuts such a figure in almost all trades that he who seeks mechanical work must, in the majority of cases, learn to manage a machine, which makes, perhaps, only one small part of the finished product. What prescience will enable a boy or his master to foresee the circumstances that must determine his industrial career, so as to give him the trade instruction which will fit him for that?' (The Educational Value of Manual Training, by Theodore F. Chapin, The Charities Review, June, 1897.)

"On the other hand, a general course of manual training makes a boy undoubtedly more valuable in any line of work which he may find to do and in proportion as the work demands skill."

a free hand in employing and discharging officers,* or in initiating and developing such methods as his experience suggests, he is not fit to fill his office, and the sooner he demonstrates his incapacity the better. While the board trusts him with the office, let it give him the chance to succeed. Let it lay on him the responsibility for succeeding, and shoulder the responsibility for so doing. That, at any rate, has been the policy of the trustees of the Lyman School, and to that they attribute any success which of recent years the institution has attained.

The critical time for every inmate of an institution is the time when he leaves its artificial shelter for the uncontrolled responsibility of life in the outside world. The Lyman School tries to steady its boys during this difficult period by laying emphasis on a system of probation. In the first place, the decision whether a boy shall go home, or whether he will stand a better chance if he goes to work for a farmer, is one demanding delicate consideration. The question of his own character and interests as well as the moral standing of his people must be weighed, and often the one must be balanced against the other. Boys over fifteen who have reached the time of life when new cravings, and when, in especial, the social interests develop, are much less likely than are younger children to be contented on a farm, which fact in some cases makes a city home, even if not a very good one, safer than a farm, which the boy would detest, and from which he would probably run away. In considering the question of probation, the trustees always confer at committee meetings with the superintendent and the visitors in the employ of the school; the visitors having previously investigated the boy's home, and knowing also what other openings are practicable, are thus in a position to render invaluable assistance in weighing the pros and cons of each case. About 60 per cent. of the Westborough boys go home at once on leaving the school. When in their own homes, however, the offices of the visitor are pre-eminently important, and many are the appeals which come from father or mother for aid in counselling or controlling boys who in returning to parental authority have slipped back into old habits of disobedience. Still more urgent

* Under their by-laws, the trustees hold only the right to veto the employment of any officer.

is the need of judicious visitation for those who are placed with farmers. Here the employer must be helped both to do the best for the boy and to get the best out of him, and often the latter must be relocated several times before the round peg is fitted into the round hole. Boys who are over fifteen are usually placed under an agreement that at the age of eighteen they shall receive \$50 and a suit of clothes from the farmer; and here the offices of the visitor are essential to secure fair dealing. More than \$1,200 was collected under such agreements last year, and was put in bank to the boys' credit, to be paid over on attainment of majority. Boys over eighteen are usually allowed to make their own bargains and find their own places. And if they choose then to go home it is not customary to prevent it, even though the home conditions are undesirable, since boys of that age cannot be treated like children, but must be allowed to work out their own characters and take the consequences. Nevertheless they remain subject to the control of the school till they attain majority. Of course relations with the older boys must be maintained in a way which shall not injure the independence and self-respect of one who is soon to enter on man's estate; but this is not difficult where tact is used and friendly relations have been previously established. It goes without saying that the visitation of probationers, to be successful, requires unusual personal qualifications; but such qualifications the trustees have been fortunate enough to secure in the three gentlemen whom they employ.

On page 90 will be found the report of the superintendent of visitation, which should be read by all interested in this line of the work.

On page 39 will be found tables showing the well and ill doing of all Lyman School probationers, which tables are studied anxiously by the trustees from year to year, they realizing that it is by facts such as these that the usefulness of the school must be judged. Figures of this character were first compiled in 1893 for the World's Fair, and they then startled the trustees by their bad showing. As a consequence, the present system of visitation was organized some two years later, and some part of the improved results during recent years may be reasonably attributed to this cause. A comparative table,

showing the conduct of those attaining majority for each year since the figures have been gathered, is as follows : —

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Doing well,	42%	46%	53%	58%	61%	69%
Not doing well,	-	3½%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Have been in other penal institutions,*	35%	35%	30%	31%	22%	22%
Out of the State,	-	1½%	4%	2%	8%	1%
Lost track of,	23%	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last accounts, . . .	-	9% } 14%	7% } 11%	2½% } 6%	4½% } 7%	6% } 6%
Not doing well at last accounts, . .	-	5% }	4% }	3½% }	2½% }	- }

* Many among these have been in a penal institution in former years, and may be now outside again, of whom some, if judged by their present conduct, should be classed with those doing well.

Be it noted that the percentages of those *attaining majority within the year* are chosen as the test figures rather than those concerning the whole number of probationers, because in the latter are included boys who have been outside the school too short a time to allow their careers to become significant. For instance, the tables show that last year whereas 74 per cent. of the total number of probationers were doing well, only 69 per cent. were doing well of those who within the year had attained majority. As further illustrating the misleading character of figures which are not so taken as to check off one set of results against another, it is worth while to notice that in the report of the superintendent of visitation *89+ per cent. of those subject to visitation* are shown to be doing well, because from this list those who have been returned to the school or transferred to prison for misconduct are necessarily subtracted; hence such figures, however gratifying from one point of view, are valueless as showing the proportional well-doing of the whole number. Failing to understand the basis upon which the Lyman School computes the figures which it puts forward as significant, the success of the institution would be too harshly judged.

The school has recently encountered a serious loss in the destruction by fire on the afternoon of September 6 of the hay barn, a structure which was the pride of the school, it having

been built by the boys' labor. The fire was set by two boys, who planned in that way to effect their escape. Fortunately neither of them achieved their purpose, and they were promptly transferred to the reformatory at Concord. One of these boys had been concerned in the burning of the building at Rainsford Island last spring, and his confederates had been sentenced to Concord; but this boy, because he was so young, was sent to the Lyman School, where he soon began to plot a new act of destruction. The gratifying feature of the affair was the excellent conduct of every boy in the school, with the exception of the two guilty ones. Throngs of people came to see the fire, many of them riding up on bicycles, which they left lying about on the hillside, the Lyman School boys meanwhile being free to mingle with the crowd and run about as they would; yet not one attempted any misconduct, but, on the contrary, all eagerly did their part in helping to fight the flames. Thanks to the efficient assistance of the Westborough fire department, which hastened to the scene, the cow barn and other farm buildings were saved intact. None of the cattle were injured and the farm implements were all saved; but over \$1,200 worth of hay was consumed. The Governor and Council promptly granted \$7,500 from the emergency fund of the Commonwealth to rebuild the building, and it is already under way, the silo being made ready in time to receive the fodder. The new barn is let out on contract, pressure of time forbidding its being put up as before, by boy labor. Under the contract the barn will be completed by December of the current year.

There appears to be little question that it would be the part of wisdom for a stand-pipe to be built at the school with sufficient storage of water to secure fuller protection against fire. The buildings on the upper part of the hill stand so high that with the present water supply it would not be possible to get a stream over them, and in fighting the flames of the barn the firemen were heavily handicapped by the scantiness of the supply. The trustees have hesitated heretofore to urge this matter upon the Legislature as there has never been a time when other needs have not seemed more pressing; but with the recent warning before them they are securing figures as to the cost of improved protection against fire, and will present them, with their recommendation, to the Legislature.

In their report for last year the trustees called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the sewerage system of the school. Another year's experience has made still clearer the breakdown of the present plan, and has brought a renewed and urgent warning from the physician of the school. While it is true that as yet no serious illness has arisen from this source, the danger is a constant and increasing one, and the trustees do not feel justified in taking further risks in the matter. After carefully canvassing possible means of improvement and after consultation with a competent sanitary engineer, they recommend as the most feasible plan the connecting of the school with the sewerage system of the town of Westborough, the main sewer of which passes within a comparatively short distance of the grounds. This could be done at an expense of about \$14,000, besides a yearly rental to the town.

The new laundry and workshop is now in use, and proves admirably adapted to its purpose. It is doubtful, however, whether another boiler must not be added to meet the work. In a few weeks the central kitchen will also be in working order. This and the laundry will allow five officers to be dismissed. It will also release the labor of from 40 to 50 boys formerly employed in laundry work and cooking, — work which for boys has the lowest educational value, — and a proportional amount of mechanical training can be substituted.

Owing to the recent rise in price of materials, it has been a difficult matter to bring the laundry building, with its expensive machinery and the alterations involved by the central kitchen, within the appropriation of \$27,000; but by dint of many troublesome economies and by employing boys' labor wherever possible, the superintendent believed that he had succeeded in making the two ends meet. It appears, however, that the architect's fee should be based not on what the building actually cost the State, but on what it would have cost had it been built by hired labor. Hence there is a shortage of a few hundred dollars which the trustees must ask the Legislature to make good. The architect's work, it should be said, has been eminently satisfactory, both in plan and in supervision.

The Legislature last winter granted the sum of \$7,000 to allow the alteration of the old chapel (whose use has been superseded by the assembly hall in the school-house) into a

cottage. The boys, under the efficient direction of the master of Hillside Cottage, are hard at work on these alterations, and it is expected that by the new year it will be ready for habitation. This will be some relief to the overcrowded condition of the other houses, but still another cottage is needed to properly accommodate the present numbers, and an appropriation for this purpose is strongly recommended.

A greenhouse 100 feet by 28 feet in dimensions, built by boy labor, has been recently completed, and will afford a chance for instruction of boys in horticulture. The materials for the greenhouse cost approximately \$1,000, which money was supplied by the Lyman fund.

The thanks of the trustees are extended to the consultant physicians, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone for their interest and advice.

The Lyman School opened the year with 289 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 299. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 527, while the average number was 299.65. The number committed was 173, returned from their homes and other places 96,* and 19 were returned as runaways. The number placed on probation was 242, of whom 130 went to their own people, 85 to be self-supporting in places, and 27 were boarded. There were 7 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 7 were returned to court as over age, transferred to other institutions or discharged, and 3 enlisted in the navy.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,139; of these, 299 were in the school, 616 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation, while 224 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States army or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged, returned to court or dead.†

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, \$28,300; for current expenses, \$41,535, — a total of \$69,835 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, for visitation, \$7,500; for boarding,

* One of these was recommitted by the court.

† Pages 37 and 38 give these facts in tabular form.

\$5,500; for tuition fees to towns, \$500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, was \$73,834.94. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was \$10,921.37. The per capita cost of the institution was \$4.73, and \$458.08 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of \$4.70. The per capita cost of Berlin is estimated at \$2.95. Page 71 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expenses of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was 19 cents per week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was \$84,756.31, or a per capita approximately of \$1.78 per week.

TRUSTEES' REPORT
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT LANCASTER.

Within the past twelve months over 101 girls have been added to the 478 who were in the care of the school a year ago, while during the same time 1 has died and 77 have passed out of custody by attainment of majority or earlier discharge by vote of trustees, leaving 501 now in the care of the school.

Of these, 187, or about 37 per cent. of the whole number, are at Lancaster, 5 per cent. temporarily in other institutions, while more than 48 per cent., still under twenty-one, have been married or have become honestly self-supporting, with no other expense to the State than that of occasional change of place or of supervision, which is in a great measure given by local volunteer visitors (women), who are simply refunded for their necessary travelling expenses.*

The purpose of the State in maintaining the State Industrial School is to provide a shelter, and at the same time a training school, for "idle, vicious or vagrant girls," "between the ages of seven and seventeen," † before vice and vagrancy have become the habits of their lives. Worse girls, and older girls there are, who go at large because the community does not see fit to imprison them, — perhaps because there is an obvious injustice in shutting them up in a prison, while those who pay for their degrading services go at large, unpunished. Commitment to the State Industrial School is not imprisonment, nor is it an injustice to a girl who has been more or less led astray by bad companions, and is in serious danger in her own home.

* For remaining 10 per cent. see Table IV.

† Public Statutes, chapter 89.

The transfer of custody from an incapable parent to the State Industrial School is in all cases for minority ; but if later the home conditions improve and the girl gains self-control, the trustees gladly restore her to her parents on probation, or by an honorable discharge from custody, before attaining majority.

Among the commitments to the school there are, year after year, a few who prove to be unfit subjects for its care. Of these, the Commissioners of Prisons, upon the request of the trustees, can and do transfer to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn those whose conduct, while on probation, has been wilfully vicious ; while the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded receives into a special department those who are suitable subjects for a long stay in that institution, because absolutely incapable of protecting themselves from the ordinary temptations that assail such young women when allowed to go at large. Between the wilfully vicious and the defective there are a few others whom the trustees discharge to parents or guardians or to the place of their settlement, because they are so nearly irresponsible that they cannot be permanently benefited by the training of the school, nor placed out without unwarrantable risk to the community.

This general statement answers the many questions which are asked by those who have not made thorough acquaintance with the school. It is now in order to give some description of the methods employed for the girls who properly belong at Lancaster and of the care provided for them during their time of probation, with a few short sketches, such as may interest the average reader more than the tabulated statement in the Appendix. This latter appeals rather to the special student, who is seeking for some test of the possible development of natures, many of which are more or less abnormal or early warped by untoward circumstances.

We have said that commitment to this school is not imprisonment. The absence of walls around the grounds, the freedom with which the more trusty girls go unattended from their family houses to the superintendent's house or elsewhere, the neatly furnished little room which each girl may decorate as she likes with her Christmas cards and other treasures, evidently surprise the newcomer, who soon finds that the degree of restraint is only such as has been found necessary to prevent her

from yielding to the impulse to run home or back to her dangerous companions. She will find that she cannot leave her room at night without startling the household by an electric bell; that she must account for herself to the matron, teacher or housekeeper under whose direction she is at work, whether in the sewing room, halls or kitchen department, or out on the farm, or on the play-ground, or in the superintendent's house, where a half-dozen girls assist in the work. She will find that within the rules which are made in order to fix a standard of conduct there is much room for exercise of individual taste in making up simple materials for her own wear or for some younger girl; for nature study and for singing while at work in the sewing room or in chorus in the chapel, where the teachers lead and train the whole school in singing anthems and other good music.

In the part of the year when farm work is plenty, "our lady farmer," as she is sometimes called, takes out all who can be spared from each household in turn; and much benefit comes to the girl who has perhaps never before discovered that tomatoes and potatoes have different ways of growing, nor that corn roasted out of doors on the hot embers can be so good at the harvest festival.

In the winter months the gymnastic practice helps to make the scholars active and erect, as well as more prompt to hear and to obey orders.

The superintendent, Mrs. Brackett, maintains her high standard as to the qualifications requisite for this work. Her co-workers must be women of judgment, trained by practical experience of life for such work as is entrusted to them; and then she consults with them and inspires them with her own zeal and enthusiasm of humanity, gives them responsibility in full measure, and satisfaction and credit when good results appear.

The friendly relations between the house officers and the girls sometimes tax the patience of the former when correspondence is expected by those who are placed out, but this and very many other kindnesses are unselfishly given by them.

Classification, according to comparative innocence on the one hand or experience of evil-doing on the other, serves to

keep the better from association with the worse girls. The newcomer is assigned, on arrival at the school, to one of the seven households, and that is thenceforth her home until she has worked her way through the course of household training, which may be in a year, more often nearer two years. She then becomes a candidate for placing out, and helps to make her own outfit with some choice as to cut and color.

The visitor of the State Board of Charity, Miss Beale, whose judgment and sympathetic understanding of character are very helpful, consults with Mrs. Brackett as to the place that will best suit the needs of the girl, and arranges with Miss Jacobs for her being placed under the care of one of the local volunteer visitors, whose work is all directed from this central office of the State Board. A quarter of the girl's earnings while in the place is saved and deposited to her credit, to be given her when she becomes of age or is married, or at any other time by vote of the trustees. During the past year over \$2,500 have been collected and deposited to the credit of the girls. This is somewhat less than the amount deposited last year, probably because more girls are on probation to their own relatives, who do not induce the girls to save a quarter of their earnings.

If a girl is placed in her own home, she is still under supervision, and subject to recall to the school at any time. Of 88 girls recalled, 22 were for serious offences, 11 because in danger of misconduct, 16 because unsatisfactory and 33 because overworked, or needing change of place. Of the above, 33 have already again been placed out on probation.

To give an adequate idea of the work of the school, a series of biographies should be edited, showing the character of the home; the capacity of each girl, with her actual conduct before commitment, her development while at Lancaster, the conditions under which she again goes out to earn her living, her conduct during her three to five years of probation, when the friendship of the local visitor means so much to her. Such information, whether good or bad, as may later be obtained concerning her, is much desired by the trustees; and, if she should become a mother, concerning her children.

From among the many encouraging instances, we select the following : —

In a neat, one-story house, with barn and hen-coop, and a small bit of garden, one of the trustees lately visited a young woman with her husband and her boy, a healthy little New Englander. Always attractive, though formerly wayward and restless, the young wife and mother had gained an expression of responsibility and absorption in her home cares and duties. Her father-in-law pronounced the young people to be "getting on splendidly."

In another there is a girl who had worked hard on a farm and saved \$60, which enabled her to pay for a course in typewriting and stenography, while still earning her board by light housework.

On the cars, a young mother with two fine, robust, intelligent children claimed recognition of one of the trustees. She deserves and has won the respect of her good neighbors.

Several others bring their children to the school, where appreciative friends are sure to be found to give them a hearty welcome.

Another, mentioned in last year's report, as wishing to bring up her boys as she was brought up at the school, when lately making a call there, was introduced to the girls. Suddenly one of them, who had been quite troublesome, burst into tears, asking, "Do you think I could ever be like Annie?"

These encouraging instances might be offset by mention of others where dishonest and vicious conduct has brought disgrace upon the school and upon all connected with it. Unfortunately it is these cases which cause notoriety, while the unobtrusive but useful lives such as we have described are not known to fame.

The tabulated statements on pages 104-107 will give, as accurately as figures can be made to state them, the relative proportion of failures and successes. The following extracts from a recent letter, received by the superintendent from one of her more ambitious girls, are worthy of a place in this report:—

OCT. 27, 1900.

MY DEAR MRS. BRACKETT:—I guess you will be surprised to hear from me . . . I wrote you about five years ago when I attended — school, since which I have finished a course in — college, and am now pursuing a course in medicine. What do you think about that? When I stop to think it is really a surprise to myself, for six years

ago I never thought that I'd make a doctor. Yes, I've started out to become a medical missionary. It has always been my desire to be of some use in the world and to be a blessing to my people . . . Dear Mrs. Brackett, how much I think of you and how much I think of all the teachers. The lessons I learned while there [at Lancaster] I can never forget. Forget them! I guess not, when they are continually coming before me in many instances. For instance, one young lady says, "Dear me, I wish I could make a good button-hole." Then I can say, "Well, I learned to make button-holes years ago, when I attended school in Massachusetts, and to sew and darn stockings." All these things I am truly thankful for now. I shall always be grateful for ever having been an inmate of the Lancaster Industrial School.

My whole desire now is to become a blessing to others during the remainder of my life. Long may the school at Lancaster last that others may be benefited as I have been.

With much love to all I send this letter to you.

In the light of experience with regard to girls who come into the care of the State as dependent or as neglected children with some of the younger juvenile offenders, the State Board of Charity has demonstrated the fact that by payment of board, whenever necessary, private families can be found to bring up the more innocent girls, however wayward; to employ them, and give them educational and social privileges like other girls. In fact, it has been proved that a fair proportion of the younger girls committed to the Lancaster School can soon be thus provided for in return for payment of \$1.50 to \$2 per week.

The school at Lancaster is then needed for girls who are likely to do harm or get harm if placed directly in private families. From such broken homes as we have often described,* either ruined by intemperance or unfaithfulness of parents, or through the hardships that are liable to follow upon the loss of

* Fifty per cent. of the girls committed this year were orphans or half orphans. Among the homes from which girls have been taken we find some which are described as follows:—

Father dead; home not good.
Step-father; mother goes out to work.
Father invalid; mother a dressmaker.
"Neglected child."
Own mother dead.
Father coarse and rough; mother hard working.
Parents bad; father a miserable man.
Father unknown; mother dead.

Father intemperate; quarrelling at home.
Home bad; parents dead.
Parents bad.
Father drinks.
No home; father neglected her.
Mother dead; father drinks.
Mother a bad woman.
Father intemperate; mother works out.
Father at the State Farm; mother dead.

both or of either parent, there come girls who, under temporary excitement or with more deeply rooted tendencies toward unchaste conduct, need to be protected from themselves and from those who lie in wait for them. Others there are who have been led astray, but who still have the capacity for a better life; who are not injured to the core; who, if arrested early in their career, can become respectable, industrious, self-supporting and useful. The tables on page 105 of this report bring to light two points which the superintendent has often brought to the attention of the trustees, and which the trustees have repeatedly urged in their reports, viz.: (1) that among the commitments are found a large number of girls who are so much below the average in intelligence as to be incapable of controlling or protecting themselves, as has been carefully explained on page 19; (2) that girls who are arrested and committed to the school while as yet only in danger are more open to its good influences than those who have been left to drift without a change in their surroundings till they have become accustomed to vice. The trustees would respectfully call the attention of the magistrates, and of all others interested in preventive work and in the best economy for the State care of young offenders, to these facts.

Doubtless there are, in our cities and towns, girls who, if removed this week, this day, from the dangers that are known to beset them, would be suitable subjects for this school. To let a girl go at large after she has been found, as one of the probation officers expressed it, to be "fascinated" with bad company "so that she cared for nothing else," is as dangerous as to expose a patient in a depressed condition of health to some contagious disease.

So good are the opportunities at the school that one cannot help wishing that all its pupils were as good as the best and all capable of profiting to the utmost. That this cannot be is quite evident, for this school was founded not for the righteous but to bring sinners to repentance.

The question of providing in the wisest way for the increasing numbers has been recognized by the trustees, for several years, as a serious problem, it having been feared that, as one family house after another was added, something of the rare and valuable relations of mutual acquaintance and understand-

ing between the superintendent and the individual girls might be lost. The last built family house which was opened last February was agreed to be the limit, and now that the additional accommodations which this cottage provided are insufficient, the recommendation is renewed that a branch institution be established more or less closely connected with the school at Lancaster. There should be ready transfer between these two schools for girls, such as would allow the present system of classification to be yet more satisfactorily developed.

The school opened the year with 163 inmates and closed with 187, the average being 171.

The appropriation for the past year for running the school was \$36,575 (of which \$15,500 was for salaries and \$21,075 for current expenses) and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was \$2,500 and \$125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditure for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, was \$32,202.31, which makes a per capita cost of \$3.62.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUS- TRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1899.		DR.		
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	.	\$403 23
		Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	.	120 00
	27.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	.	200 00
Dec.	27.	Rebate bank tax,	.	91 87
	28.	People's Savings Bank,	.	500 00
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	286 00
1900.				
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	.	184 00
Feb.	17.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	.	100 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	286 00
Apr.	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	.	120 00
	10.	Repaid by Thomas Keating,	.	5 30
		Worcester Street Railway bonds paid,	.	4,016 67
June	30.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	.	184 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	286 00
Aug.	28.	Westborough Savings Bank,	.	300 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	.	286 00
				\$7,369 07
1899.		CR.		
Oct.	13.	Sunday services, Berlin,	.	\$26 00
		Callahan Supply Company,	.	410 21
		Harrington & Newton,	.	112 97
		Alliston Greene,	.	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	16 66
	27.	W. J. Wilcox,	.	8 34
		Baker, Rickelson & Co.,	.	33 30
		Chas. Baker Company,	.	12 50
		Alfred Smalley,	.	73 50
		Callahan Supply Company,	.	16 02
Nov.	2.	Callahan Supply Company,	.	10 87
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	16 66
				\$753 69
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>				

Amount brought forward, \$753 69

1899.

Nov.	2.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
	8.	Dr. Quackenboss,	. . . . .	26 44
		Callahan Supply Company,	. . . . .	13 43
		Mr. Morrell, Brigham Academy,	. . . . .	10 00
Dec.	29.	Christmas, .	. . . . .	75 00
		Waldo Bro's,	. . . . .	25 40
		Hon. A. S. Roe, .	. . . . .	40 00
		Prof. J. C. Lyford,	. . . . .	30 00
		F. E. Corey,	. . . . .	5 00
		Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	25 00
		A. F. Howe, for boys,	. . . . .	15 00
		E. C. Putnam, for boy,	. . . . .	8 75

1900.

Jan.	2.	W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	25 00
		Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
	8.	C. B. Frost Co., .	. . . . .	360 00
		Chas. E. Lauriat & Co., .	. . . . .	5 54
	17.	Sunday services, Berlin, .	. . . . .	28 00
	24.	Mr. Morrell, Brigham Academy,	. . . . .	30 00
		Little, Brown & Co., .	. . . . .	12 90
Feb.	9.	W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
		D. C. Heath & Co., .	. . . . .	6 67
		Houghton, Mifflin and Co., .	. . . . .	8 50
		Little, Brown & Co., .	. . . . .	2 10
	16.	Callahan Supply Company,	. . . . .	291 05
Mar.	5.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	16 66
	7.	Aluminum money, .	. . . . .	15 50
		Education of boy, .	. . . . .	20 00
Apr.	8.	Aluminum money, .	. . . . .	70 00
		Sunday services, Berlin, .	. . . . .	24 00
		W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
	21.	Prof. J. C. Lyford, .	. . . . .	10 00
		Hon. A. S. Roe, .	. . . . .	40 00
May	1.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	16 67
	11.	Calhoun, Robbins & Co., .	. . . . .	23 08
		Dame, Stoddard & Co., .	. . . . .	10 95
	14.	Winslow & Co., .	. . . . .	3,979 11
	26.	Iver Johnson S. G. Co., .	. . . . .	15 68
	31.	W. J. Wilcox, .	. . . . .	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co., .	. . . . .	19 40

Amount carried forward, \$6,241 86

28 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$6,241 86

1900.

June	7.	Little, Brown & Co.,	. . . . .	30 00
July	6.	W. J. Wilcox,	. . . . .	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
	10.	Fourth of July celebration,	. . . . .	75 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	. . . . .	26 00
	11.	C. B. Frost & Co.,	. . . . .	24 39
		Brown, Durrell & Co.,	. . . . .	20 19
Aug.	7.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	. . . . .	16 66
		Hon. A. S. Roe,	. . . . .	20 00
		P. A. Nordell,	. . . . .	10 00
	15.	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	. . . . .	19 60
	28.	Hot-house bill,	. . . . .	537 58
Sept.	5.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	. . . . .	16 66
	24.	Two lectures,	. . . . .	8 28
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	. . . . .	28 54
	29.	Alliston Greene,	. . . . .	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	. . . . .	16 67
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	. . . . .	9 80
		Balance forward,	. . . . .	184 53

\$7,369 07

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1899.**DR.**

Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	. . . . .	\$83 93
Dec.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00

1900.

Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	. . . . .	12 00

\$131 93

1900.**CR.**

Jan.	24.	Paid for stereopticon,	. . . . .	\$40 00
		Balance forward,	. . . . .	91 93

\$131 93

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1899.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	.	\$44 64
1900.			
Sept. 29.	People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	.	20 00
			<hr/>
			\$64 64
1899.		CR.	
Dec. 15.	Christmas,	.	\$40 00
1900.			
June 25.	Fourth of July celebration,	.	20 00
	Balance forward,	.	4 64
			<hr/>
			\$64 64

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

1899.		DR.	
Nov. 27.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	.	\$40 38
1899.		CR.	
Nov. 27.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,	.	\$40 38

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
4 bonds Chic. June. & Union Stock Yards,	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	14,300 00	28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock,	4,000 00	4,800 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,500 62	1,500 62
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,533 70	1,533 70
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,507 70	1,507 70
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,482 14	1,482 14
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,482 14	1,482 14
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,342 48	1,342 48
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	941 64	941 64
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,458 58	1,458 58
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,171 20	1,171 20

30 TREASURER'S REPT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct. 1900.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	\$1,469 04	\$1,469 04
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,451 65	1,451 65
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	1,208 38	1,208 38
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	1,208 38	1,208 38
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,208 59	1,208 59
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	1,104 06	1,104 06
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	184 53	184 53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$51,754 83	\$64,554 83

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	725 24	725 24
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	441 60	441 60
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	91 93	91 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,858 77	\$2,458 77

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	\$4 64	\$4 64
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,048 22	1,048 22
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	400 22	400 22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,453 08	\$1,453 08

SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 29, 1900.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1899-1900.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The subjoined tables present these facts: there have been 527 pupils cared for during the year, of whom 173 were new commitments, an increase of 5 over those of the preceding year, and the largest number committed in any year save one for ten years. The daily average number has been about 300 (299.65). The average age of those committed was 13.8 years, the youngest average for ten years. The causes alleged for commitment in 90 per cent. of the cases were stealing or stubbornness, the second being usually a euphemism for the first. It needs to be borne in mind that the charge upon which a boy under fifteen years of age is committed to the guardianship of the State does not necessarily signify criminality or criminal bent. It may be simply the misdirected energy of immaturity, and it remains to be disclosed whether by skilful teaching and watchful care this energy can be given a useful direction. Table No. 8 shows certain facts determinative of the anti-social tendencies of a portion of the past year's commitments: 65 per cent. had used tobacco, mostly cigarettes; 8 per cent. had tumbled; 67 per cent. had been arrested before; 50 per cent. had had a term in truant school or other institution; 45 per cent. were orphans or half orphans, mainly half orphans; in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases one or both parents had been addicted to drink; 60 per cent. were of foreign parentage. While it is impossible to assign a definite degree of causation to such facts, they undoubtedly have a bearing upon the waywardness shown, although probably a subordinate one.

The average time spent in the institution by boys placed on probation for the first time, exclusive of boarding boys, is 20.85 months, a slight increase in the time spent in the institution over the preceding year. The number allowed to go to parents was 130; to homes in the farming community, 85. Both numbers are in excess of the previous year, but the ratio of those given their first probation with parents over those going to others has increased by 13 per cent. The opinion of the probation committee has for several years leaned more and more toward giving the parental home of the probationer a trial in every case where there seemed any prospect that the boy could do well in it. The ties of childhood are strong, and with a

boy fifteen or sixteen years old the pull of early associations and memories are generally too strong to be resisted; so, unless the home conditions are positively prohibitive, the practice has come to be to try the probationer in them, and, if he cannot succeed, then to find him a home elsewhere. With the discriminating oversight of the visitors this practice seems to be working well. The tables exhibiting the conduct of probationers all show a gratifying condition, the percentage of well-doers showing in only one retrogression and in almost every table an advance,—this is notable in case of those reaching their twenty-first birthday during this year, the increase being from 61 to 69 per cent. over 1898-99.

The need of the new cottage, which is being constructed out of the old chapel, is very urgent. Its completion will only modify the overcrowding, as there will still be more than a cottage complement to be quartered upon different cottages. The increase in commitments, the steady maintenance of the average 300 with longer periods when the numbers reach considerably higher, indicate the need of the cottage, which has been heretofore asked but not granted.

An even more serious need, however, is some change in the disposal of sewage. The present plan, from the first unsatisfactory, has become not only a nuisance, but a positive menace to the health of the school and of the town. Some steps should be taken without delay to remedy this evil, even if it should be necessary to struggle on with overcrowded cottages.

The burning of the hay barn emphasizes the fact that no effective provision has ever been made to fight fire. While the supply of water is abundant, the pond from which it comes is only a trifle higher in level than the hill upon which the major part of the institution buildings are situated, and the supply pipe coming from the main is too small. To give adequate water pressure a large stand-pipe and wind pump with six-inch main leading to it is needed.

The work of remodelling the chapel for a cottage is going satisfactorily forward in the hands of Mr. Wilcox and his boys. Before setting about this work they built the greenhouse, a structure 100 feet long and 28 feet wide, with three divisions for different degrees of heat. The house has been piped for hot water, and is now in operation.

The great event of the year with us has been the completion and occupation of the school-house. It was a huge undertaking to attempt, with untrained boys of an average age of fifteen years as carpenters and masons, considering that very few of those who helped at the beginning could remain to contribute the skill acquired by their earlier experience to the completion of the building. Twenty-one and one-half months after beginning the work the building was formally

opened, March 1, 1900. The structure covers one-fifth of an acre of ground, has three-quarters of an acre of floor space and took three-fourths of a million of bricks to build. It is excellently fitted to the work of a graded school, in arrangement, lighting and ventilation. Thus far it has satisfied the expectations of those who planned it.

The laundry went into operation about the middle of September, and with the end of the month all the cottage laundries closed. The new laundry is well equipped and convenient in every way.

The fitting up of the first floor of this building for manual training is nearly complete, but the work has seriously interfered with the formation of classes in forging and wood-turning.

The central kitchen is rapidly approaching completion. All these changes have not contributed to a quiet life on the part of either boys or officers, but it is hoped that the augmented efficiency in organization will compensate for present vexatious inconveniences. It seems quite doubtful if the one boiler at the laundry building will do all the work which will be asked of it, and it may be necessary to supplement it with a second of equal size during the coming winter.

The contract for the new hay barn was awarded to Scoville & Wheeler of Worcester, who were the lowest bidders. The silo was built by day labor, as the silage corn would not await the time necessary to prepare plans and get bids. A capacious silo has been erected, 24 feet in diameter and 48 feet between floor and plate, and it will hold nine or ten months' supply for all the cows the barn will accommodate. The contract calls for the barn to be completed December 9. The barn is urgently needed, as there is no storage for hay, and the supply of fodder which can be had from the fields will be exhausted early in November, or sooner.

The brass band has done another year of efficient work, under their skilful leader, Mr. Wilcox. About fifty boys have had the training. Thirty new pieces of high-grade music have been mastered. The band has given many out-of-door concerts for the pleasure of the school, and furnished the music for Memorial Day to the Southborough G. A. R. Post. Many engagements elsewhere might have been made had it been deemed wise.

The reports of officers and teachers appended give glimpses of the work attempted in the various departments, and contain much of interest to workers. Only a few random hints at the more obvious things in this work can at best be given. The persistent, every-day endeavor, the search after the secret springs which shall set each young life going in the right direction; the deep, often agonizing, yearning to find some avenue to the wayward mind,—such things as these, which signify most perhaps in determining results, can have no place in a report. Yet it is because I have men and women who are

willing to put the best of a trained mind and a disciplined heart into the development of these boys that the work is meeting with whatever degree of success it has. Equipment, funds, plans, even, are only the dry bones ; the live teacher in school room, in shop, in field, can alone incite the currents of moral and intellectual life into action. The school stands or falls, lives or dies, in the quality and personnel of its teachers ; and an employee who is not a teacher in the best sense has no place in a school of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1899,	289
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	173
Returned from places,	78
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	10
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	6
Recommitted,	1
Runaways recaptured,	19
Returned runaway from George Junior Republic,	1
	— 288
Whole number in school during the year,	*577
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	130
On probation to others,	85
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Runaways,	19
Boarded out,	27
Returned to court,	3
State Almshouse,	1
George Junior Republic,	1
Discharged,	2
Enlisted in navy,	3
	— 278
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1900,	299

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	28	25	294.67
November,	25	15	297.63
December,	27	31	305.42
January,	14	20	294.61
February,	22	8	299.17
March,	24	20	307.06
April,	26	30	304.43
May,	16	29	298.8
June,	33	23	298.66
July,	29	29	300.5
August,	21	28	297.97
September,	23	20	296.96
Totals,	288	278	299.65

* This represents 527 individuals.

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1900.

In the school,	299
Released from the school but still subject to its control: —	
With parents (302 known to be self-supporting),	336
With others,	118
For themselves,	44
At board,	40
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	23
Lost sight of: —	
This year,	25
Previously,	30
	— 55
	616
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —	
Released to go out of the State,	1
Left the State,	14
In United States Army,	42
In United States Navy,	22
Massachusetts Reformatory: —	
Sent this year,	17
Sent previously,	15
	— 32
Runaways from the school,	22
In insane hospital,	1
	— 134
Discharged from the care of the school: —	
Returned to the court as over age limit,	11
Discharged as unfit subjects,	12
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory,*	38
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	8
Discharged to go out of the State with parents,	4
Dead,	12
	— 90
Total,	1,139

* In former reports, boys *transferred* to the Massachusetts Reformatory have been classed in the section above as "still legally in custody, but beyond practical control," but under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General it is held that, since when transferred the mittimus goes with them, they should be classed as discharged from the care of the school.

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.**B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1900:—

Doing well,	587 or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	16 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	93 or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	77 or 10 per cent.

Total,	788
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Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more:—

Doing well,	441 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	15 or 3 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	85 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	14 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	58 or 9 per cent.

Total,	613
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Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more:—

Doing well,	340 or 71 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	68 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	12 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	47 or 10 per cent.

Total,	476
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Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1900:—

Doing well,	170 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	49 or 19 per cent.
Out of the State,	10 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	24 or 10 per cent.

Total,	257
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Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1900:—

Doing well,	78 or 61 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	26 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	7 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	15 or 11 per cent.

Total,	128
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TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1900:—

Doing well,	74 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,*	24 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	1 or 1 per cent.
Lost track of:—	
Doing well at last accounts,	6 or 6 per cent.
Total,	107

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,733
Visits made by trustees,	3
	— 1,736

Of the 1,736 visits, 743 were made to 437 boys over eighteen, and 993 to 436 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	873
Investigation of homes by agents,	199
Investigation of places by agents,	19

\$1,247.17 have been collected in behalf of 41 boys.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	58	62
Berkshire,	3	257	260
Bristol,	19	698	717
Dukes,	—	17	17
Essex,	27	1,172	1,199
Franklin,	4	57	61
Hampden,	9	476	485
Hampshire,	1	93	94
Middlesex,	37	1,424	1,461
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	3	493	496
Plymouth,	1	150	151
Suffolk,	45	1,584	1,629
Worcester,	20	863	883
Totals,	173	7,359	7,532

* Among these are a number of boys who have gone to Concord several years since and are now out on ticket of leave, of whom some, at least, if judged by present conduct, should be classed as doing well.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Fathers born in United States, . .	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16
Mothers born in United States, . .	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15
Fathers foreign born,	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12
Mothers foreign born,	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16
Both parents born in United States, .	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36
Both parents foreign born,	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90
Unknown,	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11
One parent unknown,	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . . .	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60
Per cent. unknown,	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142
Foreign born,	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30
Unknown,	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	1	1

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	83
municipal court,	26
police court,	42
superior court,	7
trial justices,	2
State Board of Charity,	13
Total,	173

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	1	121	122
Nine,	1	241	242
Ten,	5	482	487
Eleven,	10	717	727
Twelve,	26	1,022	1,048
Thirteen,	53	1,385	1,438
Fourteen,	70	1,619	1,689
Fifteen,	5	968	973
Sixteen,	1	532	533
Seventeen,	1	181	182
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	173	7,359	7,532

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of the 173 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	98
no parents,	12
father,	29
mother,	37
step-father,	15
step-mother,	14
intemperate father,	65
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	12
parents separated,	9
attended church,	172
never attended church,	1
not attended school within one year,	16

TABLE NO. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	116
been inmates of other institutions,	50
used intoxicating liquor,	13
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	113
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	28
Were idle,	87
Were attending school,	60
Could not read or write,	8
Parents owning residence,	16
Members of the family had been arrested,	50

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 278 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,*	18	2 years 1 month,	3
4 months,	10	2 years 2 months,	4
5 months,	7	2 years 3 months,	11
6 months,	3	2 years 4 months,	4
7 months,	3	2 years 5 months,	3
8 months,	7	2 years 6 months,	2
9 months,	4	2 years 7 months,	2
10 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	2
11 months,	1	2 years 9 months,	1
1 year,	2	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year 1 month,	2	3 years,	2
1 year 2 months,	12	3 years 1 month,	3
1 year 3 months,	11	3 years 2 months,	1
1 year 4 months,	22	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 5 months,	15	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	20	3 years 8 months,	3
1 year 8 months,	14	3 years 9 months,	2
1 year 9 months,	13	3 years 10 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	10	4 years,	4
1 year 11 months,	10		
2 years,	10	Total,	259

Average time spent in the institution, 19.27 months.

Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, 5.64 "

Average time spent in the institution of probationers not
boarded, released for the first time, 20.81 "

* Most of those who have left the school within less than a year are Berlin boys.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Com- mitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99,	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899-1900,	299.65	173	115	242	36
Average for ten years, .	248.98	148.2	71.7	170.5	35.7

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
October, . .	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15
November, . .	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18
December, . .	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14
January, . .	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8
February, . .	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12
March, . .	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19
April, . .	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14
May, . .	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12
June, . .	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20
July, . .	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13
August, . .	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14
September, . .	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14
Totals, .	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	2
Accomplice in stealing,	2
Breaking and entering,	31
Burning buildings,	3
Habitual absentee,	2
Larceny,	72
Stubbornness,	52
Throwing stones,	2
Truancy,	1
Vagrancy,	4
Violating regulations of truant school,	2
Total,	173

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1891, 15.48	1896, 15.17
1892, 15.63	1897, 15.15
1893, 14.81	1898, 15.60
1894, 14.94	1899, 15.17
1895, 15.49	1900, 15.31

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1891, 22.60 months.	1896, 18.03 months.
1892, 22.10 months.	1897, 21.00 months.
1893, 19.40 months.	1898, 19.90 months.
1894, 16.95 months.	1899, 20.40 months.
1895, 21.17 months.	1900, 19.27 months.

TABLE NO. 13 — *Concluded.**C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63
1892,	13.73	1897,	13.31
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17
1894,	13.87	1899,	13.48
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1891,	21	1896,	87
1892,	30	1897,	73
1893,	35	1898,	102
1894,	33	1899,	107
1895,	60	1900,	115

E. Showing Weekly per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1891,	4.44	4.31	1896,	4.61	4.55
1892,	4.75	4.60	1897,	4.72	4.66
1893,	4.31	4.15	1898,	4.52	4.49
1894,	4.75	4.67	1899,	4.39	4.36
1895,	4.46	4.36	1900,	4.73	4.70

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	136	Aprons,	24
Bags,	6	Blankets,	2
Coats,	36	Caps,	48
Coffee bags,	2	Coats,	106
Coverings,	2	Curtains,	6
Dish cloths,	50	Drawers,	225
Dish towels,	229	Handkerchiefs,	10
Holders,	9	Horse blankets,	1
Label strips,	151	Labels,	12
Mattresses,	2	Mats,	1
Napkins,	334	Mittens,	10
Night shirts,	281	Napkins,	54
Pillow ticks,	17	Night shirts,	196
Pants,	188	Pants,	662
Pillow slips,	614	Pillow slips,	75
Sheets,	362	Pillows,	28
Shirts,	855	Robes,	1
Table cloths,	5	Sheets,	74
Towels,	564	Shirts,	465
White jackets,	2	Spreads,	4
		Suspenders,	15
		Table cloths,	23
		Towels,	140
		Tights,	24
		Vests,	3
Total,	3,845	Total,	2,209

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	6.14
Number of different boys employed,	10

TABLE No. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Number of pieces washed,	335,856
Number of pieces ironed,	229,503
Number of pieces starched,	15,458
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	35.47
Number of different boys employed,	139

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been one of more serious interruptions in our school work than heretofore, not to mention the crowded condition of most of our grades. Yet, with teachers well trained and earnest, even better work has been done and more satisfactory results have been reached than we had anticipated.

The success of a teacher is shown not so much by the amount of information acquired by the pupil as by the growth of his appetite for knowledge. Hence, following the example of nature, which stimulates but never forces the growing organ, we have tried to stimulate the growing intellectual centres of the boys by interesting them in subjects which will be of real practical importance to them in their future life-work, and which will develop self-respecting men, capable of self-government, and who will respect the rights and privileges of others, — in fact, we have aimed at a rounded development in the art of true living.

In what better way can a boy be protected against temptation than by "the filling of the rooms of thought with wholesome ideas and the opening of the windows of the soul to the fresh, sweet air of the higher life"? With this thought in mind we had the boys of the D grade begin the study of the sugar maple in early spring. They learned how to tap the tree, first by seeing, then doing it; they collected the sap day by day; measured and recorded the amount yielded by each tree; at times observed the number of drops yielded per minute, and compared the product of the young trees with that of the older. When several gallons had been obtained the "boiling down" process was begun, and the rate of evaporation, etc., noted. In time every boy had the pleasure of testing the quality of the syrup thus made with a warm biscuit. As we could not well spare time to "sugar off," a quantity of sugar sufficient to give each a liberal taste was provided. Then, as these same trees began to put on their spring attire, all were eager to study their buds and leaves; and, later, their winged fruit claimed an equal share of interest. I need not mention the many lessons on cohesion, evaporation, measurements, etc., that were learned in connection with the above work; but, judging by the papers writ-

ten and the frequent references of the boys to the maple, I believe they will never forget their study of that tree made during their stay in Lyman School.

Last March the boys of the school were given a pleasant and very profitable treat. They were allowed to make a study of hens' eggs, to observe the changes that took place from day to day as the eggs were in the incubator, to see the little chick break its prison wall and come forth into the light, and soon after to hear its tones of content as it nestled under the brooder, which seemed to please the nestling quite as well as the mother hen herself could do. These observations were taken at Chauncy Hall, through the courtesy of Mr. I. T. Swift, who has been remarkably successful in raising chickens. He showed himself a real teacher, also, as he led the boys by questions to observe closely, very patiently answered their numerous queries and gave them all needed information. He also taught them many things concerning the construction of the incubator and the care of the fowls. Most of the boys, in giving a report of their observations a few days later, made drawings of the egg in the different stages of incubation, and a number expressed a wish to "go into the business" of raising chickens.

"Dewey," "Sampson" and others of the "turtle family," which were hatched in the school room a year ago, have been tenderly watched and cared for during the year; and on the first anniversary of their birth, Aug. 29, 1900, they were weighed, and the avoirdupois of each (1 ounce 99 grains the greatest, and 1 ounce 14 grains the least) noted by the boys with great interest. The boys were pleased also to loan two of their pets to a teacher in a neighboring city, for purposes of observation and study by a class.

Boys, especially of the lower grades, have searched for butterflies and moths in the caterpillar stage, brought them into the school room, and there noticed every phase of the wonderful metamorphoses of these beautiful creatures. Even the peculiar acquaintance of the parasites with the larvæ has been closely studied. In doing this the boys have learned to see, to think, to talk and to write on real things, while a sympathy with nature and an appreciation of her beauties have been cultivated; for, as Prof. Louis Agassiz once said, "The study of nature is an intercourse with the highest mind." In this study the office of the teacher is to teach the pupil how and where to look, in order that the latter obtain his knowledge first hand. Thus his powers of observation and his judgment are trained. In other subjects he takes the information furnished by others and depends upon what has been observed by some one else. The success attained in nature study often fails to meet our expectations, and I find that the boys who can read but little, if at all, are usually the

ones most keen to observe and most ready to draw their own conclusions, from the fact that they learn by seeing for themselves. The really successful teacher of nature study is the exception rather than the rule, I fear. Books are placed in the hand of the boy, instead of turning his attention to the leaves of nature's vast volume spread out before him. Many subjects not mentioned were studied during the year from the object itself. A large number of living birds were taken into the school for observation. Some were let free for a time in the room, then easily captured again and allowed to fly away to their leafy homes. I have dwelt thus at length upon this particular branch of study because I consider it one of paramount importance, especially to the class of boys with whom we have to deal.

While we have done more in nature study than heretofore, we have not done less in other subjects. The one has furnished abundant material for others.

Pictures obtained from various sources have been an invaluable aid in accomplishing the school work. A study of different artists and their works has been enjoyed by the higher grades, especially when each boy received a copy of some painting to mount on his paper. They were all very enthusiastic over "Madonna day," when a large collection of Madonnas by noted artists was arranged in each school room, and the boys were allowed to make as close observations of them as they chose. Each was to select the one which pleased him most, give the reason for his choice, and afterward write whatever he was able to learn concerning the artist.

Increased emphasis has been laid upon the teaching of vocal music, the whole time of an expert teacher being given to it. The boys of the lower grades receive daily lessons, of the intermediate grades three lessons a week, and those of the advanced grades two lessons weekly. The progress made is encouraging, and the educational effect cannot fail to be in a marked degree beneficial.

Eternity only will reveal what permanent good results have been obtained. Having done our duty, we hope for the best.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Eight classes, four of twenty pupils each and four of fifteen each, have had instruction in wood sloyd during the past year. If for any reason a bench has been vacated, one of the number has gladly occupied it double time, and more than one has been on the lookout for such an opportunity. Last spring we moved into the rooms prepared for us in the new school building. The moving caused the loss of only two lessons, as each boy helped to move the materials which he was privileged to use. The care of all materials and being allowed to help arrange such material, under direction, of course, proves to be a preventative of breakage and adds interest to the department.

“A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.” This has been in our minds more forcibly this year than ever. We have tried to get each pupil to come to class in a cheerful mood; if not in one, to put him into such a mood immediately, for the best, the real work comes from the hand of him whose heart is happy. If one’s pupils are in this condition, they need less of watchful care. Temptations seem to disappear under the brightness of a happy mood; but if they come, a glance now and then about the room is a sufficient telegram to the teacher, who must come to the rescue with such a firm, earnest, cheery manner that the discouraged one will see a new way out of his difficulty or the faltering one be given new hope, and thus a victory is won which leaves him stronger and wiser, we hope, for every phase of life.

After a lesson in which the different lines used in mechanical drawing had been discussed, boys were called upon to name some of the different kinds. Some made little or no effort; others gave whole and cracked for solid and broken; upward toward the sky for vertical; again zigzag for oblique. These efforts showed that the planted seeds had sprouted, and we hope to keep them growing until they become lifters in their little world, helping to inspire those who made so little effort.

Visitors have averaged one a day. They look in for a few moments, and apparently enjoy the busy scene.

We have left the seen side of the work mostly out of this report, and spoken of the unseen part, which only workers here, day in and day out, are privileged to see.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.

MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Our class work for this past year has been partly omitted, in consequence first of moving the coils and boiler from our old building to our new one, for the purpose of providing temporary heat while the contractor was completing the building. This was to be used until the new boiler was set. After proceeding so far, it was deemed best to continue until the entire heating plant was in order. This meant not simply to run pipe for heating the building under low pressure, but running pipe for reducing pressure valve in order to reduce from eighty to ten pounds of pressure, setting hot-water boiler to supply hot water for the general laundry, bakery and superintendent's house. Not only do we supply these buildings from this plant with hot water, but also supply the general kitchen with steam for heating and cooking. We have installed a fifty horse-power electric generator in this building for power purposes. With all this piping and taking down our machinery in the old building and putting it up again in the new one we have been kept very busy indeed from morning until night, and, although not so many boys have been benefited by the work during the past year, a greater number may reap the advantages the coming year. These boys who have been working with me in doing all of this work of piping, putting in different machines, pump, boiler, engine, etc., have had a far better opportunity of deriving good practical knowledge than they would have had if serving their time at a machinist's trade for two years.

We are very glad indeed to say the building is now completed and equipped ready to resume work in classes once more. We have far better facilities now, and can accommodate a class of eighteen boys in wood-turning and also in blacksmithing.

Added to our two new forges we now have a much larger one, which is so much needed because of the great amount of jobbing and repairing which is so constantly coming in.

Also, we have another very helpful addition in two new wood-turning lathes for our class work and an engine lathe. The engine lathe

has already proved its worth to us in this short time, as we have done so much repair work which otherwise would have had to be sent out from the school, thus causing considerable delay in work. There is much on hand always in the line of repairs, but we hope soon to have it in condition to warrant our starting our classes, and hope for a year of good work from our boys with all which has been done for them toward this end.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During this past year, the second one in drawing and wood carving, we have followed substantially the same lines as the previous year, working under the three divisions, — line relations, dark and light, and color.

The use of pencil, brush, or of crayon, in the hands of the boy is but a means to his development. The Japanese brush is the most expressive tool which can be used, and drawing is the means by which ideas are given expression.

Art comes from within us and the faculty develops slowly, but, having once advanced, we never go backward. What once we learn to appreciate helps us onward. In all lessons we aim to develop the originality of the boy and to encourage his own expression. Some papers may be blurred and blotted, on some the drawing crude, “but the artist may be seen by the spirit guiding the blundering hand;” and if the boys have been brought a little closer to nature, if they have come to see and love a little more of the world of color in which they live, then the results are worth the effort. “Is not the life more than meat?”

Nothing can be more antagonistic to the spirit of art than to give dictation regarding the placing of a drawing upon the paper, yet it is only a few years since art teachers thought it necessary to do so in order to secure uniform results from a class. Is it not better to develop in the boy the power to see and feel the proper placing for himself? In that as in other respects we feel there is a decided improvement in this year’s work over that of last year, and an examination of the work would satisfy any one as to the abiding interest of the boys.

We had eleven boys in our class in wood carving, and all but one remained until the close in June. Beside the elementary exercises, each boy finished from six to eight useful models, and then together they carved an octagon-shaped, eight-sided Indian tabaret, and two pieces of bed-room furniture.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The past year has been one of uninterrupted work in gymnastic drill. In no previous school year has it been possible to follow in as satisfactory a manner the principles of the Swedish gymnastic drill. Concentration of all school work in one building has brought this about.

The new gymnasium, opened in March, has given new zest to physical work. Being closely connected with the school rooms and accessible in a moment of time, it has been possible to grade the work with certain limitations. The boys who are in need of physical and mental awakening, the D and low C grades, have gymnastic drill every school day in the middle of the afternoon session. In these classes the play element is recognized, and a happy, joyous mood initiated. The higher grades have drill two and three times a week, as we can best arrange them. The boys enjoy the gymnastic work, and are being helped by it.

The foundation is laid for progressive physical work. The gymnasium, 47 by 63 feet and 27 feet high, well ventilated and lighted by day and by night, the adjoining hall which can be used as a dressing room, and an alcove room at the end of the hall splendidly situated for bathing purposes, give us just what is needed. All that now remains is the furnishing.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The record of this department for the year just closed is largely made up of little things ; there were 1,460 applications for treatment from outside, of which 252 were for minor accidents, such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc. This includes everything, however trivial, and many to which no treatment was given.

Cases confined in the hospital more than one day numbered 120 ; accidents, 22 ; bronchitis, 17 ; pneumonia, 5 ; tonsilitis, 13. The remainder were less important, excepting one case of empyema, which required a surgical operation. This was done by Dr. James S. Stone of Boston. The boy remained in a critical condition for a long time, but recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

Early in the summer I made an inspection of every boy in the school, to determine if any were suffering from chronic diseases of the eyes, ears or air passages, which might be benefited by surgical treatment ; many were found with more or less nasal catarrh, enlarged tonsils and deformed noses, but the degree of difficulty did not seem to warrant operative treatment in any case.

The sewerage of the institution is still in a deplorable condition ; the season has been favorable, but the defects remain a menace to health and offensive to sight and smell.

The sewage from three families on the hill no longer pretends to circulate in the beds provided for it, but runs directly into the meadow below. This land is drained by a pipe through a natural embankment into a channel which can conduct water into Chauncy Pond. It is possible in flood time for sewage to find its way into the pond near where ice is taken to supply the town. The other sewer beds are dangerous only to those living near them.

I wish to express my appreciation of the improved water supply and bathing facilities recently provided for the hospital.

During the past six months the school has been exceptionally free from sickness, and is so at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As we near the close of our fifth year at Berlin, an experimental period seems to have been finished, and we feel like reviewing the work done and summing up the result, so far as may be apparent.

The school has averaged much the same in age and numbers as last year. There has been at times a crowded condition that made it necessary either to trust out boys that had been with us but a short time, or to return to Westborough boys that, with fewer numbers here, we should have been inclined to retain.

When a visitor, not long since, remarked "But your work must be such hopeless work," the unhesitating response given was, "No, indeed; it is anything but that." Then we asked ourselves what reason we had to be so hopeful, and turned for facts to our list of names, representing 199 boys enrolled at Berlin Farm-house since it became a part of the Lyman School. Of this number, 15 are still in the school; 25 were within a short time of their arrival returned to Westborough as unsuited to this department; this leaves 159 that have been dealt with at the school. Of these, when placed out, but a fraction over 6 per cent. at once returned to evil practices, though some of them are now making good records at Westborough. About 7 per cent. were returned to the school for no serious misdemeanor. Less than 20 per cent., after doing well for some time, fell in with bad companions, returned to their evil ways, and were placed in Westborough for a longer term of discipline. This leaves 67 per cent. remaining either at home or in respectable families, whom it has not been necessary to return to the school. Of these some have been out only a few weeks, while others have proved faithful for nearly five years.

Now, if, after an average period of less than six months' detention, such a showing can be made, why not be hopeful over the work, and why not trust that the future record will be even better than that of the past?

Many of the boys coming here seem to have gone wrong simply because their energies were not directed aright. Example and pre-

cept have both tended to lead astray rather than in the better way. We fully agree with another who has said: "The wonder is not that the children of the slums are as bad as they are, but that they are as good as they are. In many a child of the avenues there is not the force to resist temptation and to be loyal to a worthy ideal that is often seen in the children of the alleys."

One might naturally think that the little fellow who built himself a house, filled it with empty honey boxes, labelled it "bee hive," put a vase of flowers before it, and then sat down to await the incoming bees, would have been discouraged when they did not come. But no; he learned that the bees would not come without a queen, and also that it was the wrong season of the year for starting a bee colony; and, content with the knowledge gained, he turned his attention to ridding the farm of woodchucks, of which he actually trapped four.

Of course there is now and then a lazy boy, and for him there is less hope than for the energetic one, even though his record be less criminal. Heredity and neglect are answerable for much in the lives of these boys, and time alone will reveal how successful our efforts may be in counteracting these agencies.

This very uncertainty gives zest to the work, and with renewed faith and courage we cheerfully begin another year's work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1899. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$7,238 43
	November, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,704 29
	December, “ “ “ “	.	.	6,047 14
1900. —	January, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,962 73
	February, “ “ “ “	.	.	7,198 09
	March, “ “ “ “	.	.	6,589 08
	April, “ “ “ “	.	.	7,911 88
	May, “ “ “ “	.	.	7,097 09
	June, “ “ “ “	.	.	4,913 71
	July, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,184 53
	August, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,733 26
	September, “ “ “ “	.	.	5,254 71
				<hr/>
				\$73,834 94

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1899. —	October,	\$7,238 43
	November,	4,704 29
	December,	6,047 14
1900. —	January,	5,962 73
	February,	7,198 09
	March,	6,589 08
	April,	7,911 88
	May,	7,097 09
	June,	4,913 71
	July,	5,184 53
	August,	5,733 26
	September,	5,254 71
		<hr/>
		\$73,834 94

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	\$1,011 22
1900. —	January,	1,253 34
		<hr/>
		\$2,264 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900.—April,	\$907 08
July,	816 98
	<hr/>
	\$1,724 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899.—December,	\$6,091 13
1900.—February,	2,246 41
March,	4,384 30
May,	333 10
June,	496 67
September,	700 47
	<hr/>
	\$14,252 08

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for remodelling Chapel.

1900.—July,	\$862 52
September,	806 14
	<hr/>
	\$1,668 66

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in the Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900.—July,	\$3,066 87
September,	6,384 92
	<hr/>
	\$9,451 79

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899.—October,	\$1,011 22
1900.—January,	1,253 34
	<hr/>
	\$2,264 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900.—April,	\$907 08
July,	816 98
	<hr/>
	\$1,724 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899.—December,	\$6,091 13
1900.—February,	2,246 41
March,	4,384 30
May,	333 10
June,	496 67
September,	700 47
	<hr/>
	\$14,252 08

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for remodelling Chapel.

1900. — July,	\$862 52
September,	806 14
	<hr/>
	\$1,668 66

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in the Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900. — July,	\$3,066 87
September,	6,384 92
	<hr/>
	\$9,451 79

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$27,133 81	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,358 77	
	<hr/>	\$28,492 58

Provisions and grocery supplies, including:—

Ammonia,	\$14 21
Butter,	1,114 37
Beef,	1,679 45
Beans,	208 10
Bristol brick,	1 50
Bon Ami,	15 00
Borax,	9 00
Blacking,	9 50
Corn meal,	67 00
Cracked wheat,	9 50
Cheese,	243 52
Crackers,	99 66
Cereal coffee,	34 99
Celery,	1 87
Cranberries,	10 50
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	47 23
Cocoa and chocolate,	61 65
Corn starch,	1 80
Candy,	3 38
Coffee,	69 75
Condition powder,	4 50
Clothes pins,	2 45
Extracts,	47 50
Flour,	2,146 75
Fowl,	114 48
Fish,	657 39
Fruit and canned goods,	1,006 57
Fatal food,	10 80
Flax,	3 75

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,696 17	\$28,492 58

Amounts brought forward, \$7,696 17 \$28,492 58

Provisions and grocery supplies, including:—

Fly paper,	21 15
Farina,	3 36
Gelatine,	16 55
Granose and health foods,	41 30
Ice,	483 13
Ice cream,	5 88
Lamb and mutton,	125 95
Lard,	171 08
Molasses and syrup,	273 42
Making cider,	1 76
Macaroni,	4 75
Matches,	2 00
Nuts,	4 29
Oat meal,	46 50
Oysters,	92 99
Olives and olive oil,	2 00
Pork and ham,	279 53
Peppers and cauliflowers,	1 33
Potatoes,	150 17
Pepper,	11 85
Pearl barley,	2 50
Peanuts,	5 09
Paper and paper bags,	29 19
Rye flour and meal,	84 26
Raisins,	166 76
Rice,	124 16
Sausage,	29 61
Spice,	29 01
Sugar,	412 19
Soap and soap powder,	186 57
Starch and blueing,	21 14
Salsoda,	6 40
Shredded wheat,	19 25
Split peas,	71 35
Shredded cocoanut,	2 72
Spinach and radishes,	1 80
Salt,	43 64
Stove polish,	8 63
Tripe,	15 60
Tea,	46 62
Vitos,	41 64
Vinegar,	17 38
Wheaten flour,	140 50
Yeast,	161 48

11,102 65

Amount carried forward, \$39,595 23

Amount brought forward, \$39,595 23

Furniture, beds and bedding:—

Aluminum ware,	\$3 00
Agate ware,	53 76
Baskets,	8 14
Brooms and brushes,	197 50
Blankets,	116 25
Chairs,	319 92
Cutlery,	6 50
Crockery,	227 15
Cheese cloth,	6 19
Cane,	34 74
Curtain fixtures,	69 63
Carpets and rugs,	55 14
Call bell,	30
Electric lamps,	135 75
Glassware,	18 12
Hardware and furniture,	3 97
Handcuffs,	28 48
Iron ware,	49 12
Ice cream freezers,	8 25
Laundry boards,	9 00
Lamp chimneys and lantern globes,	14 46
Lounge and chiffonier,	62 60
Mattress repairs,	135 90
Meat chopper,	1 50
Oil cloth,	3 20
Oil stove,	9 50
Pins,	2 46
Rubber blankets,	11 40
Rubber matting,	16 28
Stove furniture,	9 35
Shears, combs and brushes,	95 85
Sheeting,	183 06
Safety pins,	36
Step ladders,	7 80
Tables,	18 20
Tin and copper ware,	88 75
Tape,	3 60
Towels and napkins,	82 80
Table spread,	46
Ticking,	25 38
Wooden ware,	15 61

2,139 43

Clothing, etc.:—

Bathing trunks,	\$1 80
Buttons,	9 43

Amounts carried forward, \$11 23 \$41,734 66

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$11 23	\$41,734 66
Clothing, etc. :—			
Cotton,		421 03	
Collars,		28 07	
Darning cotton,		5 31	
Denim,		64 06	
Duck for baking suits,		8 54	
Extension cases,		40 80	
Elastic,		1 30	
Flannel,		435 60	
Gymnasium suits,		162 75	
Handkerchiefs,		5 40	
Hats and caps,		410 31	
Indelible ink,		18 90	
Laundry,		8 74	
Mittens,		75 00	
Making shirts,		68 68	
Neckties,		44 16	
Overcoats,		294 00	
Overalls,		327 69	
Painters' suits,		6 20	
Rubber boots,		235 08	
Suits,		953 75	
Shirts,		53 10	
Stockings,		95 83	
Shoes and repairs to same,		2,025 37	
Stamp,		20	
Shoe laces,		19 08	
Suspenders,		27 40	
Thread,		43 23	
Underclothing,		487 57	
Uniforms,		796 00	
			7,174 38
Fuel and lights :—			
Coal,		\$6,056 19	
Electric lights,		1,831 67	
Kerosene,		59 48	
Kindling,		17	
Matches,		10 00	
			7,957 51
School supplies :—			
Arithmetics,		\$68 05	
Art material,		25 03	
Adhesive paper,		75	
Blotting paper,		3 00	
Binding books,		92 41	
Composition paper,		50 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$239 74	\$56,866 55

66 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$239 74 \$56,866 55

School supplies:—

Composition books,	11 25
Carving supplies,	152 88
Crayon,	1 50
Call bell,	1 75
Circular erasers,	6 12
Drawing material,	39 18
Drawing tables,	93 75
Histories,	23 76
Ink,	5 20
Letter paper,	9 20
Library paste,	3 40
Liquid slating,	9 60
Lantern and slides,	59 25
Miscellaneous books,	47 65
Manual training supplies,	638 98
Music,	26 28
Mucilage,	3 20
Pencils,	4 50
Pens,	11 60
Paper fasteners,	2 55
Readers,	10 62
Rulers,	2 09
Rubber erasers,	4 75
Scrap books,	7 25
Sloyd supplies,	145 79
School paper,	17 25
School seats and desks,	263 80
Spelling blanks,	7 50
Thumb tacks,	1 09
Writing books,	28 42

1,879 90

Institution property:—

Clock dials,	\$9 00
Christmas trees,	1 00
Horse blanket,	3 50
Saws, saw bucks and axes,	44 00

57 50

Seeds, plants and fertilizers:—

Cabbage plants,	\$6 00
Celery plants,	7 50
Flower seeds and bulbs,	26 26
Flowers,	3 54
Fertilizer,	478 80
Garden seed,	72 06
Grass seed,	106 10

Amounts carried forward, \$700 26 \$58,803 95

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$700 76	\$58,803 95
Seeds, plants and fertilizers:—		
Nursery stock,	46 94	
Plants and shrubs,	5 50	
Rye,	5 40	
Seed corn,	5 50	
Seed potatoes,	133 25	
Tobacco,	45	
		897 30
Grain and meal, etc., for stock:—		
Bran,	\$96 20	
Bones,	6 63	
Bone meal,	60	
Cracked corn,	266 40	
Cotton-seed meal,	186 10	
Corn meal,	177 40	
Corn,	26 75	
Charcoal,	1 20	
Death to lice,	1 00	
Fine feed,	6 65	
Gluten,	529 06	
Grit,	2 75	
Hungarian,	1 87	
Hay,	377 01	
Linseed meal,	126 81	
Mixed feed,	424 15	
Middlings,	41 40	
Oat feed,	17 18	
Oyster shells,	5 00	
Oats,	313 87	
Peat moss,	318 68	
Rent of pasture,	45 00	
Rock salt,	20 67	
Sand,	1 20	
Scraps,	23 85	
Wheat,	239 00	
		3,256 43
Ordinary repairs:—		
Brass, tin and copper,	\$2 75	
Boiler and furnace repairs,	195 30	
Blacksmithing,	78 95	
Brick,	17 36	
Belt lacing,	8 10	
Building paper,	20 35	
Brackets,	3 40	
Belts,	50 71	
Charcoal,	75	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$377 67	\$62,957 68

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$377 67 \$62,957 68

Ordinary repairs : —

Curtain repairs,	190 70
Circular window,	10 50
Chain,	9 81
Cotton waste,	7 48
Copper wire,	1 45
Conductors repaired,	130 34
Drinking fountain,	30 00
Disinfectant,	16 50
Electric light and telephone repairs,	515 33
Emery and sand paper,	20 55
Fire extinguisher,	8 50
Glass, putty and paint,	42 93
Galvanized iron and zinc,	13 51
Glue,	11 25
Gasolene,	12 86
Iron,	24 05
Iron grating,	29 90
Lime, cement and plaster,	93 50
Locks, butts and hooks,	154 54
Labor,	1,043 09
Linseed oil,	181 20
Lubricating oil,	53 60
Lumber,	997 37
Lag screws and bolts,	28 92
Ladders,	13 75
Metal polish,	2 75
Mineral wool,	4 63
Muriatic acid,	45
Nails, brads and screws,	77 84
Paint and brushes,	150 75
Pipe and fittings,	601 64
Paraffine and beeswax,	25 35
Pianos tuned,	4 50
Painters' falls,	25 66
Papering at Berlin,	21 10
Pump repairs,	7 69
Radiator,	42 00
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	66 40
Repairs to harness,	47 40
Repairs to household utensils,	115 24
Rubber matting,	5 01
Rubber tubing,	1 54
Repairs to dried beef cutter,	1 80
Repairs to hose,	1 50
Rope,	1 58

Amounts carried forward, \$5,224 13 \$62,957 68

Amounts brought forward, \$5,224 13 \$62,957 68

Ordinary repairs:—

Sink,	5 52
Setting stone step,	22 05
Sewer grates,	19 51
Small tools,	229 07
Sash weights,	47 06
Slate blackboards,	130 69
Shellac,	17 13
Sash cord,	13 49
Salsoda,	6 80
Turpentine,	259 01
Twine,	1 50
Tarred paper,	2 51
Wall paper and hanging,	52 37
Wooden faucet,	20
Wire netting for fence,	65 84
Wood alcohol,	1 50
Weather strips,	1 93
Windows and doors,	13 84
Window screen,	18 08

6,132 23

Transportation and travelling expenses:—

Express and freight charges,	\$918 90
Travelling expenses,	508 49

1,427 39

Live stock purchases,	179 80
Farm tools and repairs to same,	923 21
Horseshoeing,	109 42
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	198 06
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,	553 22
Drugs and medical supplies,	390 98
Printing material,	212 92
Stationery,	157 03
Water,	430 00
Rent,	163 00

\$73,834 94

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1899.			1900.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$2,350 57	\$2,211 06	\$2,670 60	\$2,315 21	\$2,287 82	\$2,271 88	\$2,324 74	\$2,272 96	\$2,308 46	\$2,691 58	\$2,467 62	\$2,320 08	\$28,492 58
Provisions and groceries,	1,616 02	747 63	1,053 21	818 29	1,106 71	413 14	597 77	1,263 77	578 82	735 77	889 08	1,282 44	11,102 65
Furniture, beds and bedding,	125 39	217 06	100 87	64 75	559 98	206 22	338 23	253 23	106 66	30 77	22 59	113 68	2,139 43
Clothing, etc.,	1,207 29	299 44	307 27	740 96	661 52	934 76	911 50	911 18	273 24	127 68	574 05	225 49	7,174 38
Fuel and lights,	657 32	439 67	717 51	940 19	638 58	593 00	1,001 19	504 69	545 14	492 06	983 58	444 58	7,957 51
School supplies,	112 36	27 61	12 65	17 40	341 79	109 23	806 10	92 11	118 88	21 87	14 30	205 60	1,879 90
Institution property,	-	-	1 00	47 50	9 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 50
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	11 71	-	1 45	-	475 30	72 83	39 65	178 84	37 49	6 50	17 28	56 25	897 30
Live stock purchases,	-	46 75	5 25	105 00	25	2 00	20	7 60	8 00	2 00	2 75	-	179 89
Transportation and travelling expenses,	166 63	84 51	148 80	-	114 05	267 53	140 85	93 17	149 68	43 87	134 64	83 66	1,427 39
Grain and meal, etc., for stock,	322 66	213 37	240 05	-	330 40	762 62	175 84	545 83	197 66	50 28	266 91	150 81	3,256 43
Ordinary repairs,	475 53	334 23	619 83	552 60	511 41	705 05	1,229 02	589 70	311 57	359 86	220 32	223 11	6,132 23
Farm tools,	89 19	12 34	32 15	6 43	31 12	60 08	169 58	214 13	127 88	74 38	86 45	19 48	923 21
Horsehoeing,	4 10	11 50	11 80	-	24 93	3 83	11 78	9 25	6 63	9 81	4 76	11 03	109 42
Newspapers and periodicals,	9 50	10 00	3 95	96 38	8 40	28 33	4 00	28 80	96 48	8 70	-	-	198 06
Postage, telegram and telephone,	46 31	23 07	69 04	18 50	16 83	69 39	58 83	16 58	39 00	34 91	31 09	72 19	553 22
Drugs and medical supplies,	32 15	24 40	45 83	14 52	41 96	70 44	46 25	33 80	39 00	3 64	15 89	23 10	890 98
Printing material,	-	1 65	-	10 00	27 32	-	10 20	55 75	-	118 00	-	-	212 92
Stationery,	3 70	-	5 88	10 00	10 72	18 75	46 15	20 70	8 12	7 85	1 95	23 21	157 03
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent,	8 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	150 00	-	-	163 00
Totals,	\$7,238 43	\$4,704 29	\$6,047 14	\$5,962 73	\$7,198 09	\$6,589 08	\$7,911 88	\$7,097 09	\$4,913 71	\$5,184 53	\$5,733 26	\$5,254 71	\$73,834 94

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution, Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- Papers, Telegraph and Postage, Telephone and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Live Stock Purchases, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Plans, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.	Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892,	.088	.039	.104	.014	.225	.049	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept 30, 1893,	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894,	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895,	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896,	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897,	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898,	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899,	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628
Sept. 30, 1900,	.102	.072	.032	.004	.260	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1899.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$5 60	\$7 85	-	\$13 45
November,	" " "	9 56	8 74	-	18 30
December,	" " "	19 44	3 50	-	22 94
1900.					
January,	" " "	11 20	19 70	\$6 34	37 24
February,	" " "	5 92	7 15	2 15	15 22
March,	" " "	57 47	2 00	-	59 47
April,	" " "	-	50 00	38 25	88 25
May,	" " "	18 28	3 86	2 50	24 64
June,	" " "	3 24	15 09	-	18 33
July,	" " "	86 57	-	-	86 57
August,	" " "	11 16	-	1 50	12 66
September,	" " "	50 55	10 46	-	61 01
Totals,	" " "	\$278 99	\$128 35	\$50 74	\$458 08

Superintendent's Account of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1899.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$5 60	\$7 85	-	\$13 45
November,	" " "	9 56	8 74	-	18 30
December,	" " "	19 44	3 50	-	22 94
1900.					
January,	" " "	11 20	19 70	\$6 34	37 24
February,	" " "	5 92	7 15	2 15	15 22
March,	" " "	57 47	2 00	-	59 47
April,	" " "	-	50 00	38 25	88 25
May,	" " "	18 28	3 86	2 50	24 64
June,	" " "	3 24	15 09	-	18 33
July,	" " "	86 57	-	-	86 57
August,	" " "	11 16	-	1 50	12 66
September,	" " "	50 55	10 46	-	61 01
Totals,	" " "	\$278 99	\$128 35	\$50 74	\$458 08

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

With one or two exceptions the past year has been a successful and satisfactory one for the farm.

Every year seems to reduce the amount of tillage land of the farm, and our hay crop is becoming very small. For the past two seasons, owing to the dry weather, it has been practically impossible to seed to grass successfully. This season a very large quantity of oat fodder was raised and the barn was well filled.

On the Stone farm which was hired this year we have harvested fifteen and one-half tons of English hay, fifteen and one-half tons of meadow hay and six tons of oat fodder, also sixty tons green corn fodder, 300 bushels of ears of corn and 220 bushels of potatoes. The following is a list of the seeds and fertilizers used on the Stone place : —

Potatoes, barrels,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Corn, bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Turnip, pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ruta-bagas, pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oats, bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Muriate of potash, pounds on orchard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
Potato fertilizer, pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,100
Corn fertilizer, pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000

To harvest there are between 200 and 300 bushels of turnips and about 50 bushels of ruta-bagas, also a very large quantity of apples.

On the State farm all crops were very good. The hay crop, however, was lighter than usual. We are able to devote only a very small proportion of the farm to grass, the greater part being necessarily taken up with other crops. It seems to me there is urgent need of more land.

I desire to thank all the officers for their cordial assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, I am glad to be able to show a considerable increase over previous years in the amount of poultry raised.

There have been raised this season 1,525 chicks, two American breeds, — Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. They seem better suited to our wants, making good winter layers and more profitable than the Mediterranean breeds. There have been produced 33,960 dozen eggs, at a cost of three quarters of a cent apiece, making a total of \$270.69; also 3,511 pounds of poultry, at a cost of four and one-half cents per pound, making a total of \$157.79; leaving a balance for labor, \$674.92.

There were ten chicken houses built in the spring for the accommodation of the chicks, which have proved a very successful investment. There were 45 pullets laying September 30. Everything looks favorable for a full basket of eggs the coming winter. I do not know of any work connected with the farm that the boys are more interested in, and which forms so good a basis for practice and profit.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Crops have been good as a whole, with only a slight shrinkage in the hay and potato crops. A special test of potatoes was made, to discover those best suited to this soil. Of the eleven varieties planted, it was found that the Carmen was the best yielder, being a medium late potato; the Early Rose was the best early; the Sir Walter Raleigh the best late.

The fruit trees, planted when the school first started, are just beginning to bear, the peach trees bearing about ten bushels. A new peach orchard has been set out this spring.

The usual amount of stock has been kept.

The apiary started two years ago has increased considerably; started in the spring with ten strong and one weak colony. The ten colonies produced on an average forty pounds of honey each. No swarms were cast, but by dividing and giving queens we now have nineteen apparently good swarms for the winter. Last winter ten new dove-tailed eight-framed hives were bought on the flat and made up by the boys. All during the season much interest has been manifested by the boys in the care of the bees, and the Sunday night supper, which included honey, made up for the numerous stings received in their work among them.

The general work of the farm has been sufficient to keep the boys busy, and only the mowing and ploughing have required outside help. The farm and its environments prove a constant source of wonder to each new boy sent from the city.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	\$10,463 52	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	848 71	
Fertilizers,	478 80	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,087 73	
Horseshoeing,	81 82	
Labor of boys,	780 00	
Live stock purchases,	69 60	
Ordinary repairs,	10 20	
Seeds and plants,	371 45	
Wages,	1,000 02	
Water,	20 00	
		\$17,367 85
Net gain for twelve months,		251 67
		<u>\$17,619 52</u>

CR.

Apples,	\$36 68
Asparagus,	38 01
Blackberries,	58 12
Beet greens,	4 31
Beets,	47 62
Beans, shell,	12 16
Beans, string,	19 78
Beef,	311 76
Carrots,	27 00
Cabbage,	57 20
Cucumbers,	24 38
Currants,	7 22
Crab apples,	50
Cauliflower,	2 15
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$646 89</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$646 89	
Celery,	30 50	
Cash for apples,	8 82	
Cash for pigs,	24 00	
Cash for calves,	51 90	
Cash for milk,	52 87	
Cash for hide,	31 45	
Cash for use of tools,	88	
Cash for eggs,	6 56	
Cash for onions,	17 50	
Cash for cow,	14 50	
Cash for chickens,	70 51	
Eggs,	655 49	
Fish,	1 20	
Gooseberries,	3 18	
Grapes,	20 00	
Horseradish,	13 00	
Honey,	9 25	
Labor for institution,	1,100 90	
Letterer,	28 70	
Muskmelon,	6 94	
Milk,	3,590 40	
Onions,	69 28	
Plums,	11 00	
Peas,	46 64	
Poultry,	554 89	
Pork,	91 10	
Parsnips,	4 80	
Pumpkins,	1 50	
Potatoes,	163 90	
Radishes,	32 48	
Rhubarb,	14 06	
Raspberries,	16 30	
Quinces,	2 00	
Squash,	13 00	
Strawberries,	78 95	
Sweet corn,	54 60	
Turnips,	34 86	
Tomatoes,	21 43	
Watermelon,	4 10	
		\$7,600 33
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1900,		10,019 19
		<hr/> \$17,619 52

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1900.

Apples,	\$392 50	Millet,	\$6 00
Beans,	4 00	Oats,	60 70
Beets,	78 00	Onions,	66 00
Corn,	75 00	Potatoes,	412 95
Cabbage,	100 00	Parsnips,	16 50
Carrots,	36 40	Pumpkins,	20 00
Celery,	34 50	Squash,	40 00
Ensilage,	1,000 00	Turnips,	340 00
Fodder,	183 85		
English hay,	624 00		\$3,540 40
Honey,	50 00		

Farm Sales.

Apples,	\$8 82	Milk,	\$52 87
Calves,	51 90	Onions,	17 50
Cow,	14 50	Pigs,	24 00
Chicken and fowl,	70 51	Use of tools,	88
Eggs,	6 56		
Hides,	31 45		\$278 99

Live Stock.

Westborough farm:—

Bulls (2),	\$100 00
Cows (37),	1,850 00
Calves (3),	18 00
Heifers (11),	220 00
Hogs (2),	48 00
Shoats (9),	108 00
Pigs (17),	17 00
Horses (6),	600 00
Horse (Allen's),	100 00
Horse (Bess),	115 00
Horse (Charley),	10 00
Hens (140),	70 00
Pullets (510),	306 00
Roosters (375),	187 50

\$3,749 50

Berlin farm:—

Cows (3),	\$120 00
Horse (1),	25 00
Hens, pullets and roosters (100),	40 00
Sows (2),	20 00
Shoats (9),	36 00
Calf (1),	10 00
Swarms of bees (19),	100 00

\$351 00

3,749 50

\$4,100 50*Summary.*

Produce on hand,	\$3,540 40
Produce sold,	278 99
Produce consumed,	7,321 34
Live stock,	4,100 50
Agricultural implements,	2,378 29
	<hr/>
	\$17,619 52

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	\$703 65	
feed,	428 24	
net gain,	903 79	
	<hr/>	\$2,035 68

CR.

By eggs used and sold,	\$655 49	
poultry used and sold,	54 89	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900, .	825 30	
	<hr/>	\$2,035 68

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,600 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Cow barn,	\$7,000 00
Horse barn,	2,600 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00
Willow Park,	5,000 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
Chapel,	4,000 00
Bakery building,	8,600 00
Armory,	500 00
Berlin house,	2,500 00
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00
Piggery building,	600 00
Scale house,	600 00
Hen houses,	1,125 00
Ice house,	20 00
Tool house (Boulder),	25 00
School-house,	40,000 00
Greenhouse,	1,500 00
Laundry building,	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	195,970 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$218,370 00

Amount brought forward, \$218,370 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$4,791 86
Other furniture,	20,326 75
Carriages,	783 00
Agricultural implements,	2,378 29
Dry goods,	861 09
Drugs and surgical implements,	658 90
Fuel and oil,	2,272 80
Library,	3,840 93
Live stock,	4,100 50
Mechanical tools and appliances,	22,918 23
Provisions and groceries,	1,533 34
Produce on hand,	3,540 40
Ready-made clothing,	6,502 78
Raw material,	3,564 34
	<hr/>
	78,073 21
	<hr/>
	\$296,443 21

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
M. EVERETT HOWARD,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,300 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale, amanuensis,*	330 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Geo. C. Flint, master of family and instructor in printing,	437 50
Mrs. Geo. C. Flint, matron of family,	262 50
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, master of family and instructor in joinery,	700 00
Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, matron of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Henry J. Couper, master of family,	400 00
Mabel G. Moore, matron of family,	300 00
Henry E. Kimball, master of family and teacher of manual training,	562 50
Jennie Kimball, matron of family,	300 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing and carving,	500 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	300 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Florence A. Russell, teacher,	350 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	375 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	400 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	400 00
Lillian T. Peaslee, teacher,	350 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Bertha J. Surry, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, laundry matron,	350 00

* Board themselves.

Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper superintendent's house, . . .	\$300 00
Lilla V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	350 00
Hannah B. Rushton, charge of central kitchen,	500 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storeroom,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter,	500 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Frank W. Watts, teamster,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
John W. Mason, charge of family,	500 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

* Board themselves.

Stella M. Osgood, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	359 37
Mary L. Brown, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	362 51
Jennie M. Wood, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	360 42
Marion L. Cole, .	"	.	.	.	.	10 months 8 days,	340 46
Grace A. Hubbard, .	"	.	.	.	.	10 months 8 days,	228 96
Flora J. Dyer, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	400 00
Florence A. Russell,	"	.	.	.	.	1 month 23 days,	51 19
Edith Howard, .	Nurse,	.	.	.	.	26 days,	17 41
Bertha J. Surry, .	"	.	.	.	.	11 months 2 days,	230 55
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	234 56
Mary E. Greeley, .	Assistant matron,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	244 52
Susie E. Wheeler, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	111 70
Sarah E. Goss, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
L. Florence Edmonds,	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	292 18
Mabel M. King, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	248 74
Lenora S. Day, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	250 00
Lilla V. Burhoe, .	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	246 83
Jennie E. Perry, .	"	.	.	.	.	8 months 10 days,	170 09
Jennie Kimball, .	"	.	.	.	.	6 months,	126 41
Emma L. Burgess,	"	.	.	.	.	12 months,	256 58
Prescott G. Brown,	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, .	Charge of storehouse,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	300 00
James W. Clark, .	Charge of bakery,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King, .	Engineer,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	484 94
Charles S. Graham,	Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	700 00
Frank W. Watts, .	Farmer,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	304 46
John T. Perkins, .	Teamster,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson,	Driver,	.	.	.	.	12 months,	42 10
Thomas T. Carey,	Watchman,	.	.	.	.	1 month 8 days,	331 15
Prescott G. Brown,	"	.	.	.	.	10 months 29 days,	36 00
	Appraiser,	.	.	.	.	12 days,	

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Irving A. Nourse, .	Appraiser, .	9 days, .	\$27 00
Irving A. Nourse, .	Electrician, .	276 hours, .	92 00
Francis E. Corey, .	Physician, .	12 months, .	300 00
Chaplains, .	—	—	260 00
John W. Mason, .	Supply, .	12 months, .	565 68
H. Maria Braley, .	"	4 months 25 days, .	120 66
Alice C. Skillings, .	"	2 months 22 days, .	69 55
Minnie A. Burhoe, .	"	3 months 9 days, .	68 52
Gertrude B. Day, .	Office work, .	236 hours, .	57 90
Mrs. Lizzie Bray, .	Supply, .	80 hours, .	8 00
Lizzie Moses, .	Nurse, .	15 days, .	15 00
Mary J. Tomlinson, .	"	3 weeks, .	30 00
Cora L. Carey, .	Supply, .	2 months 15 days, .	58 51
Alvin M. Jones, .	"	17 days, .	21 92
George E. Barnes, .	"	8 days, .	10 95
John J. Howard, .	Printer, .	30 hours, .	4 50
Alexander Quackenboss, .	Eye specialist, .	—	52 88
Jas. S. Stone, .	Physician, .	—	25 00
W. P. Bowers, .	"	—	10 00
W. O. Johnson, .	"	—	3 00
Alfred E. Studley, .	Plumber, .	15½ days, .	117 31
Harry G. Nye, .	Painter, .	24 days, .	87 50
Walter A. Harrington, .	Mason, .	14½ days, .	50 56
B. B. Nourse, .	Surveyor, .	—	8 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse, .	Supply, .	1 month 15 days, .	74 40
			\$28,492 18

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William L. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of
the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present
Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868, .	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodward,	Boston,	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson,*	Lowell,	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester,*	Boston,	1897
1897, .	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, was . . .	873
Becoming of age during the year,	97
Died,	1
Returned to school and not relocated,	46
For serious fault,	28
Not serious,	18
Discharged,	1
Total number passing out of our care during the year, . . . —	145
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1900 (which is 153 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1899),	728

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 39, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, or who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the above-named 728 boys, 6, not mentioning those in the foreign service of the United States government, reside in foreign countries; 43 are on the unknown list; 12 have disappeared within a few weeks or days, and are not considered as permanently lost sight of; and of only 4 was the employment not known Sept. 30, 1900. The occupations of the remaining 656 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table:—

Army,	42	Bottling factory,	1
Assisting parents,	43	Box factory,	2
At board,	40	Blacksmith,	1
Baker,	4	Brass works,	1
Barber,	4	Brush factory,	1
Bell boy,	4	Building mover,	2
Bicycle factory,	1	Carpenter,	6
Book bindery,	1	Candy shop,	2
Bootblack,	3	Cartridge belt shop,	1

Cemetery,	1	Market,	4
Celluloid factory,	1	News stand,	1
Cigar factory,	2	Navy, United States,	22
Carpet factory,	3	Office boy,	2
Concrete,	1	Other public institutions,	23
Clerk,	16	Painter,	6
Chair shop,	1	Paper mill,	3
Coachman,	2	Peddler,	5
Cooper,	1	Pocket-book shop,	1
Cornice works,	1	Printer,	11
Comb shop,	2	Planing mill,	1
Concord Reformatory,	32	Plumber,	9
Decorator,	1	Packing house,	1
Electric road,	1	Quarryman,	2
Electrician,	2	Rattan factory,	1
Elevator boy,	2	Railroad,	1
Engineer,	1	Restaurant,	5
Errand boy,	13	Rope works,	1
Express,	5	Rubber works,	2
Farmer,	133	Sailor,	6
Fisherman,	1	Silk mill,	1
Florist,	1	Silver plater,	1
Gymnast,	1	Shoe shop,	27
Hat factory,	2	Saw mill,	1
Hostler,	5	Stevedore,	1
Hotel,	2	Stone worker,	1
Insane,	1	Stove maker,	1
Invalid,	1	Student,	2
Iron works,	2	Tanner,	3
Janitor,	1	Teamster,	9
Jeweller's shop,	4	Telephone messenger,	1
Laborer,	17	Tin shop,	1
Laundry,	3	Upholsterer,	1
Loom works,	1	U. S. mail carrier,	1
Machinist,	15	Umbrella factory,	1
Mill (textile),	52	Water carrier,	1
Milk wagon,	2		

Reduced to approximate percentages this table will show :—

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	10
Assisting parents, about	6
At board, about	7
Employed on farms,	20
In mills (textile), about	8
Machinists, about	2½
Classed as laborers, about	2½
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	5
In other public institutions, about	3
In 81 different occupations, about	36

The report cards of the above-mentioned 656 boys show that at the time of the last report 587, or 89.4 per cent., were doing well; 16, or 1.8 per cent., doubtfully; and 53, or 8.18 per cent., including those while in our care sent to the Concord Reformatory or other public correctional institutions by the court, badly.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years:—

	1900.	1899.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	130	100
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	85	79
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	27	48
Enlisted in navy,	3	—
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	245	227
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school:—		
For serious fault,	28	26
For relocation and other purposes,	67	55
Total returned,	95	81
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,736	1,575
Number of visits to boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age,	743	650
Number of boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age visited,	437	434
Average visits to boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age,	1.7	1.5
Number of visits to boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age,	993	925
Number of boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age visited,	486	387
Average visits to boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age,	2.3	2.5
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	199	198
Number of places investigated and reported upon,	69	65
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit,	\$1,247 17	\$1,057 00
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	41	43

Boys over eighteen years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their wages themselves, and the earnings of boys on probation with their parents or relatives are never handled by the visiting department.

In addition to this work, which can be so easily tabulated, we have met weekly at the Lyman School to compare notes, lay out the work for the week or to meet those boys who are soon to be released, and once a month we have met a committee of your Board in consultation. No week of the year passes that we are not called by parents anxious for their sons, who have been placed on probation with them, and over whom they feel they are again losing control, for assistance and advice. Many of these cases require much thought and delicate handling. We often find it necessary to strongly advise parents themselves relative to the management of their own children. But few know how much is written between the lines of such a report as this.

An illustration of the care of the younger boys may be seen in the following example. At the age of fourteen, having committed many offences, a colored boy was committed by the court to the Lyman School. His home was of that kind that cannot well be described in print. He spent about two years at the school, and his home being unfit for him to go to, he was placed with a near relative in the city. Here his behavior was so intolerable, and his tendencies to offences against the law so strongly marked, that he was returned to the school. After a short stay he was placed out in a small family as a chore boy. This was much against his will, for he longed for his old associates and the excitement of a large city. By frequent visiting and constant watchfulness on the part of the visitor, he was kept in this place until his duties became agreeable and his new home attractive to him. He did so well that at the age of eighteen he received the usual amount, \$50, and a suit of clothes, and was allowed to visit his relatives in the city. In less than two weeks he wrote to the visitor saying he was sick of city life, that it possessed nothing attractive to him, and that he wished to go back to a country home. Arrangements were made, and he is to-day a contented, honest, fairly capable boy, earning \$10 per month. This boy, without the ministrations and authority of the visitor in charge, would have drifted to the Reformatory and State's Prison by as fixed a law as the law of gravitation. To-day he is on the upward road.

Occupations of the 97 Boys before mentioned who have become Twenty-one Years of Age during the Year.

Army, 14	Blacksmith, 2
Accountant, 1	Brass works, 1
Baker, 1	Carpenter, 1
Bell boy, 2	Carriage shop, 1

Clerk,	2	Paper box shop,	1
Coachman,	1	Plumber,	1
Farmer,	11	Porter,	1
Fire Protective Association,	1	Printer,	1
Glass works,	1	Restaurant,	2
Iron works,	2	Sailor,	1
Laborer,	9	Saw mill,	1
Laundry,	2	Shoe shop,	3
Mattress maker,	1	Stone mason,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	10	Teamster,	2
Mill (textile),	5	Unemployed,	1
Navy, United States,	2	Undertaker,	1
Oiler,	1	Vegetable peddler,	1
Other penal institutions,	3	Occupations unknown,	6

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows : —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	16
Employed on farms, about	11
Classed as laborers,	9
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	13
Employed in textile mills,	5

The remaining 52 per cent. is divided among 29 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 56, or 58 per cent., are doing well without question ; 17, or 18 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting ; 18, or 19 per cent., badly, — all but 5 in penal institutions ; 6, or 6 per cent., whose whereabouts are unknown.

In other words, a certain group of 97 youthful offenders, most of whom, having been arrested several times, were committed to the Lyman School, received its instruction and discipline, and were subject from four to five years to the watch and care of the department of visitation. Only 6 of this number were lost sight of ; 73 arrived at twenty-one years of age honestly self-supporting, and of 58 of the 73 much more can be said ; 18 resisted all attempts for their reformation, and 13 of the 18 are now in penal institutions.

The following is the history of one boy who may be considered a representative of those becoming of age during the year, and who is classed as “doing well without question” : —

X was committed to the Lyman School for larceny while he was in his fifteenth year. He came of respectable parents. After remaining in the school one and one-half years, he was released to go home on probation. He had been at home but a few months when his parents notified the visitor that their son was getting back into his old ways, and had become so incorrigible that they wished him to be

taken back to the school. He was accordingly taken back, well clothed, and was at once placed out upon a farm. His stubbornness and ill-temper made him so undesirable that his employer would only agree to keep him upon condition that half the usual sum should be paid for his services. As he was at this time about seventeen years of age, and considered a very undesirable boy, such arrangements were agreed to by the visitor. In his eighteenth year, however, he improved rapidly, became attached to his new home, and did so well that, on becoming eighteen years of age, he voluntarily made arrangements with his employer to remain with him another year, and upon the expiration of that year he hired for another season with the same employer. During this time he sent a part of his earnings to his mother each month, kept himself well clothed, far above the average, and out of his earnings there was collected, saved and paid over on his twenty-first birthday the sum of \$85. He is now engaged in a mechanical pursuit, earning fair wages, and is a steady, industrious and respectable young man.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1900.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	\$3,500 09
Telephone service,	105 69
Travelling and stationery,	2,977 17
	<hr/>
	\$6,582 95

We renew our obligations to all who aided in the work of this department, the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School, and to your Honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

During the past year the work of the school has been carried on very much according to the methods stated in former reports.

The last new cottage was opened and occupied February 22. In its arrangements it is a model house, but I am still of the opinion, expressed before the house was built, that seven family houses are too many for a school of this character.

On account of the love and honor that one and all bear Miss Putnam, and in consideration of her many years of unselfish work for the girls, the new cottage was named Elizabeth C. Putnam Cottage. Not only at this cottage are there faithful workers, but throughout the whole school we have those who are always ready and willing to "lend a hand." The uplifting of wayward girls does not come by chance nor is it the work of a day; it comes only by long, patient training and personal influence of those who put *self* last. This work, at the best, necessitates the giving up of many social pleasures, and for this reason every effort should be made to encourage social life among the teachers, and to make their home here attractive. One cannot do one's best work without recreation, and to have some social life to alternate with hard work and care helps to lighten the labor and indirectly benefit the girls.

It is to be regretted that we have to report several changes among our officers; but we have been fortunate in finding valuable people to fill the vacancies which have occurred.

The farm and garden work of the girls has been so successfully managed that it has been helpful to the school and given the girls many pleasant hours of recreation, which they otherwise would not have enjoyed.

After harvesting the corn for the silo, the "corn roast," which had long been anticipated, was made a happy occasion. This annual celebration has been our custom for several years. It is one of the red-letter days which they look forward to throughout the whole year.

As a means of discipline we have a system of marking, and in connection with this we have rewards for well doing given by the

teacher. When a new girl enters the school we make her welcome. She has an opportunity to take a fresh start with no marks, and can reach the "roll of honor" in three months if her record is good. When she becomes a "roll of honor" girl she is given a badge and a napkin ring, and is entitled to attend the roll of honor festivities, consisting of music and games, in which the teachers take part and which usually occur in the first part of each month. This does not entitle her to be placed out in a family unless she has finished the course of industrial training which every girl must complete before leaving the school, if she has sufficient intellect to become self-supporting.

The following tables will show the changes in the school and give some idea of the work accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both
Inside Institution and Outside.*

In the school Sept. 30, 1899,	163
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,	315
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,	478
Since committed,	101
	<hr/> 579
Attained majority,	69
Died,	1
Discharged as unfit subjects,	4
Discharged for good conduct,	6
Total who passed out of custody,	<hr/> 80
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1900,	499
Net increase within the year,	21

TABLE II.

*Showing Status, Sept. 30, 1900, of All Girls in Custody of the State
Industrial School, being all those committed to the School who are
under Twenty-one.*

On probation with relatives,	53
On probation in families, earning wages,	149
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	5
At board,	16
Married but subject to recall for cause,	36
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	26
	<hr/> 285
In the school Sept. 30, 1900,	187
In other institutions: —	
Hospital,	7
Insane asylum,	2
School for Feeble-minded,	6
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	7
Penal institution in another State,	1
	<hr/> 27
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1900,	<hr/> 499

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School, and its General Condition Sept. 30, 1900.

In the school Sept. 30, 1899,	163	
Since committed,	101	
	<hr/>	264
Recalled from —	Individual Girls.	
Probation for change of place,	7	11
Probation for a visit,	11	13
Probation on account of illness,	4	11
Treatment in hospital,	6	8
Probation for running away from place,	11	12
Probation for larceny,	1	2
Probation, unsatisfactory,	15	20
Probation because in danger,	11	11
Probation for bad conduct,	22	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88	111
		<hr/>
		375
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	30	
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	128	
Released on probation to other families, at board,	3	
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	3	
Married,	3	
Attained majority,	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	16	
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	2	
Ran away,	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	1	
	<hr/>	188
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1900,		187
<hr/>		
Recalled girls: —		
68 were recalled one time within the year.		
17 were recalled two times within the year.		
3 were recalled three times within the year.		
Released girls: —		
136 went out one time within the year.		
23 went out two times within the year.		
2 went out three times within the year.		

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.
1* had been in the school	—	5
1† had been in the school	—	6
1* had been in the school	—	9
5 had been in the school	1	—
4 had been in the school	1	2
5 had been in the school	1	3
5 had been in the school	1	4
4 had been in the school	1	5
10 had been in the school	1	6
4 had been in the school	1	7
4 had been in the school	1	8
6 had been in the school	1	9
4 had been in the school	1	10
3 had been in the school	1	11
5 had been in the school	2	—
1 had been in the school	2	3
3 had been in the school	2	7
1 had been in the school	3	—

* Placed out in family to go to school.

† Allowed to go home on account of mother's illness.

TABLE V.

*Showing the Conduct of the Eighty Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.**

Living respectably,	51 or 64 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	15 or 19 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	10 or 13 per cent.
Conduct not classified,	4 or 5 per cent.

* For further details see tables VI. and VII.

TABLE VI.

Showing Conduct of all the Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A.—LIVING RESPECTABLY.									
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>									
Attained majority (married), living respectably, .	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20	19
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably, .	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22	26
Died, conduct has been good,	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Had behaved badly, now well,	—	1	1	2	4	3	5	1	7
Honorably discharged,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—</i>									
Married, living respectably,	27	32	28	41	47	39	37	44	52
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good, . .	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30	27
At work in other families,	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54	35
At work elsewhere,	117	102	111	120	119	138	143	133	149
Attending school or academy, paying their way, .	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Attending school or academy, paying their way, .	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3	4
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	171	168	184	204	188	203	216	220	215
	198	200	212	245	235	242	253	264	267
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.									
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>									
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	7	6	3	1	5	1	—	2	4
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	—	—	1	5	11	5	9	8	9
Died, conduct had been bad,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—</i>									
Married,	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10	14
On probation with friends or at large,	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	3
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining, .	—	—	—	7	1	2	3	3	8
In prison or house of correction,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11	13
In almshouse through their own misconduct, . .	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10*	12
In almshouse through their own misconduct, . .	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4	5
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	17	29	31	33	33	31	30	31	41
	24	35	35	39	49	37	40	41	55

C₁.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.I. *No longer in the Care of the State:*—

Married,
 Unmarried,

4	1	4	6	2	7	3
7	7	—	—	6	—	7
4	8	4	6	8	4	10
—	—	—	—	7	5	5
—	—	—	—	—	10	12
14	17	18	20	14	18	25
—	—	—	—	2	—	—
14	17	18	20	23	42	42
18	25	22	26	31	46	52

II. *Still in the Care of the State:*—

Married,
 On probation with friends, in other States or coun-
 tries,†
 At large, having left their homes or places,
 Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women,
 now discharged,

Total, conduct not known,

D.—REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.

I. *No longer in the Care of the State:*—

Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane, . .
 Died, never on probation,

—	2	1	2	5	3	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	15	35	31	11	9	7
—	—	—	—	42	42	55
—	—	—	—	6	10	16
9	6	7	6	10	23	22
32	21	42	41	69	84	100
32	23	43	43	74	87	104
272	283	312	353	384	474	478

Total whose conduct is not classified,

Grand total,

II. *Still in the Care of the State:*—

Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal, . .
 In State Industrial School through the year, . . .
 Boarded out in private families with schooling, . .
 Recalled for illness or change of place, not for seri-
 ous fault, and remaining in the school,

* Includes 3 now discharged from the prison.

† On the tables of the last three years the girls who have for one or more years been placed with friends who reside in other countries or States (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of "conduct unknown."

TABLE VII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			CONDUCT NOT CLASSIFIED.*		
	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.	1896-1900.	1896-1899.	1900.
Immoral conduct,	176	135	41	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5	13	12	1
Danger of immoral conduct,	67	46	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4	2	2	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	86	68	18	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1	10	7	3
Total,	329	249	80	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10	25	21	4

Percentages.

Immoral conduct, . . . . .	.53	.54	.51	.63	.65	.56	.22	.19	.29	.08	.07	.12	.07	.09	.02
Danger of immoral conduct, . . . .	.20	.18	.26	.75	.76	.71	.12	.13	.09	.10	.07	.19	.03	.04	.00
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.26	.27	.23	.69	.68	.72	.13	.15	.05	.07	.07	.05	.12	.10	.17
Total,	-	-	-	.67	.68	.64	.17	.17	.19	.08	.07	.13	.08	.08	.05

* Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Five Years ending Sept. 30, 1900, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061
Immoral conduct,	163	123	40	111	88	23	38	26	12	14	9	5
Danger of immoral conduct,	65	44	21	50	35	15	8	6	2	7	3	4
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	76	61	15	59	46	13	11	10	1	6	5	1
Total,	304	228	76	220	169	51	57	42	15	27	17	10

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061	'0061-9681	'6681-9681	'0061
Immoral conduct, . . . . .	.54	.54	.53	.68	.70	.58	.23	.21	.30	.09	.07	.13
Danger of immoral conduct, . . . .	.21	.19	.28	.77	.79	.71	.12	.14	.10	.11	.07	.19
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.25	.27	.20	.78	.76	.87	.14	.16	.07	.08	.08	.07
Total,	-	-	-	.72	.74	.67	.19	.18	.20	.09	.07	.13

TABLE IX.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900,	\$2,500 56
By deposits in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	2,500 56
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900,	2,384 03
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,384 03

TABLE X.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

67 for stubbornness.*	1 habitual absentee.
19 for larceny.	1 for habitual truancy.
4 for night-walking.	1 for disturbing peace.
3 for lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct.	1 for breaking and entering and larceny.
2 idle and disorderly.	1 for drunkenness.
1 for vagrancy.	

TABLE XI.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.

97 could read and write.	| 4 could not read or write.
--------------------------	----------------------------

TABLE XII.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 10 years of age.	16 were 14 years of age.
3 were 11 years of age.	37 were 15 years of age.
9 were 12 years of age.	19 were 16 years of age.
16 were 13 years of age.	

TABLE XIII.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

49 born in Massachusetts.	1 born in Georgia.
4 born in Maine.	12 born in Canada.
5 born in New Hampshire.	8 born in England.
2 born in Vermont.	3 born in Ireland.
2 born in Rhode Island.	2 born in Italy.
2 born in Connecticut.	1 born in Russia.
3 born in New York.	1 birthplace unknown.
4 born in Virginia.	1 born at sea.
1 born in South Carolina.	

* The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

25 Americans, both parents.	3 German, both parents.
9 English, both parents.	1 Swede, both parents.
8 French, both parents.	9 American, one parent.
18 Irish, both parents.	5 Irish, one parent.
2 Italian, both parents.	3 other foreign countries.
2 Scotch, both parents.	13 unknown.
3 Jewish, both parents.	

TABLE XV.

Showing Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

9 were orphans.	1 parents unknown.
19 mother dead.	50 both parents living.
22 father dead.	

TABLE XVI.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163	3 79	31,307
1899, . . .	34,375	164	75	156	3 81	32,530
1900, . . .	36,575*	171	101	170†	3 62	32,202

* Also \$2,500 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

† Includes 16 girls for whom board is paid; does not include 52 with relatives and at work nor 36 married.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1899. —	October,	received from State Treasurer,	.	.	.	\$2,292 34
	November,	" " " "	.	.	.	3,127 00
	December,	" " " "	.	.	.	3,999 45
1900. —	January,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,145 31
	February,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,965 39
	March,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,396 36
	April,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,225 68
	May,	" " " "	.	.	.	3,025 45
	June,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,387 53
	July,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,144 78
	August,	" " " "	.	.	.	2,179 92
	September,	" " " "	.	.	.	3,313 20
						\$32,202 41

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1899. —	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,292 34
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,127 00
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,999 45
1900. —	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,145 31
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,965 39
	March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,396 36
	April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,225 68
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,025 45
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,387 53
	July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,144 78
	August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,179 92
	September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,313 20
										\$32,202 41

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899. —	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$35 22
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160 07
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	445 75
										\$641 04

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 76) for Boarding.

1900.— March,	\$308 39
April,	48 63
May,	91 66
June,	384 49
July,	68 79
August,	75 67
September,	275 38
	<hr/>
	\$1,253 01

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Family Cottage.

1899.— October,	\$2,262 40
November,	1,869 11
December,	448 33
1900.— January,	688 38
February,	896 20
March,	250 74
April,	50 10
May,	261 31
September,	55 40
	<hr/>
	\$6,781 97

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899.— October,	\$35 22
November,	160 07
December,	445 75
	<hr/>
	\$641 04

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 76) for Boarding.

1900.— March,	\$308 39
April,	48 63
May,	91 66
June,	384 49
July,	68 79
August,	75 67
September,	275 38
	<hr/>
	\$1,253 01

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1899.												
October, . . .	\$116 33	\$38 35	\$2 10	-	\$146 91	\$28 66	-	\$45 57	\$98 31	\$146 46	\$24 00	\$18 32
November, . .	121 82	47 46	-	-	180 27	10 62	\$165 90	75 34	98 19	461 58	26 25	1 50
December, . .	172 92	51 89	73 65	-	279 63	29 07	229 89	79 24	163 03	419 53	29 90	37 33
1900.												
January, . . .	84 06	40 79	-	-	144 10	-	-	38 88	32 36	45 79	191 65	-
February, . .	89 00	46 29	5 10	\$200 00	126 45	5 28	-	44 70	97 43	199 62	523 01	10 00
March, . . .	92 11	45 05	3 00	-	210 25	16 00	-	49 11	55 94	51 56	425 00	7 52
April, . . .	-	70 40	-	-	133 75	10 08	-	52 63	95 49	77 90	70 68	11 16
May, . . .	245 15	41 41	11 50	-	220 75	12 50	204 66	44 23	178 91	289 80	59 44	16 10
June, . . .	144 42	33 66	13 45	-	64 20	18 64	-	38 08	97 50	175 54	-	-
July, . . .	142 94	29 79	7 50	-	140 15	6 00	-	39 83	29 26	40 90	-	-
August, . . .	186 70	59 82	1 60	4 50	155 05	-	-	53 83	21 26	88 97	18 00	13 46
September, . .	141 10	29 60	-	-	165 61	41 00	14 17	63 47	30 09	234 69	\$1,061 00	3 02
Total, . . .	\$1,536 55	\$534 51	\$117 90	\$204 50	\$1,967 12	\$177 85	\$614 62	\$624 91	\$997 77	\$2,232 34	\$2,428 93	\$118 41

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1900 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Postage, Tele- phone Service, Stationery, Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for farm.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Offi- cers and Em- ployes.	Wages of Per- sons Tempora- rily Employed.	Total.
1899.													
October, .	\$67 50	\$60 45	\$2 64	\$13 25	\$65 68	\$68 02	\$10 00	\$52 78	\$122 00	\$5 00	\$1,160 01	-	\$2,292 84
November, .	129 17	60 04	70 21	14 18	68 95	34 74	20 00	130 14	232 00	20 00	1,101 64	\$57 00	3,127 00
December, .	166 10	368 47	6 39	28 46	63 19	81 31	20 00	10 50	-	677 10*	1,011 85	-	3,999 45
1900.													
January, .	-	228 07	-	15 10	88 87	18 18	20 00	-	50 00	1 25	1,146 21	-	2,145 31
February, .	118 81	149 26	73 34	26 35	71 48	13 52	15 00	-	15 00	-	1,135 75	-	2,965 39
March, .	37 49	46 26	30 66	34 70	70 80	28 58	20 00	-	-	-	1,172 33	-	2,396 36
April, .	6 96	74 65	-	14 15	72 33	56 41	20 00	260 57	-	-	1,198 52	-	2,225 68
May, .	39 90	130 89	51 58	26 85	54 07	14 43	30 00	120 76	-	-	1,232 52	-	3,025 45
June, .	48 78	55 26	2 79	51 80	193 51	20 25	15 00	141 53	-	-	1,272 62	50	2,387 53
July, .	12 70	94 64	8 69	136 95	75 00	61 32	20 00	11 64	-	-	1,287 47	-	2,144 78
August, .	11 79	87 82	-	12 95	65 85	26 40	20 00	7 25	10 00	-	1,384 42	25	2,179 92
September, .	74 98	60 61	10 20	35 15	18 87	9 98	20 00	27 70	-	-	1,271 71	25	3,313 20
Total, .	\$714 18	\$1,416 42	\$256 50	\$409 89	\$908 60	\$433 14	\$230 00	\$762 87	\$429 00	\$703 35	\$14,325 05	\$58 00	\$32,202 41

* Electrical work, annunciators, telephones and door bells.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1900.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood-house,	600 00
Hen-house,	200 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	11,160 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Total valuation of real estate,	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> \$135,600 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$4,807 55
Valuation of live stock,	3,750 00
Amount carried forward,	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> \$8,557 55

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$8,557 55	
Tools and carriages,	2,275 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	17,904 35	
Miscellaneous,	946 00	
		<hr/>
		\$29,682 90

A. J. BANCROFT,
J. Q. DIX,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

LANCASTER, Oct. 11, 1900.

Then personally appeared A. J. Bancroft and J. Q. Dix, appraisers, and made oath that the above statement by them signed is correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,

S. R. MERRICK,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1900.

Apples, 165 barrels,	\$82 50
Beets, table, 125 bushels,	62 50
Beans, 23½ bushels,	51 70
Beans, horticultural, 7 bushels,	17 50
Bran, 200 pounds,	1 90
Bedding, 27 tons,	189 00
Cabbage, heads, 2,714,	135 70
Celery, 23 dozen,	23 00
Corn, ears, 450 bushels,	225 00
Corn, pop, 12 bushels,	18 00
Cider, 900 gallons,	72 00
Citron, 81,	7 00
Ensilage, 75 tons,	600 00
English hay, 75 tons,	1,350 00
Fodder, oat, 15½ tons,	237 50
Fodder, corn, 18 tons,	45 00
Fodder, barley, 3½ tons,	52 50
Grass, seed, 50 lbs,	6 00
Hungarian and millet, 19 tons,	285 00
Millet, seed, 7 bushels,	8 75
Muck, 51 loads,	51 00
Manure, 70 cords,	350 00
Onions, 30 bushels,	22 50
Peas, 3 bushels,	6 00
Pumpkins, 4½ tons,	50 00
Potatoes, 600 bushels,	240 00
Pickles, preserves and jellies,	366 40
Salt,	12 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,568 45

Amount brought forward, \$4,568 45

Squash, 2 tons,	60 00
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 98 bushels,	49 00
Turnips, English, 25 bushels,	6 25
Vinegar, 585 gallons,	93 60
Wheat, India, 7 bushels,	5 25
Watermelons, 500,	25 00

\$4,807 55

Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	\$1,000 00
Cows, 31,	1,705 00
Bull, 1,	40 00
Hogs, fat, 25 (7,500 pounds),	450 00
Breeding sows, 15,	225 00
Boar, 1,	20 00
Pigs, 95,	250 00
Fowls, 120,	60 00

3,750 00

Tools and carriages, 2,275 00

Miscellaneous.

Bags and sacks,	\$8 25
Iron pipe, old,	15 00
Iron pipe, galvanized,	55 00
Shingles, 1½ M.,	4 50
Lumber, 552 feet,	11 00
Engine, 1 gasoline,	250 00
Flour, barrels, 75,	18 75
Hay caps,	45 00
Hay scales,	45 00
Ice tools,	22 50
Kettle set,	24 00
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00
Escapes, fire,	16 00
Lamps, street,	15 00
Lawn mowers,	18 00
Stoves,	30 00
Oil tank,	18 00
Hay forks and rope,	60 00
Kerosene oil, gallons, 150,	15 00

946 00

Fisher Hall, furnishings,	\$2,500 00
Putnam Cottage, furnishings,	2,100 00
Richardson Hall, furnishings,	2,245 00
Property in Roger's Hall,	1,271 30

Amounts carried forward, \$8,116 30 \$11,778 55

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$8,116 30	\$11,778 55
Property in Fay Cottage,		1,311 96	
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,		1,595 97	
Property in Elm Cottage,		1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,		995 00	
Chapel and library,		650 00	
Provisions and groceries,		811 47	
Dry goods,		1,442 65	
Hardware and crockery,		351 00	
Books and stationery,		65 00	
Lard,		15 00	
Pork,		25 40	
Medicine,		25 00	
Paints, oil and turpentine,		52 50	
Coal,		1,043 00	
Wood, 75 cords, cut,		337 50	
			17,904 35
Total valuation of personal estate,			\$29,682 90

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per in-		To fruit trees,	\$26 00
ventory 1899,	\$3,338 50	farming implements,	46 11
tools and carriages		grain,	1,712 32
as per inventory		labor,	2,106 43
1899,	2,150 00	live stock,	404 00
miscellaneous as per		plants and seeds,	176 61
inventory 1899,	504 25	repair of farming tools,	30 24
produce on hand as		veterinary and medi-	
per inventory 1899,	2,999 45	cine,	26 00
blacksmithing,	158 47		
fertilizers,	403 97		\$14,082 35

CR.

By apples,	\$31 25	By eggs,	\$113 36
asparagus,	34 90	grapes,	18 00
beans, shell,	50 00	ice,	330 00
beans, string,	75 00	lettuce,	10 00
beets,	18 75	milk,	3,368 16
blackberries,	32 00	melons,	52 95
cabbages,	50 00	onions,	7 50
cherries,	7 50	peas,	50 00
crab apples,	3 00	pears,	18 00
cucumbers,	39 00	plums,	2 00
currants,	38 40	pork,	670 39

By rhubarb,	\$15 00
summer squash, . . .	6 00
strawberries, . . .	28 10
tomatoes,	69 00
turnips,	10 00
produce of farm on hand as per inven- tory 1900, . . .	4,807 55
live stock as per in- ventory 1900,. . .	3,750 00

By tools and carriages as per inventory 1900, \$2,275 00	
miscellaneous as per inventory 1900, . .	473 50
produce sold and amount sent State Treasurer, . . .	711 29
	<hr/>
	\$17,165 60
Balance for farm, .	\$3,083 25

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples,	\$31 25
Asparagus,	34 90
Beans, shell,	50 00
Beans, string,	75 00
Beets,	18 75
Blackberries,	32 00
Cabbages,	50 00
Cherries,	7 50
Crab apples,	3 00
Cucumbers,	39 00
Currants,	38 40
Eggs,	113 36
Grapes,	18 00
Green fodder,	160 00
Ice,	330 00

Lettuce,	\$10 00
Milk,	3,368 16
Melons,	52 95
Onions,	7 50
Peas,	50 00
Pears,	18 00
Plums,	2 00
Pork,	670 39
Rhubarb,	15 00
Summer squash, . . .	6 00
Strawberries,	28 10
Tomatoes,	69 00
Turnips,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,308 26

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Hay,	\$538 94
Pigs,	154 00
Calves,	5 75
Milk,	9 60

Ox yoke,	\$2 00
Old horse power, . . .	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$711 29

Pay Roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

NAME.	Position.	Time.	Amount.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent,	12 months, . . .	\$1,275 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	12 months, . . .	650 04
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	Matron, . . .	11 months 17 days, . . .	384 77
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	7 months 29 days, . . .	265 07
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	11 months 23 days, . . .	391 82
J. C. Trask, . . .	" . . .	1 month 22 days, . . .	57 42
E. B. Eames, . . .	" . . .	11 months 19 days, . . .	387 44
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	11 months 5 days, . . .	365 39
B. G. Foss, . . .	" . . .	1 month 15 days, . . .	39 58
E. V. Morse, . . .	" . . .	6 months 29 days, . . .	217 28
I. B. Drown, . . .	" . . .	15 days, . . .	14 37
J. M. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	7 months 8 days, . . .	226 97
H. M. Staples, . . .	" . . .	2 months 21 days, . . .	83 11
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	" . . .	28 days, . . .	28 75
A. Hawley, . . .	" . . .	3 months 18 days, . . .	112 24
L. E. Holder, . . .	Vacancy officer,	2 months 8 days, . . .	75 42
H. Allan, . . .	" . . .	8 months 18 days, . . .	267 80
A. R. Westman, . . .	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	10 months 13 days, . . .	341 30
A. Hawley, . . .	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	1 month 9 days, . . .	43 19
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	12 months, . . .	399 96
A. Hawley, . . .	Teacher, . . .	6 months 1 day, . . .	176 89
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	" . . .	11 months 1 day, . . .	315 06
H. Allan, . . .	" . . .	2 months 21 days, . . .	72 86
M. R. Weyland, . . .	" . . .	9 months 1 day, . . .	257 27
E. C. M. Warren, . . .	" . . .	11 months 1 day, . . .	294 24
C. A. Palmer, . . .	" . . .	1 month 19 days, . . .	40 60
M. C. Young, . . .	" . . .	9 months 21 days, . . .	242 24
L. M. Smith, . . .	" . . .	8 months 20 days, . . .	216 42
H. Robertson, . . .	" . . .	7 months 11 days, . . .	184 03
C. E. Lincoln, . . .	" . . .	2 months 1 day, . . .	50 45
A. M. Cummings, . . .	" . . .	3 months 12 days, . . .	84 48
F. E. Rastall, . . .	" . . .	2 months 9 days, . . .	62 17
H. R. Stubbs, . . .	" . . .	3 months 1 day, . . .	75 82
E. A. Greenlaw, . . .	" . . .	16 days, . . .	13 14
L. W. Newman, . . .	" . . .	13 days, . . .	10 68
E. P. Allan, . . .	" . . .	9 days, . . .	7 39
H. W. Crowley, . . .	" . . .	9 days, . . .	7 39
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Teacher of gymnastics, . . .	6 months, . . .	199 98
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	11 months 27 days, . . .	346 63
M. W. Voter, . . .	" . . .	11 months 13 days, . . .	333 21
M. Trapp, . . .	" . . .	11 months 8 days, . . .	328 42
I. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	343 68
C. H. Cleaves, . . .	" . . .	11 months 23 days, . . .	302 20
G. E. Crandon, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	50 00
B. G. Foss, . . .	" . . .	2 months 27 days, . . .	82 32
K. E. Wight, . . .	" . . .	9 months 14 days, . . .	285 29
A. C. Sheldon, . . .	" . . .	10 months 11 days, . . .	258 85
J. C. Smith, . . .	" . . .	2 months 29 days, . . .	86 10
F. A. Kilbourne, . . .	" . . .	5 months 21 days, . . .	133 21
C. E. Sawin, . . .	" . . .	12 days, . . .	9 85
E. E. Eames, . . .	Gardener, . . .	5 months 16 days, . . .	113 14
E. V. Morse, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	29 16
A. R. Voter, . . .	" . . .	6 days, . . .	4 93
C. P. Fitzgerald, . . .	Physician, . . .	12 months, . . .	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, . . .	Foreman, . . .	11 months 26 days, . . .	582 77
G. K. Wight, . . .	Driver, . . .	10 months 14 days, . . .	334 45
A. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	60 00
A. E. Brown, . . .	Laborer, . . .	10 months, . . .	260 00
W. W. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	7 months 16 days, . . .	286 32
W. A. Smith, . . .	" . . .	7 months 22 days, . . .	251 80
R. L. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	1 month 10 days, . . .	50 70
A. L. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	7 months 7 days, . . .	274 99
A. W. Cleaves, . . .	" . . .	11 months 21 days, . . .	303 55
N. O. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	7 months 9 days, . . .	203 80
Thomas Dolphin, . . .	" . . .	4 days, . . .	6 00
A. L. Smart, . . .	" . . .	3 months 6 days, . . .	121 62
F. A. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	3 months 10 days, . . .	126 70
F. F. Crandon, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	52 00
O. V. Edwards, . . .	Carpenter, . . .	6 months 29 days, . . .	432 33
H. Hartwell, . . .	Nurse, . . .	9 days, . . .	33 00
			\$14,325 05

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

L. L. Brackett, superintendent,	\$1,500 00
N. C. Brackett, steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew, matron,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
G. L. Smith, matron,	400 00
E. V. Morse, matron,	375 00
J. M. McIntyre, matron,	375 00
A. Hawley, matron,	375 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	350 00
A. R. Westman, supervisor of schools and general assistant, .	400 00
E. B. Thompson, clerk,	400 00
H. Allan, vacancy officer,	375 00
E. A. Bartlett, teacher,	350 00
E. C. M. Warren, teacher,	350 00
M. C. Young, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Smith, teacher,	300 00
H. Robertson, teacher,	300 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher,	300 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	300 00
A. L. Brackett, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
M. Trapp, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
C. H. Cleaves, housekeeper,	350 00
A. C. Sheldon, housekeeper,	300 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	300 00
G. E. Crandon, housekeeper,	300 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	240 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
	<hr/> \$12,540 00

* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Since last year one more school has been added, Putnam Cottage, making seven school-rooms in all. The class started in under the best advantages of a well-equipped school-room and good management, and the work done is proving very satisfactory.

At the yearly examinations held in January, results showed marked progress during the past year. The girls take a pride in the rank of their school and in their own standing.

The nature work and drawing have been carried on with increasing interest during the year and some very interesting specimens have been given by the schools. The two visits paid us by Mr. H. T. Bailey, State Supervisor of Drawing, were very helpful, and stimulated the classes to further work along the lines followed.

The girls have enjoyed and been benefited by the illustrated lectures given during the year, as well as by other entertainments given for their benefit.

Many interesting devices have been made use of during the summer term of school, July and August, to vary the school work and keep up an interest during the warm summer days.

The musical instruction keeps up to its high standard under the training by the several teachers and Miss Hawley, the director.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

With the rapidly increasing numbers each year our responsibilities increase, and no adequate idea of the actual number of unclassified minor cases can be given. Apart from the examination of each new girl and each returned one, many of those who have been placed out prefer to return to the school for rest and medical attention. Four girls were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, with excellent results, and one whose record was lost is awaiting further treatment. Four girls were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded, and at least three more are unfit subjects for our school. Three new and three returned girls were found pregnant and sent to Tewksbury. One new and one returned girl with specific disease were sent for treatment to the same institution. One inmate who showed some tendency to tuberculosis was cared for at the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives, Rutland, and returned very much improved.

Just as we were about to prepare our annual reports, and were again congratulating ourselves on our freedom from contagious diseases the past year, a case of diphtheria appeared. The patient had been at the school several months and the source of the contagion is unknown. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The girl was immediately inoculated, her companions immunized and the house quarantined. Failing in our endeavor to have the case taken from our grounds and placed in the Worcester isolation hospital, we opened our own little hospital and secured a trained nurse. So far our efforts to stamp out the disease have been successful. No new cases have developed and the patient made a rapid recovery.

The girls continue to enjoy the gymnastic exercises. In some cases where special corrective movements were given marked improvement followed.

Much of our success is due to the pleasant co-operation of the officers, to whom we owe much gratitude. To the superintendent, whose ever cheerful and wise counsel is always helpful, we feel under special obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.



BOSTON :

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, WORCESTER.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, HAVERHILL.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School receives boys under fifteen years of age who are sentenced by the courts for offences against the law. To control these boys while they are under the discipline of an institution is no very difficult matter ; but, since the function of a reform school is to fit young people who are growing up a public nuisance to take their part in the community as free and law-abiding citizens, mere routine obedience while under a strong controlling hand does not go far to bring about the desired results. It is a vantage point that the law gives the Lyman School control over all its boys until they are twenty-one, for the attention of those in authority is thus fastened upon the critical years while the boy is growing into manhood and adjusting himself to normal social relations. By the very terms under which the school receives the boy the period of institution training must be regarded as a preparation for life, and the conduct of probationers stands out as the crucial test of the school's success.

Against the 327 boys within the Lyman School at the close of the last year there were 752* others who have been released from the school but for whom it is still responsible, and it is upon the conduct and condition of this whole number that the trustees must now report. Of these 752 boys, 365 are with their own people, 132 are self-supporting in places selected by the trustees, 27 are boarded, 49 who are over eighteen years of age are in situations of their own choosing, 59 are in the army or navy, 53 are or have been in some penal institution,† 2 are

* Twenty-five runaways from the school and 1 boy in the George Junior Republic are excluded from this list.

† Boys *transferred* from the Lyman School to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not included in this list, as under a decision of the Attorney-General they are no longer subject to the care of the school.

in other institutions, 10 have left the State and the whereabouts of 55 are unknown.

The statistical table most anxiously scanned each year by the trustees is that which gives the conduct of the boys as they pass out of the care of the school upon the attainment of their majority. The comparative figures below show in percentages the records of boys as they have come of age for each year since such a table was first computed :—

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Doing well,	42%	46%	53%	58%	61%	69%	60%
Not doing well,	-	3½%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Have been in other penal institutions.*	35%	35%	30%	31%	22%	22%	24%
Out of the State,	-	1½%	4%	2%	8%	1%	7%
Lost track of,	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last accounts, .	-	9%	7%	2½%	4¾%	6%	7%
Not doing well at last accounts,	-	5%	4%	3½%	2½%	-	6%

Some part of the improved showing of recent years above indicated is certainly due to the system, inaugurated in 1895, whereby each probationer is under a certain degree of supervision by a visitor of the school during the remainder of his minority, thus bridging the critical period between institution life and independent manhood. The report of the superintendent of visitation, page 92, gives many interesting facts concerning the probation work. A percentage computed upon the conduct of the whole number outside the school gives 76† per cent. doing well. But figures computed upon this group are considered of less significance than those based upon the smaller group who are passing out of the care of the school by attainment of their majority, all of whom have been tested by a long term of probation.

The table on page 36 gives further figures regarding the whereabouts and the conduct of all the boys under twenty-one years of age whose names are upon its books, dividing them according to various lines of classification. Such tables are

* Boys who have been in penal institutions in former years are classed under this heading, even though they are now at large and doing well.

† The report of the superintendent of visitation, on page 92, gives 89 per cent. as doing well; but this figure, dealing only with the list who are subject to his visitation, counts out boys who have left the State or been lost sight of.

not common in reformatory institutions, but they are believed to be of the greatest importance in enabling those in control to understand their work and to adapt means to ends with intelligence.

The number of new commitments within the year was 185, — the largest number received since the school was remodelled in 1884. Of the new-comers, 31 who were under thirteen years of age were transferred at once to the primary department, situated in the town of Berlin, seven miles from Westborough. The remoteness of the Berlin branch from the main institution is considered an advantage, as it wholly protects the younger boys from such objectionable influences as are inevitable in a large institution, and it also allows an informality of method which works admirably with a small group of little boys (the Berlin family averages 19 in number), but which would be impossible with older boys brought together in large numbers. The three officers in charge at Berlin are excellently qualified for the work in hand, and a happier group of children it would be hard to find in the State. The report on page 58 gives further details in regard to this branch of the school's work.

As all that many of these little boys need is a good home under authority which they have not fallen into the habit of defying, it is customary to send them soon to board in carefully selected families; and here the majority of them behave as well as the average child. Those who do well at their boarding place are allowed, after a year or so, to go back to their parents, provided their homes are respectable, while those who misbehave are placed in the school at Westborough to receive a period of more systematic training. This method of dealing with younger boys has been in vogue since 1895, since which date 230 boys have been received at Berlin. As none have yet attained their majority, no figures are yet available as to the proportion of cases with which these methods succeed or fail.

At Westborough much attention is given to the school teaching. The courses are planned upon modern lines, and include singing, drawing and wood work. Gymnastics and manual training are emphasized with a view to developing an all-round boy, and making good so far as possible the deficiencies of pupils who in too many cases have played truant, bunked in the streets and smoked cigarettes to excess, and who as a whole

are decidedly behind the average boy. Except as boys are detailed to the manual training classes, the morning hours are devoted to work about the houses or on the farm, or in the various shops. Many boys acquire efficiency in skilled trades, and much of the construction and repair of buildings is done by boy labor. Fifteen years ago, when the trustees were discussing the advisability of introducing manual training, the school carpenter scouted the idea that such boys could learn to use the tools. It would have seemed like a fairy tale then to have imagined the boys building a barn, the material of which cost not far from \$10,000, or making substantial pieces of furniture, — desks, chamber sets, etc. If the money that has been saved by boy labor in the Lyman School could be figured off against the cost of running the institution, it would be seen that the State has probably been reimbursed many times over for the sums it has spent in manual training.

In the last report it was mentioned that the school was attempting a system of self-government upon lines suggested by the George Junior Republic. In January, 1899, the superintendent, at his own suggestion, was authorized by the trustees to grant a self-governing charter to any cottage which should apply, the provisions of the charter to be worked out by the boys and the officers in conference with the superintendent.*

* Following is a sample of the charter as finally adopted:—

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Petition having been received from a majority of the members of "Maple Cottage" for leave to institute a government for the members of said cottage, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the trustees of the Lyman School for Boys to grant charters of self-government to the various cottages, I, Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent of said school, do hereby grant to the said members of "Maple Cottage" and their successors the following rights and privileges:—

1. The right to organize a town meeting along the lines of the New England town meeting.
2. To pass ordinances and rules for the proper conduct of the affairs of said cottage.
3. To apply for the appointment by the superintendent, with the advice of the master, of a judge, who may hold office during good behavior.
4. To establish a police force to be appointed from a civil list.
5. To elect a police commissioner, who must pass a civil service examination.
6. To elect a board of health.
7. To elect a street and park commissioner.
8. To institute any other offices or boards which may seem useful.
9. To levy taxes for the support of the precinct government.
10. To elect delegates to a constitutional convention for a general government.
11. The power to enforce the laws within the jurisdiction of said cottage precinct by lawful penalties.
12. There shall be the right to appeal.

Superintendent.

At the time this order was promulgated, one cottage group had been trying the experiment of self-government in a modified form for some months, and with such success that this household was eager for larger privileges. Of course when the matter was first broached the majority of the masters in the other families were blankly incredulous, and the boys understood the question too little to take any decided attitude; but interest developed after Mr. Osborne and Mr. George, of the George Junior Republic, gave talks at the school and put the idea into circulation. Subsequently several masters who visited the Republic returned with a desire, tempered with serious misgivings, to attempt the experiment.

Gradually one cottage after another mustered courage to apply for a charter, until six out of the eight cottages upon the grounds had taken this first step toward self-government. In two of these, however, the charter never went into effect, and master government continued to rule. In another cottage disorders soon developed and the charter was revoked; nor was a second attempt at self-government in this cottage successful. In only three cottages did the experiment get well established, but in these the success was so considerable that for awhile it looked as if the system had come to stay. In all three of these households the boys developed a keen interest in their elections, their town meetings and their judicial proceedings, and never was there better conduct or fewer runaways in any cottage of the school. It was truly impressive to watch a trial with a boy judge upon the bench, and to see the way he identified himself with the law, and how the sentiment of the household supported him. The law-abiding spirit in these households became so strong that the masters found it possible to throw an extraordinary amount of responsibility upon the selectmen and judges. Frequently the master would pass days without giving a direction, sometimes even allowing the boys to go unattended on their Sunday walk; and upon one occasion the master and his wife went away entirely for two days, leaving the household in charge of its boy officers.

In spite, however, of these good results, it turned out that the system had too little vitality to overcome the inevitable difficulties which it encountered. For one thing, the lack of support in the sentiment of the school as a whole proved a heavy

drag. It was, of course, impossible to run one household without reference to the rest of the school, and the irregularities which tended to develop between the different self-governing groups, and the necessity for preserving some uniformity of standard, was a constant embarrassment. The question of a place of confinement,—an essential feature of self government—was always a difficulty. At first, for lack of accommodations, each cottage sentenced to striped clothing, hand-cuffs and hard labor under the direction of a boy policeman; but this did not work satisfactorily. Then the disused manual training shop was altered over for a place of detention; but where several cottage groups were concerned, there was no organized public sentiment to be relied upon, and it was thought necessary to put the place of detention under the care of an adult. To secure uniformity of sentence for the more serious offences, a central court was created, to which the superintendent appointed a boy judge, selected from candidates offered by the different households; but the boys and the masters distrusted the findings of a judge of another household, and the self-governing groups, feeling that matters were taken out of their hands, lost interest. In principle, the difficulty here encountered was a conflict between federalism and local government, and the federal bond was too weak to prevail. Further, the feeling that things must not be allowed to go wrong checked the readiness to allow the boys to make mistakes and take the consequences. The willingness to put up with dirt and noise and disorder, and to risk abuses, so unflinchingly faced at the George Junior Republic, was never for one moment contemplated at Westborough. The Lyman School boys within limits might make and execute the laws of the household,—but they must do it just right. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that step by step the system lost ground. At the present writing the charters have all been suspended; and although it is hoped that new attempts will be undertaken, it seems to be demonstrated that the principle can play but a subordinate part in the government of the institution.

Looking back, one can see that, under the conditions it must meet at Westborough, boy government, except within the narrowest limits, is impossible. Perhaps a prerequisite to success is a comparatively homogeneous group, which grows slowly from

small beginnings around some dominating influence. The fact that a few boys who are natural leaders stay on at the George Junior Republic for several years has apparently been a large element of its success; but this is impossible in a school like that at Westborough, where the personnel is constantly changing. In addition to all, it may be necessary that order should be allowed to go a long way toward license before the lesson of self-government can be learned; and in a public institution, this is risk which the trustees may well feel they have no right to run.

Meanwhile, the courage and initiative of the superintendent and the masters of the Lyman School who entered upon this bold undertaking is worthy of the heartiest commendation; and, even though the experiment as a form of government has been disappointing, it has given the school an elasticity of method and a cordiality of understanding between the boys and the masters which is a clear gain. In a letter to one of the trustees upon the matter the superintendent wrote: "I think I am not optimistic, however, in saying that, while we are far from being where our hopes had lifted us, we are upon a somewhat higher plane than before we began the attempt, and I am not discouraged because our progress is slow. When I recall ten years ago, I know we have gained."

The system under which boys are paid in token money for their work, and required to pay for what they get, was introduced throughout the school when the self-governing experiment was inaugurated, and for a while it excited great interest. The neckties, fancy shirts and white collars which the boys were allowed to purchase in limited quantities were objects of great desire, and fines which put such luxuries beyond a boy's reach were regarded as a serious matter. But the value of money fell as the boys accumulated cash with which there was nothing to buy, and the terrors of poverty decreased as it was understood that a boy would not be allowed to suffer the pangs of cold and hunger.

To give some value to surplus earnings, it is now required that a boy must have \$50 to the good before he can become a candidate for release,—this in addition to the marking system, by which the right of release is still mainly regulated. Under the marking system, a boy can earn his release in a year,

although the average length of detention is about eighteen months. This method of regulating the term in the school is, of course, imperfect, but so is every other method. The chief point is to make a boy feel that his release does not rest on whim or upon the importunity of friends, but solely upon his own merit.

Whether a probationer should go home when his release is earned, or whether he will stand a better chance if he is placed out for a time upon a farm, is a delicate question, which must be considered in each case upon its merits, and in the light of the fullest knowledge that can be gathered as to the traits of the boy, as to the character of the home, and as to the other openings which are available. Of the 208 boys released on probation within the year, 114 went to their own people, 66 went to be self-supporting with farmers, and 28 were boarded.

The constantly growing numbers in the school has necessitated the addition of six new cottages within the incumbency of the present superintendent. The vacated chapel, altered over into a cottage by the boys, at a cost, including furniture, of \$8,200, was occupied last June, and is decidedly the pleasantest and best arranged house upon the grounds. With it in use there are accommodations in Westborough and Berlin together for 288 boys, while the number in the school September 30 was 327. Accordingly an appropriation for another cottage will be asked this winter. If the new house might be built of wood, the boys could do the work, and it would cost only about one-half as much as if built of brick.

The new hay barn and silo replacing the one destroyed by fire Sept. 6, 1890, was finished last December, at a cost of \$7,500. It was built by contract, the need of housing the cattle before winter making it impossible to use boy labor.

In the last two reports attention was called to the faulty sewer system, and last year an appropriation of \$8,000 was granted for the purpose of connecting the houses in which the worst conditions prevailed with the town sewer, this being the least expensive way of disposing of the sewage. Under an opinion of the Attorney-General, however, the trustees are not authorized to make the necessary contract with the town, and until this contract is signed it is impossible to make use of the appropriation. The necessary legislation will be asked this

winter, as well as such further appropriation as will put the sewerage of the whole school in a satisfactory condition. Meanwhile the trustees cannot remedy the present arrangements.

An appropriation will be asked for a storage battery to enable the school to be wholly lighted from its own plant, at a considerable saving in the annual expenditure; also a small appropriation to concentrate the pumping station with the electric power in the laundry building, whereby a saving in labor and fuel can be effected.

The grateful acknowledgments of the trustees are extended to Dr. F. E. Corey, who has resigned his position of visiting physician of the school after many years of devoted service. His place will be hard to fill. Thanks are due to the consultant physicians, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone, for their interest and advice.

The Lyman School opened the year with 299 inmates, and closed with 327. The whole number in the school within the year was 533, while the average number was 303. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,175; of these, 327 were in the school, 752 on probation in the care of the visiting department, 1 was in the George Junior Republic, 25 were runaways from the school, and 72 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions, or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, \$29,600; for current expenses, \$45,410, a total of \$75,010 for running the institution. To be expended in behalf of probationers: for visitation, \$7,500; for boarding, \$5,000; for tuition fees to towns, \$500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was \$70,803.96. The expenditures in behalf of probationers was \$10,750.64. The per capita cost of the institution was \$4.47, and \$296 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of \$4.45. The average per capita for the last ten years is \$4.58. The limits within which the figures have fluctuated are seen in the following table: —

Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1892, . . .	\$4 75	\$4 60	1897, . . .	\$4 72	\$4 66
1893, . . .	4 31	4 15	1898, . . .	4 52	4 49
1894, . . .	4 75	4 67	1899, . . .	4 39	4 36
1895, . . .	4 46	4 36	1900, . . .	4 73	4 70
1896, . . .	4 61	4 55	1901, . . .	4 48	4 45

It is thus seen that, while the efficiency of the school has been greatly increased during recent years, the per capita, as an average, has not risen. On pages 62-70 will be found a detailed statement of every cent which has been paid out in current expenses, and on page 72 an itemized table, showing the daily per capita expense.

The per capita cost of Berlin is estimated at \$2.87. The per capita cost of visitation was $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was \$81,554.60, or a per capita approximately of \$1.73 per week.

TRUSTEES' REPORT
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT LANCASTER.

This school exists to meet the needs of girls who have broken the laws which protect property and good morals, and to return them to the community with a higher standard of duty and happiness, while giving them practical acquaintance with such household arts as will fit them to earn an honest living or to become good wives and mothers.

Girls convicted of any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life, if between the ages of seven and seventeen, may be committed to this school, to remain in its custody until attainment of majority at twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by vote of the trustees. The rare instances of discharge from custody before attainment of majority are, on the one hand, where continued good conduct on probation has given the trustees reason to believe that the care of the school is no longer necessary; and, on the other hand, where defective intellect or a mind diseased has made a transfer to the School for the Feeble-minded or to some other custodial institution for defectives or insane desirable, though not always attainable.

Comparatively few girls under twelve years of age are committed to this school, and when a girl of twelve, after being under observation for a while, is found to be suitable for boarding out in a private family, an arrangement is made for payment of \$1.50 per week, with clothing, until she can earn her own board and clothes with either a continuance of schooling or wages. A cripple with very trying temper has been two years at board with fair success, and a few others also over twelve.

The girls at Lancaster, averaging nearly 200, are classified in seven separate households, each girl having been assigned to

one or another, according to her experience of evil-doing before commitment to the school. There is no promotion from house to house, nor is the difficulty of management within the school greater where the experience of evil has been serious than where a girl has been guilty of slighter offences. The difficulty arises when the girls who have had previous experience of evil leave the school, to be again exposed to the evil outside.

Table VIII., on page 109, shows approximately the conduct at attainment of their majority of 370 girls, of whom 54 per cent. had committed offences against good morals, 22 per cent. had been in danger of committing such offences, while 24 per cent. had been guilty of simple disobedience, petty larceny or other minor offences. Of the more serious offenders, 65 per cent. were no longer maintained by the State and were living respectably; of those in danger, 72 per cent.; of the less serious offenders, 75 per cent. (For further details, see tables VII. and VIII., pages 108 and 109.) This difference in results is not so great as to warrant the exclusion of the more serious offenders from the benefits of the school training, but it is significant as showing that the most hopeful cases are those who, when found to be in danger, have been arrested and committed in season upon the technical charge of being stubborn or disobedient to parent or guardian. In some cases, the parents, being themselves far from models of virtue, would probably have let their children drift into worse conditions had not public opinion been brought to bear upon them, through their church or through some other friendly influence.

Table IX., on page 110, shows approximately the conduct of 390 girls whose conduct could be classified in a way to show results of the care expended upon them. One-quarter of this number were over sixteen years when committed to the school, and of these, the conduct of 19 per cent. was bad or doubtful, of 19 per cent. unknown, of 61 per cent. such as to put them on the list of living respectably and not maintained by the State. Of those under sixteen when committed, 9 per cent. was bad or doubtful, 20 per cent. unknown, 70 per cent. on the list of living respectably and not maintained at State expense. From these figures it appears that, while the younger girls are the more hopeful, a sufficiently large proportion of the older girls do well to entitle them to the benefits of the school.

The object of classification within the school is to guard the more innocent, as far as possible, from harmful influence from companionship with the more degraded; and this is attained to so great an extent that the girls of one household often leave the school without having formed acquaintance with those of any other household. They all meet together at the religious services and the chorus singing, while those whose names are on the roll of honor take part in social gatherings in the chapel, but always in the presence of their teachers or other officers, who exert themselves to make these occasions a real reward for good conduct. Each household has its sewing room, school room, kitchen and dining room, where the girls are taught by the matron, teacher or housekeeper in their several departments, the six months' course in the kitchen, laundry and dining room being the test of fitness for taking a place in a family outside the school. This well-planned progression of work, at once adding responsibility and testing character, has served to arouse the ambition of the girls to excel in housework, sewing and cooking, and has been recognized as Mrs. Brackett's system, deserving observation and study by directors and officers of schools outside of Massachusetts. Early in September Mrs. Brackett resigned the position which for sixteen years she had so ably filled. In 1886 she had entered upon her work with no knowledge of institution life, but rich in experience of life in her own town, where she had been wanted for all occasions, sad or gay. She was described by a friend as "a woman whose word was law every time." From the outset she gathered about her assistants whom she could hold responsible for their several departments, and gave to each full opportunity to win the confidence of the girls under her care and the credit for success in dealing with them.

Recognizing the hard or meagre conditions from which the majority of the girls had suffered before commitment, she often perceived, under some very repulsive exterior, a hopeful subject for care. With hearty appreciation of the need of a young girl for interests and amusements suited to her years, she demonstrated the value to an undisciplined character of immediate incitements to self-control, of rewards not too far removed from a conscious effort to conquer a fault or to overcome a difficulty. With this end in view, and with the cordial

co-operation of her assistants, she has introduced innocent pleasures such as appeal to young girls in their teens, and tend to convince them, as no words can do, that there can be fun and even gaiety without degrading associations.

To study the character of each girl, to adapt the training as nearly as might be to the needs of each and of all, has been her work for sixteen years, and now that she has given it over to a successor in whom she has full confidence, the trustees recognize with thankfulness that she has left behind a system that will endure.

Mrs. Fannie F. Morse has entered upon her duties with valuable experience of a few months, eight years ago, in assisting Mrs. Brackett, and of many active years in her own home; with a love for and appreciation of the work, and with loyalty to her predecessor.

Mrs. Brackett never forgot that too strong a contrast between life in the school and that to which the girls must return out in the world would tend to make the school influence just so much less effective. If its lessons in cleanliness and thrift should fail to secure to the girl on probation a better standard than she brought from her own home or from the mill boarding house, then these lessons would have been of little avail. We say advisedly "a better standard," remembering that the girl cannot be wound up like an eight-day clock, but will need to be held day by day to the standard that has been set for her, a point upon which our former superintendent often dwelt emphatically. In order to make the habits of self-control and becoming modesty of conduct effective in the presence of besetting trials of temper or of steadiness, the employer, with the co-operation of a wise visitor, must be relied upon to carry out the work begun in the school. This is an accepted condition upon which she obtains the services of the girl at less than the average rate of wages.

Setting aside the abnormally dull and the few who may be called abnormally wicked, the girls come out from the school in good physical condition, with habits of industry, not having been simply repressed, but, on the contrary, with their capacities healthfully developed; willing, as one of them expressed it, "*to obey all sensible commands of the employer,*" ready to work,

but at the same time yearning for somebody for whom they can care and by whom they can be cared for.

During the six or eight years that a girl passes in the custody of the trustees she has a claim upon those to whose care she is intrusted, for opportunity for the development of her natural powers and for the satisfaction of her natural instincts when not positively harmful to others or to herself. Among these are to be included her social instincts, which are likely to lead her to destruction if simply ignored by those who have her in charge, but which, when patiently and wisely guided, may become her safe-conduct through a life which is likely to have few other interests than those of a wife and mother.

Table VI., on page 106, which has been compiled each year since 1892, shows approximately the proportion of those who have been living respectably to those who have behaved badly or passed out of knowledge, those who have been in care only one year not being included. Table III., on page 104, gives the number of girls recalled to the school, whether for serious cause or simply for illness, or change of place, and in these tables will be found the number transferred to the Reformatory Prison or State Almshouse on account of their own misconduct.

Among the latter are a few who had been recognized as defective and therefore irresponsible; others whose temptation came from the near neighborhood of their place of work. Marriage between the offenders in such cases should never be encouraged unless desired on both sides.

It will be seen that the number of these cases of misconduct is small compared with those who are honestly self-supporting or well married. During the past year several have formed worthy friendships in the neighborhood of their places of employment, and, while the State Board of Charity ceases to visit them when married, the trustees continue their interest, and, when necessary, their control. Much of the success in establishing these girls is due to Miss Beale's sympathetic understanding of their needs, as she goes about among the volunteer visitors to advise and consult with them. The thanks of the trustees are cordially presented to those volunteer visitors who keep the interests of these girls in mind, who encourage their confidences, listening even to unreasonable complaints, and,

through their position and acquaintance with their respective neighborhoods, make possible an informal kind of watchfulness and friendliness that no outside visitor could attain.

Table X. shows the average yearly savings of girls earning wages in families to have increased over one-half in the last ten years. This may be due both to the higher scale of wages now paid for domestic labor and to more care in getting commensurate value for a girl's work. It certainly tends to keep the girls more contented with housework as an occupation. These savings are put on interest, to be paid to each depositor when she comes of age or is married, or by consent of the trustees for dentistry or other things which encourage a girl and increase her self-respect.

Table XVIII. shows the increase in numbers earning wages in families, as compared with the average number within the school; in 1866, 53 in families to 144 in the school; in 1901, 158 in families to 189 in the school; while 50 are with relatives in this or in neighboring States, and 18 are at board at \$1.50 per week in private families, making a total of 257 who are on probation and cared for outside the school.

In their report of 1899, pages 18 and 19, reasons were given for extending the experiment of placing girls on probation in their own homes, when these homes are morally respectable. The experiment has been tried this year with several who were not of the degraded class, but were difficult to fit into families and impatient of State control. At an impressionable age, with characters peculiarly liable to be undermined by improper advances from transient acquaintances, there seemed to be a better opportunity for them, in their own homes, to form friendships with men who will offer them honorable marriage. The fact that in these cases it was the mother who had entered complaint against the daughter, in order to save her, constituted in itself a reason for entrusting to that mother a part of the difficult task of guarding the girl through this period when her social instincts are all awake. But the girl must work, and in most instances work must be found for her. There are 22 more girls with relatives than there were a year ago. To find work for some of these by the day for those in or near the city and to hold them to it has required much detailed effort, such as a visitor inexperienced in this direction cannot give, but

which has been quietly accomplished by Miss Dewson, who for the past year has assisted the probation committee of the trustees. Besides finding work by the day for girls on probation with their relatives, and attending to emergency work of various kinds, Miss Dewson has been present on the monthly visiting days at Lancaster, thus acquainting herself with much that is helpful concerning the girls. She brings together for the probation committee, the petitions, verbal or written, with the reports from the State Board of Charity, and keeps in order the many papers and letters that come to the trustees concerning the girls, besides much secretary work in this connection, and consults with Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale as to questions which arise. With the growing numbers inside and outside the school, the need of such central thought has been strongly felt, it having become increasingly difficult for the trustees and superintendent to keep in mind the interests of the girls who go out from the school and are liable to become troublesome or ill, or otherwise in need of thought or care. A graduate of Wellesley College, with practical experience of three years in the employment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Miss Mary W. Dewson is well qualified to act as superintendent of probationers, co-operating with all concerned in the difficult work of carrying these wayward girls safely through to womanhood.

The superintendent in her report renews the appeal made by Mrs. Brackett for additional accommodations in some other location, and not within the limits of the Lancaster grounds. Last year's request is renewed by the trustees, and is again respectfully presented to the Legislature.

There is an urgent need of increased barn room at Lancaster. The present number of horses and cattle have not proper accommodations. There is no room for a box stall for a sick horse nor proper separation for cows with calf. We think it would be both economical and humane to add a cattle shed to the present structure, with accommodations for a larger number of cows. At present, in order to furnish a sufficient supply of milk, the herd is unhealthfully forced. The scaffold room for storing hay is at present too limited, and the removal of our herd will give only such storage as is urgently needed. An appropriation will be requested.

The appropriation for 1901 for running the school was \$36,575 (of which \$15,500 was for salaries and \$21,075 for current expenses), and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was \$3,200, and \$125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditures for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was \$38,688.15, which makes a per capita cost of \$3.92.

The school opened the year with 187 inmates and closed with 185, the average being 189.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

DR.

1900.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$184 53
	4.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
Dec.	11.	Interest Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards bonds,	80 00
	27.	Rebate bank tax,	97 41

1901.

Jan.	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	321 75
	2.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
Mar.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Maine Railroad,	115 00
	2.	Interest Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards bonds,	80 00
June	17.	Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	250 00
	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	357 50
July	1.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	115 00
	3.	Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,000 00
		Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,000 00
			<hr/> \$4,357 19

CR.

1900.			
Oct.	20.	Sunday services, Berlin,	\$28 00
Nov.	9.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
Dec.	5.	W. J. Wilcox,	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
	11.	Westborough Fire Department,	50 00
		Christmas,	100 00
	20.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	30 00
		F. T. Bailey,	7 00

Amount carried forward, \$281 64

24 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>										\$281 64
1901.										
Jan.	1.	Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 66
	5.	Sunday services, Berlin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 00
Feb.	1.	Paris Exposition medal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 20
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
March	1.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 00
		Anna N. Benjamin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
		John H. Thurston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 35
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
	20.	T. F. Kempton, entertainment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
		E. Hopkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
	26.	Gymnasium,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	247 50
April	2.	Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 66
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 66
	12.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
		F. H. Wheelock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
	27.	Rev. A. T. Kempton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
		Sunday services, Berlin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 00
May	14.	Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
June	8.	W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		Oak Hall Clothing Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32 00
		P. L. Ryder,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 04
June	17.	Winslow & Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	725 00
		Fourth of July celebration,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75 00
	24.	Hot-house,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33 18
July	1.	Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33 55
	2.	Hon. A. S. Roe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 00
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 66
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 66
	5.	Winslow & Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200 00
	11.	A. J. Lloyd & Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 50
		Iver Johnson S. G. Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 88
		Sunday services, Berlin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
		Mason & Snow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
	30.	W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
Aug.	30.	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 23
		W. J. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 67
		Balance forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,127 12

\$4,357 19

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

		DR.	
1900.			
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,		\$91 93
1901.			
Jan. 1	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,		13 50
Apr. 2.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,		12 00
June 29.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,		15 00
			<hr/>
			\$132 43
		CR.	
	Balance forward,		\$132 43

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

		DR.	
1900.			
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,		\$4 64
1901.			
May 3.	Kidder Peabody Company,		32 50
Sept. 17.	Clinton Savings Bank,		100 00
			<hr/>
			\$137 14
		CR.	
1900.			
Dec. 11.	Christmas,		\$50 00
1901.			
May 7.	Peabody Whitney Company,		25 00
June 19.	Fourth of July celebration,		20 00
	Balance forward,		42 14
			<hr/>
			\$137 14

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

		DR.	
1900.			
Dec. 13.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,		\$40 38
		CR.	
1900.			
Dec. 13.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,		\$40 38

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
4 bonds Chic. June. & Union Stock Yards, . . .	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . . .	14,300 00	28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock, . . .	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock, . . .	4,000 00	4,000 00
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank stock, . . .	500 00	725 00
10 shares Central National Bank stock, . . .	1,000 00	1,200 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank, . . .	1,530 62	1,530 62
Deposit Ware Savings Bank, . . .	1,595 64	1,595 64
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank, . . .	1,568 58	1,568 58
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank, . . .	1,534 46	1,534 46
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, . . .	1,534 47	1,534 47
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, . . .	389 85	389 85
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	974 58	974 58
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings, . . .	1,516 91	1,516 91
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank, . . .	1,218 50	1,218 50
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, . . .	1,528 38	1,528 38
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, . . .	502 40	502 40
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	1,257 18	1,257 18
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, . . .	1,257 18	1,257 18
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, . . .	1,007 39	1,007 39
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, . . .	1,148 66	1,148 66
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	1,127 12	1,127 12
	<hr/> \$52,691 92	<hr/> \$65,116 92

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . . .	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	750 60	750 60
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, . . .	459 42	459 42
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	132 43	132 43
	<hr/> \$1,942 45	<hr/> \$1,942 45

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	\$414 22	\$414 22
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, . . .	985 21	985 21
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	42 14	42 14
	<hr/> \$1,441 57	<hr/> \$1,441 57

SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, . . .	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 30, 1901.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1900-1901.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The statistical tables herewith submitted show an increase in population and commitments in the course of ten years of 49 and 48 per cent. respectively. The rate of increase in population of the State from 1890 to 1900 was only 25 per cent., but the cities had a far higher rate of growth during the same period, the majority outside of Boston going beyond 40 per cent. in increase of population. The entire number committed the past year, and so in most years, came from the cities and large manufacturing centers. It is an almost unheard-of occurrence for a genuine country lad to be committed to the care of the school. The act of 1898, permitting the judge to send habitual absentees from school to the Lyman School, added about 4 per cent. to the number committed. Entering in as causes, in part at least, of the 185 commitments are the following: more than 60 per cent. were orphans or half orphans; in 50 per cent. of the cases one or both parents were intemperate; the boys themselves had been under arrest before in 68 per cent. of the cases, and in 34 per cent. arrests had been made of other members of the family; 70 per cent. were addicted to tobacco and 55 per cent. confessed to being idle when arrested. If this crop of social weeds should receive earlier attention, the reform school harvest might not be quite so abundant.

The work of directing the varied activities of the institution, while more arduous, has also been more interesting and absorbing during the past year than under the conditions of former years.

The relation of the superintendent to the school of letters has been much closer, by reason of the central school building. It has also been possible to do more for those needing special instruction. The principal's report gives details, and is interesting reading.

With each year the manual training has reached a little further into the lower grades. It has demonstrated that many boys who have little aptitude for books have talents worth cultivating. Not infrequently the manual training has stimulated dull boys to effort with books which has been to some degree successful.

In the purely industrial work of the school some attempt has been made to cause it to be educative for a useful life. Boys have been

selected for the central laundry and kitchen, who, by reason of their future prospects, were supposed to be thus preparing for a vocation. The same thought has been in mind in selecting boys for the greenhouse and carpenter shop. At various forms of farm labor opportunity has been given to the largest number possible. With nearly all it is too early to hope to give a determinative direction by industrial or trade teaching toward their life occupation. Interest in a variety of things, the sense of capability to do and a knowledge of how to do, together with a habit of doing, — of industry, — these are the aims and to a degree the achievement of our industrial work. The quantity and quality of the product of their efforts are quite surprising, and to an inexperienced eye quite misleading as an index of acquired skill. It must be borne in mind that the product is in nearly all cases the result aimed at. In the subdivision of labor only a limited part may be done by the individual, and the product gives little idea of what he has learned. For the above reasons the industrial work must always have far less value for the average pupil than a well-considered course in manual training. This is not to deny to the industrial element an important place in the work of the school.

The Lyman School band has been conspicuous in its achievement, and its members have done credit to their instructor, Mr. Wilcox, and to the school. The carpenter and cabinet makers class, besides completing the new cottage so that it was ready for occupancy in June, has made a considerable quantity of furniture.

The central kitchen has exceeded my expectations, for which credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Cappers, in charge of that department; and it has provided a varied, economical, attractive and nourishing dietary of uniform quality. Uniformity was impossible, relying upon cottage kitchens.

The new laundry has been conducted with a good degree of success, and the work turned out has been of good quality.

A mending and tailoring department has been instituted under a cottage master, Mr. Pettengill. He has made a good beginning, and much is hoped from the shop as an adjunct to our industries.

The shoe shop, presided over by Mr. Mason, employs about a dozen boys, and is turning out a very serviceable product at an economy in cost.

The printing class has been well taught, and, considering the limited equipment, the results have been remarkably good, and a credit to the teacher, Mr. Flint. It is quite desirable that the work of this department should be less hampered by want of type and tools.

The farm has been carried on with energy and judgment by Mr. Swift, who also has charge of a cottage. The season has been propitious and the returns prodigal. Mr. Swift has interested the boys in the farm work, so that there has been a more cordial co-operation

on their part than it has been the wont of the farmer to experience. The farm account shows a goodly balance on the right side.

The attempt to make each cottage master a teacher of some industrial department has been encouraging in its outcome thus far. Nine out of eleven, counting Mr. Mason as a master, are thus employed, and the assistance of the remaining two is required to help in carrying out the farm plans and for miscellaneous work about the place. This broadening of the duties of the master is the last step in the adjustment of the work of my assistants to the changed condition consequent upon the centralization of cooking and laundry work.

The weekly per capita cost is \$4.47 and the daily \$.63 $\frac{9}{10}$, both of which are under the average for ten years past. This showing is possible in spite of a handicap of \$3,600 deficiency appropriation of 1900, which is reckoned in.

What does the work amount to? How many come out right? However well the school may be managed, these are the questions which chiefly interest the public. The work of the department of visitation furnishes the answer so far as answer can be made at present. In the comparative table below, the "Doing badly" include those misbehaving and those sent to jail. Once sent to jail or other place of detention after leaving the school, and the boy is ever after reckoned, so far as these tables are concerned, as an evil-doer.

Comparative Table for Six Years, showing Condition by Ages of all Outside of the School but subject to Its Custody.

		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation October 1.	{ Doing well, .	71	71	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	74	76
	{ Doing badly, .	17	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	13
	{ Unknown, .	12	11	11	11	12	11
Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year and less than two.	{ Doing well, .	66	68	70	72	72	73
	{ Doing badly, .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20	18	17	14
	{ Unknown, .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10	10	11	13
Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more.	{ Doing well, .	63	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	76	71	69
	{ Doing badly, .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	20	16	16	16
	{ Unknown, .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8	13	15
Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their nineteenth year before October 1.	{ Doing well, .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	65	66	67
	{ Doing badly, .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	24	21	15
	{ Unknown, .	9	10	10	11	13	18
Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twentieth year before October 1.	{ Doing well, .	47	59	63	66	61	67
	{ Doing badly, .	31	30	34	24	23	22
	{ Unknown, .	22	11	12	10	16	11
Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twenty-first year before October 1.	{ Doing well, .	46	53	58	61	69	60
	{ Doing badly, .	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	34	24	24	26
	{ Unknown, .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	15	7	14

So far as apparent present results are concerned, this table is very satisfactory reading, and praises the persistent faithfulness of our visitors.

Our pressing wants are proper sewage disposal, another cottage, enlargement of the electric plant, some betterment of our water supply. It is regrettable that the amount appropriated for sewer connections with the plant of the town of Westborough, could not be expended this year. The health of the institution is undoubtedly affected unfavorably by the bad state of drainage now obtaining. It is to be hoped that prompt action may be had, on the meeting of the Legislature, to remedy such sinister conditions.

The need of another cottage seems obvious, when 50 more than the normal capacity of our cottages are on hand to be provided for, and must be crowded in where they can be, with little reference to classification.

The enlargement of our electric plant so as to do all of our lighting means a net economy annually of \$800 or more, making due allowance for annual repairs, interest, etc. The cost will be nearly \$6,500.

The maintenance of a steam pumping plant, apart from the central power plant, as is now done, is not warranted by economy or efficiency. To remove the pump and set it up at the central power plant and relay about 2,500 feet of pipe with larger pipe will cost, the engineer estimates, about \$2,500. The saving in fuel would be from \$150 to \$200 a year, and considerable valuable time of an engineer. Added to this would be the ability to raise the pressure in the water main so as to give a reasonable degree of efficiency in case of fire for the protection of all the buildings. Only at one point, the Wayside, is there now adequate pressure.

In the resignation of Dr. Corey the institution sustains a heavy loss. For almost twenty years the good man has gone about among the boys at Lyman School so quietly and unobtrusively that we little realized the value of his gentle ministrations. He gave his services without stint or measure. No call for his attendance, day or night, went unheeded. Nor was he content merely with dispensing remedies for physical ills, but was ever striving to incite the boys to a better conception of the nobility of manhood. Although keen and quick to detect pretended illness, he was always on the alert to note and to forestall the first signs of disease, and to his wise precaution and prompt action was due many an escape from serious illness. He leaves regretted by all who knew him, and followed by the hope that his California home may bring back to him the vigor of which his arduous and sympathetic labors seem to have robbed him.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,

Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1900,	299
RECEIVED.—Since committed,	185
Returned from places,	56
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	10
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	4
Recommitted,	3
Runaways recaptured,	30
Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4
	292
Whole number in school during the year,	*591
RELEASED.—On probation to parents,	114
On probation to others,	66
Boarded out,	28
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Runaways,	36
Discharged,	1
Enlisted in army and navy,	6
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	3
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4
Hospital Cottages for Epileptics,	1
Returned to court,	1
George Junior Republic,	1
	264
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1901,	327

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	45	35	305.84
November,	22	26	303.83
December,	10	19	297.71
January,	22	25	293.93
February,	9	8	292.82
March,	29	14	302.29
April,	19	25	303.90
May,	20	17	302.71
June,	16	26	302.26
July,	31	23	299.60
August,	39	19	317.42
September,	30	27	324.47
Totals,	292	264	303.89

* This represents 533 individuals.

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1901.

In the school,	327
Released from the school:—	
With parents,	365
With others,	132
For themselves,	49
At board,	27
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory:—	
This year,	19
Former years,	15
	<u>34</u>
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	19*
In insane hospital,	1
Left the State,	10
In United States army,	35
In United States navy,	24
In almshouse,	1
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	28
Previously,	27
	<u>55</u>
	<u>752</u>
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control:—	
In George Junior Republic,	1
Runaways from the school,	25
	<u>26</u>
Of this 25, 4 are known to be in other institutions,	
1 in the navy,	
1 in the army.	
Discharged from the care of the school:—	
Returned to court as over age limit,	7
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	5
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,	2
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,	3
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	8
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,†	30
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	8
Dead,	8
	<u>71</u>
Total,	<u>1,176</u>

* According to the table headed Classification of Visiting List, on page 92, only 25 of these are now under confinement. Of the 9 who have been released, 2 are known to be at work and doing well, 2 in the navy, 1 in the army.

† As the mittimus is sent with the boy when he is transferred, he is classed as discharged from the care of the school.

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.**B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,	615 or 76 per cent.
Not doing well,	15 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	85 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	12 or 1 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	80 or 10 per cent.

Total, 807

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	476 or 73 per cent.
Not doing well,	12 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	81 or 12 per cent.
Out of the State,	11 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	72 or 11 per cent.

Total, 652

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	333 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	11 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	68 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	9 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	65 or 13 per cent.

Total, 486

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,	80 or 67 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	17 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	1 or 1 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	20 or 17 per cent.

Total, 119

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1901: —

Doing well,	85 or 67 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	26 or 21 per cent.
Out of the State,	4 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	10 or 8 per cent.

Total, 126

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1901:—

Doing well,	81 or 60 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	33 or 24 per cent.
Out of the State,	10 or 7 per cent.
Lost track of:—	
Doing well at last accounts,	6
Not doing well at last accounts,	4
	— 10 or 7 per cent.
Total,	136

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,712
Visits made by trustees,	2
	— 1,714

Of the 1,714 visits, 736 were made to 463 boys over eighteen and 978 to 452 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	915
Investigation of homes by agents,	207
Investigation of places by agents,	27

\$1,636.40 have been collected in behalf of 50 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	62	63
Berkshire,	3	260	263
Bristol,	27	717	744
Dukes,	—	17	17
Essex,	23	1,199	1,222
Franklin,	3	61	64
Hampden,	9	485	494
Hampshire,	5	94	99
Middlesex,	25	1,461	1,486
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	9	496	505
Plymouth,	4	151	155
Suffolk,	55	1,629	1,684
Worcester,	21	883	904
Totals,	185	7,532	7,717

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Fathers born in the United States, .	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16	18
Mothers born in the United States, .	7	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15	19
Fathers foreign born,	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12	17
Mothers foreign born,	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16	15
Both parents born in United States, .	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36	47
Both parents foreign born,	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90	83
Unknown,	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11	14
One parent unknown,	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13	13
Per cent. of American parentage, .	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30	35
Per cent. of foreign parentage, .	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60	54
Per cent. unknown,	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10	11

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142	158
Foreign born,	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30	24
Unknown,	1	-	-	2	-	1	5	1	1	3

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	80
municipal court,	46
police court,	36
superior court,	1
trial justices,	1
State Board,	21
Total,	185

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	122	122
Nine,	1	242	243
Ten,	6	487	493
Eleven,	9	727	736
Twelve,	22	1,048	1,070
Thirteen,	52	1,438	1,490
Fourteen,	88	1,689	1,777
Fifteen,	5	973	978
Sixteen,	2	533	535
Seventeen,	—	182	182
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	44	44
Totals,	185	7,532	7,717

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of the 185 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	101
no parents,	7
father,	46
mother,	31
step-father,	8
step-mother,	16
intemperate father,	69
intemperate mother,	5
both parents intemperate,	22
parents separated,	8
attended church,	183
never attended church,	2

TABLE NO. 8—*Concluded.*

Had not attended school within one year,	16
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	123
been inmates of other institutions,	72
used intoxicating liquor,	11
used tobacco,	127
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	35
Were attending school,	48
Were idle,	102
Could not read or write,	9
Parents owning residence,	22
Members of the family had been arrested,	63

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 228 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	13	2 years 2 months,	5
4 months,	3	2 years 3 months,	5
5 months,	3	2 years 4 months,	4
6 months,	5	2 years 5 months,	2
7 months,	2	2 years 6 months,	3
8 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	1
9 months,	4	2 years 9 months,	6
11 months,	2	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year,	5	2 years 11 months,	1
1 year 1 month,	10	3 years,	2
1 year 2 months,	10	3 years 1 month,	2
1 year 3 months,	27	3 years 2 months,	4
1 year 4 months,	15	3 years 3 months,	1
1 year 5 months,	6	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	11	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	12	3 years 6 months,	2
1 year 8 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	8	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	5	4 years or more,	5
1 year 11 months,	10		
2 years,	8	Total,	228
2 years 1 month,	7		

Average time spent in the institution, 20.25 months.
Average time spent in the institution by boarded boys, 10.01 "
Average time spent in the institution by probationers not
boarded, released for the first time, 20.09 "

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99,	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899-1900,	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900-1901,	303.89	185	107	208	56
Average for ten years, .	260.96	155.8	80.3	181.4	39.7

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
October,	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15	31
November,	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18	12
December,	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14	7
January,	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8	15
February,	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12	8
March,	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19	17
April,	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14	11
May,	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12	11
June,	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20	11
July,	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13	15
August,	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14	29
September,	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14	18
Totals,	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173	185

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	12
Breaking and entering,	28
Breaking glass,	1
Cruelty to animals,	1
Drunkenness,	1
Habitual absentee,	7
Idle and disorderly,	2
Larceny,	61
Malicious mischief,	2
Stubbornness,	67
Taking horse,	1
Trespass,	2
Total,	185

TABLE NO. 13.—*Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1892, 15.63	1897, 15.15
1893, 14.81	1898, 15.60
1894, 14.94	1899, 15.17
1895, 15.49	1900, 15.31
1896, 15.17	1901, 15.50

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1892, 22.10 months.	1897, 21.00 months.
1893, 19.40 months.	1898, 19.90 months.
1894, 16.95 months.	1899, 20.40 months.
1895, 21.17 months.	1900, 19.27 months.
1896, 18.03 months.	1901, 20.25 months.

TABLE NO. 13 — *Concluded.**C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

1892, 13.73	1897, 13.31
1893, 13.39	1898, 13.17
1894, 13.87	1899, 13.48
1895, 13.44	1900, 13.08
1896, 13.63	1901, 13.70

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1892, 30	1897, 73
1893, 35	1898, 102
1894, 33	1899, 107
1895, 60	1900, 115
1896, 87	1901, 107

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1892,	\$4 75	\$4 60	1897,	\$4 72	\$4 66
1893,	4 31	4 15	1898,	4 52	4 49
1894,	4 75	4 67	1899,	4 39	4 36
1895,	4 46	4 36	1900,	4 73	4 70
1896,	4 61	4 55	1901,	4 47	4 45

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Articles made.	Articles repaired.
Aprons, 178	Aprons, 21
Bed ticks, 41	Blankets, 53
Buttonholes in coats, 29	Band suits trimmed, 33
Coats, 4	Caps, 4
Coverings, 7	Coats, 134
Caps, 4	Curtains, 2
Curtains, 6	Drawers, 1
Cut shirts, 90	Labels on clothes, 171
Cut pants, 101	Mittens, 1
Dish towels, 339	Mattresses, 4
Frocks, 4	Mats, 2
Holders, 10	Night shirts, 4
Label strips, 98	Napkins, 4
Mattresses, 6	Pants, 142
Music cases, 32	Pillow slips, 16
Mat, 1	Pillows, 4
Napkins, 487	Sheets, 39
Night shirts, 86	Shirts, 47
Pillows, 64	Spreads, 6
Pillow slips, 485	Suspenders, 6
Pants, 788	Stockings, 47
Pillow ticks, 28	Towels, 138
Sheets, 585	Tights, 4
Shirts, 656	
Spreads, 52	Total, 883
Suspenders, 5	
Stuffed pillow, 1	
Table cloths, 50	
Towels, 685	
White aprons, 5	
White jackets, 10	
Total, 4,937	

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	5.66
Number of different boys employed,	11

TABLE No. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Number of pieces washed,	372,962
Number of pieces ironed,	274,706
Number of pieces starched,	54,368
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	16.25
Number of different boys employed,	47

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Another year, with all its efforts to accomplish something for the up-building of noble character in the boys of Lyman School, has passed. The great day of reckoning alone will tell with what success we have labored.

The same subjects as heretofore were pursued in the different grades ; and I judge from the frequent reports of the various teachers that there was the usual interest on the part of the boys, while the tests given at the close of the year showed that the work had been thoroughly done. I regret exceedingly that, with the additional duties that seemed to fall to me when we entered the new school building, it was impossible for me to make as thorough a study of the needs of the boys as formerly, by personal observation, which I greatly prefer to second-hand knowledge.

In language, the advanced class made a study of many poems, among which was "Skipper Ireson's Ride," which they memorized, wrote from memory, illustrated, and fastened the sheets together with ribbon, having designed a cover suitable for the subject. They took up also the life of our poet, H. W. Longfellow, then of his beautiful "Evangeline," in which they seemed intensely interested. This afforded material for many a lesson in geography, history, language, nature study, writing and spelling. In time each boy reproduced the poem in his own language, which in some cases was quite poetical in expression, because of the unconscious influence of the poet upon the mind of the boy. These sheets, with a nicely designed and executed cover, formed another book, of which each possessor was proud ; and I doubt not that in the future many of the boys will in their own homes, "by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story." Similar language work was done also in the other grades. By studying masterpieces of literature that are within a fair comprehension of the pupil, a literary taste is developed, his own powers of expression are cultivated, so that he is better able to bring out his own thoughts with clearness and strength, and besides, he learns to admire that "vigor and loveliness of character" which he discovers as he reads, and which are "the supreme attainment for any individual," as President Eliot says.

And may we not hope, and even believe, that, as he admires, he will have nobler ideals of life and a higher moral aim than ever before?

Some one has said, "Education is to get nature and the God of nature into our souls — no great matter how." Believing this to be true, we continued the study of plants, insects, minerals, birds, etc.; not for the purpose of obtaining an exhaustive knowledge of these objects, but that the powers of observation in the boy might be increased, life become more interesting and attractive, and his brain be stimulated and kept alert. About forty varieties of birds (many of them living specimens) were taken into the school, and by close observation of them, impressions were made upon the memory which hours of book study would fail to make. The study of these gave genuine pleasure, and the inquiries and remarks made by the boys showed that in them is an inherent love of nature, and especially of animal life. This study affords opportunity for the most important step in the complete education of the boy, which is the development of the good that is in him by contact with the beautiful in nature. Their eyes must be taught to see, their ears be trained to hear and their fingers shown how to feel all the beautiful things that are everywhere about them. With such training, the once cruel boy becomes gentle and kind to the creatures God has made; for I cannot believe that any is so depraved as to hurt or torment that which he loves.

Under the efficient instruction of Mrs. E. R. Kimball, considerable enthusiasm in vocal music was aroused, and so much progress made that before the close of the year the boys were able to render difficult music quite effectively.

The use of pictures in various lines of study, particularly in the lower grades, was continued, as these always add pleasure and increase the interest of the pupils.

Classes in drawing continued their work as usual under Mrs. Wheelock's instruction, and their exhibit of last June told plainly of their improvement and success.

I need only say of other lines of study that efforts were made to employ the best methods and that results were quite satisfactory.

We were highly favored during the year with more helps than usual from outside in the way of lectures, illustrated talks, etc. In fancy we were taken by Mrs. Evans to Cuba, by Miss Benjamin to the Philippines, by Rev. A. T. Kempton to the Holy Land, and by Dr. F. E. Corey to the Yellowstone Park; and as we looked upon the many illustrations given, we seemed to become familiar with the scenes and people far away.

To Hon. Joshua Holden, A. E. Goodnow and Samuel Winslow many thanks are due for fine pictures of the Shaw Memorial, W. Irving and his Literary Friends at Sunnyside, life-size portraits of

Lowell, Longfellow and other poets, which now adorn the walls of the Assembly Hall and some of the school rooms. In behalf of the above-named gentlemen, Hon. A. S. Rowe made the presentations at various times, accompanying each with sketches of the lives and works of the writers. These interesting talks not only afforded pleasure at the time, but also gave zest to the study of the poets afterwards. These are a few of the many treats given us, which boys and teachers highly appreciate.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

While the backward boy has always had a prominent place, yet one new feature of our work the past year was giving him more instruction in this line of work than heretofore.

At the end of the first term, after selecting boys from these classes to go into the advanced manual training and carving classes, there still remained some who, it was thought, might be benefited by having further instruction in sloyd, as they had not progressed sufficiently to enter the advanced classes. These boys had not been prompt to respond, and, while they made progress, made it very slowly. One class was formed of this type to go on the rest of the year. They seemed to consider it a privilege, and were quite enthusiastic. A little later, when opportunity was offered them to put in extra time, from two or three to nine or ten boys out of a class of fifteen came back after dinner and worked until they went to their afternoon school, — two o'clock. The majority of this class made good use of the opportunity offered them, and illustrated the fact that because a boy is slow and dull mentally he need not necessarily feel that he is left behind in the race if there is any one to give him the individual attention that he needs.

The class of boys that come to us seem to be lacking especially in ideas of accuracy, responsibility, honesty, etc.; but when they begin to make things and reach the point of putting two or more pieces together they see for themselves that one-eighth inch or one-sixteenth inch means defeat. They have no one to blame for their shortcomings, as they have actually done their own work, and it is either definitely right or definitely wrong. They usually feel much dissatisfied with themselves, but when encouraged they start next time with new hope and fresh courage, and we can see growth in definiteness, responsibility, independence, and in a general waking up even, though in some cases it be but slow.

One of the masters said, when a new boy came, the others could make football of his head; later on, after a full course of sloyd, the same boy showed a disposition to stand up for his rights and to believe he had some, and the same master said, "I never would have believed it of that boy."

They certainly need that confidence in their physical power, that mental and moral strength and poise which it is possible to attain through properly directed hand work.

The interest which the boys took in their exhibition of work at the close of the year was very gratifying. Those most advanced were very critical of each other's work, pointing out defects, etc. Quite a number of the boys were not satisfied with visiting the room once to look at their work, but came several times, bringing some one with them and explaining their work to them.

Finally, it is our aim not only that the pupil may use his hands and head to better advantage, but that each individual boy may wake up to a life which is fuller, richer and deeper.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.

MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

This report closes our first year's work in our new manual training building, which has proved such an improvement on our old quarters. In the wood-working room we now have a tool room with individual drawers for the boys to keep their work in, adding greatly to the convenience, aside from the neatness. We are hoping for a set of drawers and a few further helpful additions in our forge room this coming year. In these new quarters we are enabled to accommodate a larger number of boys, and about 60 have taken the courses in wood-turning and forging this year, a number doing considerable extra work, such as turning 500 dining room chair legs of oak, and 750 rounds. One boy completed a piano stool of quartered oak, now in use in the reception room at the superintendent's house, also a wrought-iron umbrella stand in use at the "Gables." Others have made baseball bats, and some of those things which prove useful as each year comes around.

Our real aim has been founded upon an educational basis, as in preceding years. Quoting Mr. Larkins, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Manual Training High School: "In a trade school the personal aim is skill, and the material aim is an excellent piece of work. In a technical school the end is mastery of the principles underlying some particular occupation, but in manual training schools the aim is the co-ordination of the mental powers and the development of creative ability. It is not to teach the boy a trade, but to develop him that he may grasp the principles of any occupation and meet its requirements as well." This idea seems to embody our aim. It is the boy we are trying to make, and to teach him the qualities of thoughtfulness, carefulness and patience. It is found that in the schools where manual training is taught a boy's interest is keener and he learns more rapidly, better retaining what he does learn. It is interesting to note the progress and the increase of interest manifested as they advance step by step. A nicely finished piece of work in a higher grade than our regular course work naturally proves quite an incentive; consequently a boy capable of turning out these extra pieces, such as piano stools, etc., is allowed this privilege.

Our work proves helpful to the school by being able to do the repairing constantly needed in such an institution, both in wood-turning and forging, and it gives boys the good practical experience; for, whatever may be his position, a knowledge of the construction materials, wrought-iron and wood, must prove of value to him. Since our last report we have moved our circular saw and surface planer upstairs, and put up shafting for the same; also connected with power the combination saw which was run before by foot power. We are very glad of these helpful additions and changes, for the better the equipment the better we can do.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

“All arts are one, howe’er distributed they stand;
Verse, tone, shape, color, form our fingers on one hand.”

We follow no set course in our work in drawing, but aim to keep to the general lines of work followed in public schools in Massachusetts and elsewhere; namely, color, pictorial and illustrative drawing, decorative drawing and constructive drawing. I enjoy my work, having no limitations or restrictions in regard to the course, but being privileged to carry pupils as far as they are able to go.

Although, on the average, the boys work with me about a year and a half, yet we have been able to raise our standard of work each year.

Drawing is our second language, and the proper correlation with every subject taught is not a difficult matter. “What is worth doing at all is worth doing well,” and the pupils should be led to see that there is beauty in the arrangement of written spaces and in a variety of margins. Design can be taught in making appropriate covers for each written set on any subject. An appropriately ornamented title page, or initial letter, well arranged, should help make each paper a work of art. Drawing a thing helps to observe it, and drawing from nature and life helps in the nature study; the pupils learn to see and to feel the spirit of it.

In our wood carving and modelling we made a great advance over any previous year, each boy making from two to three plaster casts of models first made in clay, and finally worked out in wood. We had a variety of models or finished work, all being the outgrowth of suggestions from the boys, who constructed as well as carved them.

There is constant opportunity in this work to cultivate the moral side of the boy’s nature, especially the virtues of truthfulness and

honesty. The natural interest which boys have in doing and accomplishing tends to keep up an interest in the progress necessary to produce the visible results in material. "The hopeful thing in all teaching is this splendid fact: that by brightening one facet of character we polish the whole gem. A drop of ink will tint a whole bucket of water."

In a brief statement like this we cannot set forth either the technical work or its spirit, but it interests and holds the boys.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Previous reports have (1) indicated something of the aim of physical training at Lyman School; (2) pointed out some methods by which the object may be, in a measure accomplished; (3) tabulated some results, individually and collectively, which could be traced to such training. The conditions to-day are not changed, excepting, perhaps, that our facilities are greater. Given an indefinite number of boys in almost every stage of mental and physical development, our first duty is to discover their limitations, which by such examinations as we are enabled to give, can be quite accurately ascertained. Graded only as to progress in the school of letters, the classes come to the gymnasium for a half hour's instruction in physical work three times a week. Boys may range in age from thirteen to seventeen; in height, from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 8 inches; and in weight, from 70 to 140 pounds. They must all do practically the same work, although it is possible to make some concessions. If grading were to be scientifically followed, there would be almost as many classes as there are pupils. This condition must be met by such an arrangement of gymnastic program as will be enjoyable and profitable to both strong and weak. Boys whose heart action is impaired cannot and should not enter into such work as produces a strain upon that organ,—as running, jumping, rope climbing and like exercises. Again, boys who in the examination prove capable of vigorous muscular work should be brought to something like their limit, if the gymnastics are to interest and develop. That co-ordination so necessary in the individual is equally to be desired in the arrangement of work for a gymnastic class of such heterogeneous composition. The weak must not be overtaxed, the strong should not be under-taxed. To meet this problem has been and will ever continue to be a study.

Your instructor can say little that is new in making a report. The work has gone steadily on during the fall, winter and spring terms, without interruption. The gymnastic periods are attractive to the boys, and but few fail to respond to the allurements of the work. A constant increase in height, weight, strength, lung capacity, as shown

by the examinations, and a finer adjustment between the nerves and muscles, indicate that the boys are growing in an entirely legitimate and satisfactory manner.

Our facilities for progressive physical training have been greatly augmented by furnishing the gymnasium with climbing ropes, horizontal bars, travelling ladder and vaulting horse, which are highly appreciated by both instructor and pupils.

I beg to extend thanks to you and to the trustees for many courtesies and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The present hospital report is essentially a repetition of that of other years. One hundred and fifty-two boys have been in the hospital with various ailments, only two of which deserve special notice.

Hurley was attacked in January by rheumatism, and developed one after another nearly all the complications known to that disease. For a long time it did not seem possible that he could recover. Dr. Cabot of Boston was called in consultation, and in the midst of our depression gave us new courage. Gradually improvement appeared, and very slowly the boy came back towards health; in May he was up and able to go into the yard and work among the flowers. This appears to be the most remarkable recovery on our records.

William Sullivan, from the Berlin School, came in July 22, while Dr. Clark was supplying for me. Appendicitis requiring operation was promptly diagnosed, and Dr. Stone of Boston was called. The operation was performed that evening, revealing conditions which made it imperative; recovery was prompt and complete.

The number of out-patients has been unusually large, and the general hygienic condition not so satisfactory as in former years. How much this may have to do with the defective sewerage is not easily determined. It is, however, much to be deplored that appropriations for an adequate sewerage system have not been provided. For more than a year sewage has run on the surface of gardens, among vegetables often consumed without cooking, and by the highway, polluting the air and offending the sight. I cannot escape the conviction that the high standard of health long maintained among the officers and boys of this institution is being depressed by the condition of things. Massachusetts cannot afford to be niggardly in matters which affect the health of any of her citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As the same officers that opened the Farm Cottage in 1895 are still retained, there has been nothing to interrupt the harmony of purpose and action characterizing previous years, and perhaps there is little to say that will not be a repetition of former reports.

During the past year 34 boys have been received by us. This number includes 3 who were returned to us for various reasons; 1 is still here, and 2 have been again placed out. None have been sent from here, either to Westborough or to their own homes, but 27 have been placed in families, after an average detention of seven months.

There has been less discontent and inclination to run away than in any former year, only 1 boy having left the farm without permission. His mother lived within a few miles of Berlin, and one evening he went home; doubtless with the intention, as he said, of returning in the morning.

The general feeling seems voiced by the little waif who, when admonished by another boy not to run away, said "Run away! why in — should I run away from here?" Indeed the home has many attractions, — the play and work being so intermingled, the one made so dependent on the other, that both are thoroughly enjoyed.

Another little fellow said, in a confidential tone, "Mr. D——, do you know why I like here so well? Why, it's the ball games, the swimming and the watermelons." When asked if he had no good times at home, he replied, "Nah, I had to lug too many dinners."

The age of those received has averaged about eleven years, but the school grade has been very low for this age, an unusual number being mentally deficient. Even this class has been much interested and benefited by the nature study we find it so easy to pursue here. The "homes of birds" have been of particular interest this year, and we have had unusual facilities for studying the construction of several varieties of nests from their beginning to their completion and occupation. The orioles that build each year in our elm tree, having in other years been supplied with material for building, came this spring and called as plainly as birds can call for the same kind assistance.

So many yards of twine in short lengths were hung on the lower limbs of the apple trees near by, and all were carried away by the waiting birds. After patiently waiting for the rearing of the young brood, the boys secured this nest and added it to their collection of nests.

The number received during the months of June, July and August has averaged, in the five previous years, 14 a year; this year it was only 5. Knowing that an unusually large number of boys had been committed to the Lyman School during the summer, we have naturally wondered why so few of the class that generally comes to us have been among the number, and we are inclined to give some credit to the vacation schools held in many cities. If this surmise can be verified, it is certainly a strong argument for such schools.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 481) for Boarding.

1901.—April,	\$844 49
July,	799 03
	<hr/>
	\$1,643 52

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry Building.

1900.—November,	\$1,423 64
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for Changes in the Laundry and Cooking Departments.

1900.—November,	\$898 40
December,	648 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,547 18

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1900, Chapter 60) for remodelling Chapel.

1900.—November,	\$550 29
December,	1,079 83
1901.—January,	2,521 14
February,	1,011 05
March,	168 79
	<hr/>
	\$5,331 10

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 75) for furnishing Cottage.

1901.—May,	\$889 75
July,	271 61
	<hr/>
	\$1,161 36

Extraordinary Expenses for Barn.

1900.—October,	\$1,243 02
December,	2,118 45
1901.—January,	2,000 00
February,	2,009 53
July,	123 75
	<hr/>
	\$7,494 75

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1900, Chapter 104) for Boarding.

1900.—October,	\$926 59
1901.—January,	963 86
	<hr/>
	\$1,890 45

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 481) for Boarding.

1901.—April,	\$844 49
July,	799 03
	<hr/>
	\$1,643 52

62 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry Building.

1900.— November,	\$1,423 64
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February,	2,009 53
July,	123 75
	<hr/>
	\$7,494 75

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$26,883 10	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	687 60	
	<hr/>	\$27,570 70

Provisions and grocery supplies, including:—

Ammonia,	\$8 30
Butter,	849 39
Beef,	1,908 44
Beans,	346 56
Blacking,	16 94
Bon Ami,	12 55
Beeswax,	27 25
Buckwheat,	41
Corn meal,	\$70 80
	<hr/>

Amounts carried forward,	\$3,240 64	\$27,570 70
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,240 64	\$27,570 70
Provisions and grocery supplies, including:—		
Crackers,	93 18	
Cheese,	163 36	
Coffee,	61 25	
Cereal coffee,	39 48	
Candles,	5 71	
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	52 60	
Corn starch,	18 19	
Cockroach powder,	3 75	
Cider barrels,	22 50	
Cracked wheat,	25 50	
Cranberries,	2 00	
Cocoanut,	2 50	
Chocolate,	16 70	
Capers,	1 15	
Disinfectant,	8 50	
Extracts,	60 50	
Flour,	2,200 00	
Fish,	552 13	
Fowl,	68 70	
Fatal food,	16 20	
Fruit and canned goods,	579 82	
Farina,	3 25	
Flax seed,	12 60	
Green peas,	7 25	
Ice cream,	3 75	
Ice,	524 90	
Lamb and mutton,	231 50	
Lard and vegetole,	163 73	
Lentils,	59 68	
Making cider,	60 74	
Molasses,	282 72	
Milk,	6 30	
Macaroni,	5 88	
Nuts and nut foods,	12 41	
Oat meal,	66 95	
Oysters,	44 95	
Olives,	65	
Onions,	2 20	
Pork and ham,	403 69	
Powdered borax,	6 50	
Pearl barley,	3 75	
Potatoes,	102 75	
Pork barrels,	3 00	
Rye flour and meal,	26 25	
Rice,	110 41	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$9,380 07	\$27,570 70

Amount brought forward, \$39,595 23

Furniture, beds and bedding:—

Aluminum ware,	\$3 00
Agate ware,	53 76
Baskets,	8 14
Brooms and brushes,	197 50
Blankets,	116 25
Chairs,	319 92
Cutlery,	6 50
Crockery,	227 15
Cheese cloth,	6 19
Cane,	34 74
Curtain fixtures,	69 63
Carpets and rugs,	55 14
Call bell,	30
Electric lamps,	135 75
Glassware,	18 12
Hardware and furniture,	3 97
Handcuffs,	28 48
Iron ware,	49 12
Ice cream freezers,	8 25
Laundry boards,	9 00
Lamp chimneys and lantern globes,	14 46
Lounge and chiffonier,	62 60
Mattress repairs,	135 90
Meat chopper,	1 50
Oil cloth,	3 20
Oil stove,	9 50
Pins,	2 46
Rubber blankets,	11 40
Rubber matting,	16 28
Stove furniture,	9 35
Shears, combs and brushes,	95 85
Sheeting,	183 06
Safety pins,	36
Step ladders,	7 80
Tables,	18 20
Tin and copper ware,	88 75
Tape,	3 60
Towels and napkins,	82 80
Table spread,	46
Ticking,	25 38
Wooden ware,	15 61

2,139 43

Clothing, etc.:—

Bathing trunks,	\$1 80
Buttons,	9 43

Amounts carried forward, \$11 23 \$41,734 66

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$11 23	\$41,734 66
Clothing, etc. :—						
Cotton,	.	.	.	.	421 03	
Collars,	.	.	.	.	28 07	
Darning cotton,	.	.	.	.	5 31	
Denim,	.	.	.	.	64 06	
Duck for baking suits,	.	.	.	.	8 54	
Extension cases,	.	.	.	.	40 80	
Elastic,	.	.	.	.	1 30	
Flannel,	.	.	.	.	435 60	
Gymnasium suits,	.	.	.	.	162 75	
Handkerchiefs,	.	.	.	.	5 40	
Hats and caps,	.	.	.	.	410 31	
Indelible ink,	.	.	.	.	18 90	
Laundry,	.	.	.	.	8 74	
Mittens,	.	.	.	.	75 00	
Making shirts,	.	.	.	.	68 68	
Neckties,	.	.	.	.	44 16	
Overcoats,	.	.	.	.	294 00	
Overalls,	.	.	.	.	327 69	
Painters' suits,	.	.	.	.	6 20	
Rubber boots,	.	.	.	.	235 08	
Suits,	.	.	.	.	953 75	
Shirts,	.	.	.	.	53 10	
Stockings,	.	.	.	.	95 83	
Shoes and repairs to same,	.	.	.	.	2,025 37	
Stamp,	.	.	.	.	20	
Shoe laces,	.	.	.	.	19 08	
Suspenders,	.	.	.	.	27 40	
Thread,	.	.	.	.	43 23	
Underclothing,	.	.	.	.	487 57	
Uniforms,	.	.	.	.	796 00	
					<hr/>	7,174 38
Fuel and lights :—						
Coal,	.	.	.	.	\$6,056 19	
Electric lights,	.	.	.	.	1,831 67	
Kerosene,	.	.	.	.	59 48	
Kindling,	.	.	.	.	17	
Matches,	.	.	.	.	10 00	
					<hr/>	7,957 51
School supplies :—						
Arithmetics,	.	.	.	.	\$68 05	
Art material,	.	.	.	.	25 03	
Adhesive paper,	.	.	.	.	75	
Blotting paper,	.	.	.	.	3 00	
Binding books,	.	.	.	.	92 41	
Composition paper,	.	.	.	.	50 50	
					<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$239 74	\$56,866 55

66 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$1,276 53 \$41,014 01

Clothing, etc.:—

Mending cotton,	7 00
Mending tissue,	2 10
Needles,	1 94
Neckties,	7 11
Overcoats,	90 00
Rubber aprons,	4 50
Shirts,	151 81
Suits and cloth for same,	894 23
Stockings,	151 30
Suspenders,	102 25
Shoe laces,	8 56
Shoes and repairs,	2,306 23
Thread,	97 29
Tape,	28 65
Underwear,	74 04
Waists,	11 25

5,214 79

Fuel and lights:—

Coal,	\$4,774 33
Electric lights,	2,032 55
Kerosene oil,	60 54
Matches,	25
Shavings,	10
Wood,	4 75

6,872 52

School supplies:—

Arithmetics,	\$18 05
Arithmetic paper,	13 75
Book slates,	1 95
Blank books,	29 83
Binding books,	115 52
Blotting paper,	6 00
Blank books,	10 65
Composition paper,	52 75
Class books,	3 15
Card board,	2 24
Crayons,	5 50
Drawing and carving supplies,	25 46
Erasers,	6 96
Envelopes,	25 30
Ink,	5 20
Letter paper,	22 20
Living hymns,	35 00
Library paste,	1 96
Miscellaneous books,	15 61
Music,	8 07

Amounts carried forward, \$405 15 \$53,101 32

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$405 15	\$53,101 32
School supplies:—			
Mounting board,	1 23		
Maps,	10 00		
Mimeograph supplies,	2 40		
Mucilage,	3 50		
Mucilage bottles,	2 88		
Manual training supplies,	92 61		
Pencils,	10 16		
Perry pictures,	2 75		
Pen holders,	1 50		
Pens,	15 75		
Pictures,	2 02		
Paper for covering books,	13 00		
Readers,	33 00		
Sloyd supplies,	191 84		
			787 79
Institution property:—			
Hose,	\$110 00		
Ladders,	60 00		
			170 00
Seeds, plants and fertilizers:—			
Corn,	\$5 20		
Celery plants,	4 50		
Canada peas,	7 15		
Flower seeds and bulbs,	12 80		
Fertilizers,	1,088 85		
Garden seed,	100 43		
Grass seed,	13 30		
Plant pots,	35 19		
Plants,	5 50		
Rye,	13 35		
Seed potatoes,	123 75		
Seed oats,	10 75		
Tobacco stems,	2 50		
			1,423 27
Grain and meal, etc., for stock:—			
Beef scraps,	\$45 31		
Barley,	2 15		
Bran, mixed and fine feed,	643 46		
Bone,	10 47		
Bean pods,	93 52		
Cracked corn,	254 85		
Corn,	39 82		
Corn meal,	72 45		
Charcoal,	96		
Cotton-seed meal,	19 65		
Care of cow,	3 00		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,185 64	\$55,482 38	

68 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amounts brought forward, \$1,185 64 \$55,482 38

Grain and meal, etc., for stock : —

Gluten,	687 24
Grit,	5 03
Hay,	898 73
Nitrate of soda,	25
Oats,	414 00
Oat meal,	7 50
Oyster shells,	2 50
Rock salt,	11 69
Salt,	7 74
Straw,	95 61
Wheat,	184 15

3,500 08

Ordinary repairs : —

Asphalt floor,	\$89 99
Boiler repairs,	303 86
Blacksmithing,	50 39
Belting,	11 62
Building paper,	30 65
Brackets,	75
Bricks,	28 05
Boiler inspection,	16 00
Belt dressing,	3 50
Belt lacing,	1 10
Cement and lime,	75 40
Clothes line,	5 20
Cotton waste,	7 09
Clay,	6 00
Castors,	4 70
Coal scales,	42 00
Disinfectants,	25 00
Door hangers,	67 25
Electric light and telephone repairs,	504 97
Floor oil,	7 50
Fire brick and clay,	3 25
Ferrules,	39
Glass, putty and paints,	108 10
Gasolene,	7 65
Glue,	9 00
Galvanized screen,	14 03
Galvanized-iron work,	154 53
Grinding knife,	1 00
Hangers and pulleys,	48 62
Iron,	44 99
Labor,	1,695 82
Lumber,	951 32

Amounts carried forward, \$4,319 72 \$58,982 46

Amounts brought forward, \$4,319 72 \$58,982 46

Ordinary repairs :—

Linseed oil,	168 30
Locks, butts and hooks,	153 11
Lubricating oil,	49 58
Lubricator,	10 63
Letter boxes,	2 46
Lags and bolts,	40 03
Musical instruments repaired,	12 18
Mica,	18
Mineral wool,	3 35
Nails, brads and screws,	87 61
Paint and brushes,	282 68
Plumbing materials, steam pipe, fittings,	742 25
Putting in water,	76 35
Papering and painting at Berlin Farm,	69 52
Pitch,	2 90
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	92 15
Repairs to harnesses,	100 35
Repair of house utensils,	60 60
Rope,	2 01
Rubber cloth,	1 05
Repair to hose,	2 86
Repairs to elevator,	28 39
Repairs to oven,	21 56
Repairs to sewing machines,	36 81
Repairs to hair clippers,	5 31
Repairs to laundry machinery,	80 07
Sand,	10 85
Sandpaper and emery cloth,	15 25
Shellac,	4 45
Sewer grates,	5 75
Sash cord,	5 03
Speaking tube,	1 81
Steam pump and repairs,	84 38
Small tools,	230 91
Turpentine,	256 02
Turn buckles,	11 98
Tin,	3 17
Tarred rope,	6 99
Varnish,	93 00
Wire,	30
Window netting,	36 19
Window weights,	3 61
Zinc,	4 17

7,225 87

Amount carried forward, \$66,208 33

70 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$66,208 33

Transportation and travelling expenses:—

Express and freight charges, \$686 64

Travelling expenses, 710 70

1,397 34

Live stock purchases, 375 00

Farm tools and repairs to same, 726 16

Horseshoeing, 114 96

News, Sunday-school and waste papers, 299 38

Postage, telephone and telegraph, 443 56

Drugs and medical supplies, 306 80

Printing material, 109 36

Stationery, 75 32

Water, 432 75

Rent, 315 00

\$70,803 96

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1900.			1901.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor, .	\$2,483 54	\$2,268 53	\$2,287 55	\$2,254 77	\$2,273 06	\$2,231 83	\$2,235 94	\$2,286 77	\$2,290 45	\$2,263 48	\$2,530 07	\$2,164 71	\$27,570 70
Provisions and groceries, .	676 33	497 06	1,842 77	510 08	739 75	1,273 76	1,480 62	1,370 37	803 55	531 47	706 52	868 16	11,300 44
Furniture, beds and bedding, .	213 42	214 95	97 05	345 46	256 35	261 90	326 16	119 50	42 15	176 06	67 47	22 40	2,142 87
Clothing,	188 32	466 15	335 88	491 82	992 38	675 82	572 55	266 13	283 78	111 76	186 50	643 70	5,214 79
Fuel and lights,	501 18	170 76	1,458 35	609 03	540 91	1,844 98	536 13	162 24	471 11	198 77	159 47	219 59	6,872 52
School supplies,	21 46	10 01	30 40	59 37	151 06	106 53	35 49	41 19	24 47	126 72	135 30	45 79	787 79
Institution property, . .	170 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170 00
Plants, seeds and fertilizers, .	-	-	1 50	-	35 19	85 14	1,096 35	166 90	10 65	14 61	6 33	6 60	1,423 27
Live stock purchases, . .	-	13 00	5 00	-	2 00	-	354 00	-	-	-	1 00	-	375 00
Transportation and travelling expenses.	90 75	135 74	188 90	10 00	122 51	73 53	184 08	63 23	155 95	106 49	138 45	127 71	1,397 34
Grain and meal for stock, . .	239 78	162 04	318 35	453 65	728 55	223 53	390 46	103 38	284 19	321 20	173 83	101 12	3,500 08
Ordinary repairs,	466 13	353 50	1,103 32	414 32	575 16	2,236 02	944 93	162 16	240 58	206 12	293 08	230 55	7,225 87
Farm tools,	141 02	6 80	16 30	-	154 73	25	29 59	202 71	69 66	23 94	72 36	8 80	726 16
Horse shoeing,	5 50	14 25	16 98	-	21 25	5 20	11 25	5 43	6 22	13 65	8 28	6 65	114 96
Newspapers and periodicals, .	23 10	-	26 10	163 88	30 00	1 50	12 50	30 80	1 00	1 50	9 00	-	299 38
Postage, telegram and telephone, .	38 15	20 29	47 82	21 50	16 29	66 81	26 45	55 48	43 56	43 84	21 32	42 05	443 56
Drugs and medical supplies, .	3 25	13 03	1 45	33 63	16 65	18 50	42 51	9 22	36 67	3 27	93 15	35 47	306 80
Printing materials,	31 00	2 70	-	-	-	3 35	-	2 12	53 44	-	1 75	15 00	109 36
Stationery,	-	6 24	3 30	1 35	-	9 13	27 62	2 65	2 75	-	22 28	-	75 32
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	217 75	-	-	432 75
Rent,	10 00	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	-	155 00	-	-	-	315 00
Totals,	\$5,302 93	\$4,355 05	\$7,931 02	\$5,583 86	\$6,655 84	\$9,117 78	\$8,306 63	\$5,050 28	\$4,975 18	\$4,360 93	\$4,626 16	\$4,538 30	\$70,803 96

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					CLOTHING.			Provisions and Groceries.	Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution, Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- School and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.	Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.											
Sept. 30, 1892,	.098	.039	.104	.014	.225	.049	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677	
Sept. 30, 1893,	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614	
Sept. 30, 1894,	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677	
Sept. 30, 1895,	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635	
Sept. 30, 1896,	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658	
Sept. 30, 1897,	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674	
Sept. 30, 1898,	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646	
Sept. 30, 1899,	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628	
Sept. 30, 1900,	.102	.072	.082	.004	.260	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675	
Sept. 30, 1901,	.087	.063	.099	-	.249	.029	.018	.047	.091	.004	.003	.019	.004	.004	.004	.049	.062	.638	

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1900.					
October,	Received cash from, .	\$8 76	-	-	\$8 76
November,	" " "	8 48	\$1 65	-	10 13
December,	" " "	13 12	5 00	-	18 12
1901.					
January,	" " "	39 30	-	\$8 04	47 34
February,	" " "	14 54	2 32	-	16 86
March,	" " "	30 43	-	-	30 43
April,	" " "	9 66	17 00	2 90	29 56
May,	" " "	29 70	-	-	29 70
June,	" " "	6 13	-	-	6 13
July,	" " "	42 36	2 90	2 35	47 61
August,	" " "	27 36	95	-	28 31
September,	" " "	23 05	-	-	23 05
Totals,		\$252 89	\$29 82	\$13 29	\$296 00

Superintendent's Account of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1900.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	\$8 76	-	-	\$8 76
November,	" " "	8 48	\$1 65	-	10 13
December,	" " "	13 12	5 00	-	18 12
1901.					
January,	" " "	39 30	-	\$8 04	47 34
February,	" " "	14 54	2 32	-	16 86
March,	" " "	30 43	-	-	30 43
April,	" " "	9 66	17 00	2 90	29 56
May,	" " "	29 70	-	-	29 70
June,	" " "	6 13	-	-	6 13
July,	" " "	42 36	2 90	2 35	47 61
August,	" " "	27 36	95	-	28 31
September,	" " "	23 05	-	-	23 05
Totals,		\$252 89	\$29 82	\$13 29	\$296 00

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I herewith submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. I consider the past year an exceedingly successful one. There has not been as much team labor for the institution this year as formerly, more given to the farm. We have taken up $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of unimproved land, which has been spaded by the boys, removing 1,100 loads of stone, leaving about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the original pasture of 17 acres fourteen years ago.

Our herd of 44 cows have been soiled in the barn, as in years before. It has taken about 190 tons of green fodder since May 1 for soiling. This fodder, rated at \$3 per ton, for which the farm gets no credit at the time of the appraisal, would amount to \$570. We have green fodder enough to last till November 1, without taking hay or ensilage; and with 3,200 bushels of roots, 115 tons of fodder, some over 400 tons of ensilage, we could keep cows enough to furnish the institution with butter.

The unimproved land taken this spring by the boys in their play time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, we furnishing seed and fertilizer, they to have one-tenth of the product for their labor, proved to be an interesting experiment, as each one took hold with a large amount of enthusiasm. Should we take up the remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres during the early fall months, I think the boys would still enter into it with the same amount of ardor to have it given them on shares in the spring. We have furnished a large amount of garden produce, all that it was possible to use. The Bela J. Stone farm has been hired this year, and needs considerable ditching and clearing of brush. It could then be farmed more profitably for the school if it belonged to the school. There is urgent need of more land for farming purposes.

There has not been the amount of poultry raised this year as last. I have given all my time to the farm. The boys have cared for the poultry with a very little looking after. We have some over 300 nice pullets; have served the boys several nice chicken dinners;

there will be more to come later; leaving a net income of \$529.90, all done by the boys.

In closing this report, I wish to thank the masters and boys for their hearty co-operation in assisting me with the 52 acres which were under cultivation this year.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAIAH T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In this, our sixth annual report of the Berlin Farm, we can say that the same lines have been followed as in previous years. Crops have been plentiful in all lines, especially garden produce. Asparagus, strawberries, currants, blackberries, etc., were supplied freely. Sweet corn was planted four times during the season, thereby supplying the table every day from August 1 to October 1, and the supply is still abundant. This may seem considerable corn to be disposed of, but that and watermelons form favorite articles of diet with the boys.

I wish to make special mention of the potato crop. One field of $\frac{7}{8}$ of an acre was freshly broken this spring, the potatoes planted about eight inches apart and three inches deep. The phosphate was sown broadcast, 1,500 pounds to the acre, on top after planting; then Breed's weeder was put on and allowed to go over the field twice, once lengthwise and again crosswise of the rows, afterwards every fourth day until ready to hoe; 220 bushels were harvested from this piece, or at the rate of 250 bushels per acre.

An experiment with potatoes was tried in the garden, taking $\frac{1}{50}$ of an acre, and using for seed whole potatoes about the size of hens' eggs. The same proportion of phosphate was used on this piece as in the other field. This gave a yield at harvest time of 9 bushels in the row, or at the rate of 450 bushels to the acre. Our entire crop amounts to about 400 bushels.

The apiary of 21 swarms has furnished during the past two years additional material for our report. While the honey crop was light this year, we wish to make special mention of the value of the bees to the apple trees in fertilizing the blossom. We had a very wet and cold spring when the apple trees were in blossom, consequently the bees worked at very close range, thereby giving us and our neighbors good crops of apples, while orchards a mile away have none whatever. Our entire crop of apples is about 100 barrels, and I attribute it to the work of the bees in gathering their honey. At present we are packing the bees for the winter. They are in excellent condition,

having been built up and improved in the spring by the introduction of 12 Italian queens, some of them the very latest product of bee culture, namely, the long tongue, which enables them to work on red clover. If we can carry them through the winter in good condition, we may expect a larger honey crop another season.

Our stock and poultry continue the same as in former years. At present the buildings are being improved by a new coat of paint.

The boys have shown their usual interest in the farm work. Thanking you all for your kind assistance, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900,	\$10,019 19	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	591 37	
Fertilizers,	1,130 00	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,500 10	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	72 59	
Labor of boys,	787 50	
Live stock purchases,	194 00	
Ordinary repairs,	20 20	
Rent,	300 00	
Seeds and plants,	169 80	
Veterinary services,	55 75	
Wages,	837 00	
Water,	20 00	
		\$17,853 50
Net gain for twelve months,		3,709 47
		<u>\$21,562 97</u>

CR.

Asparagus,	\$57 10
Apples,	20 50
Blackberries,	3 90
Beet greens,	27 50
Beans, string,	123 25
Beans, shell,	33 38
Beets,	11 50
Beef,	44 00
Currants,	20 20
Cucumbers,	10 00
Corn,	199 11
Celery,	1 05
Cash for calves,	52 25
Cash for cows,	30 50
Cash for eggs,	3 73
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$637 97</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$637 97	
Cash for fowl and chicken,	4 72	
Cash for hide,	11 90	
Cash for lettuce,	3 90	
Cash for milk,	61 25	
Cash for pigs,	60 00	
Cash for raspberries,	24 64	
Eggs,	578 81	
Gooseberries,	5 60	
Grapes,	9 00	
Horseradish,	6 00	
Lettuce,	24 00	
Liver,	77	
Labor for institution,	1,892 60	
Muskmelons,	1 50	
Milk,	3,993 75	
Onions,	33 20	
Peas,	33 60	
Potatoes,	61 50	
Plums,	6 50	
Peaches,	75	
Pears,	1 25	
Pork,	53 28	
Poultry,	343 58	
Parsnips,	50	
Raspberries,	58 80	
Rhubarb,	14 08	
Radishes,	16 44	
Strawberries,	15 60	
Summer squash,	1 50	
Turnips,	14 00	
Tomatoes,	77 25	
Tongue,	50	
Veal,	20 78	
Watermelons,	11 10	
		\$8,117 02
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1901,		13,445 95
		<u>\$21,562 97</u>

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1901.

Apples,	\$98 00	Onions,	\$160 00
Beans,	23 00	Oat feed,	318 00
Beets,	150 00	Potatoes,	1,125 00
Cabbages,	130 00	Peppers,	2 00
Carrots,	185 00	Parsnips,	14 00
Cauliflower,	3 75	Pop corn,	18 50
Celery,	49 00	Quinces,	1 50
Corn,	7 20	Rye straw,	30 00
Eggs,	3 30	Squash,	9 60
English hay,	966 00	Soja beans,	4 00
Ensilage,	1,980 00	Sage, salsify, etc.,	15 00
Grapes,	17 00	Salted beans,	20 00
Honey,	5 40	Tomatoes,	4 00
Melons,	10 50	Turnips,	340 00
Mangels,	296 00	Vinegar,	61 00
Meadow hay,	248 00		
Manure,	28 00		
			<hr/>
			\$6,322 75

Farm Sales.

Calves,	\$52 25	Milk,	\$61 25
Cows,	30 50	Pigs,	60 00
Eggs,	3 73	Raspberries,	24 64
Fowl and chicken,	4 72		<hr/>
Hides,	11 90		\$252 89
Lettuce,	3 90		

Live Stock.

Bees (21 swarms),	\$105 00	Old hens (270),	\$162 00
Bulls (3),	95 00	Poultry (Berlin, 125),	62 50
Calves (4),	20 00	Pullets (380),	228 00
Cows (46),	2,300 00	Roosters (160),	96 00
Horses (6),	800 00	Shoats (6),	25 00
Horse (Bess),	100 00	Swine (25),	337 50
Horse (Nellie),	150 00	Young cattle (8),	160 00
Horse (Allen's),	100 00		<hr/>
Horse (Tiger),	25 00		\$4,766 00

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$6,322 75
Produce sold,	252 89
Produce consumed,	7,864 13
Live stock,	4,766 00
Agricultural implements,	2,357 20
	<hr/>
	\$21,562 97

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1900,	\$825 30	
feed,	317 39	
net gain,	529 90	
	<hr/>	\$1,672 59

CR.

By eggs and poultry used and sold, . . .	\$922 39	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1901,	750 20	
	<hr/>	\$1,672 59

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,600 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00
	<hr/> \$22,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Cow barn,	\$11,500 00
Horse barn,	2,600 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00
Willow Park,	5,000 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
The Gables,	9,000 00
Bakery building,	8,600 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Berlin farm-house,	2,500 00
Berlin barns and sheds,	1,000 00
Piggery building,	600 00
Scale house,	600 00
Hen houses (9),	1,125 00
Ice house,	20 00
Tool house (Boulder),	25 00
School house,	40,000 00
Greenhouse,	1,500 00
Laundry building,	16,000 00
	<hr/> 205,970 00

Amount carried forward, \$228,370 00

Amount brought forward, \$228,370 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$5,710 76
Other furniture,	14,800 64
Carriages,	894 15
Agricultural implements,	2,357 20
Dry goods,	667 15
Drugs,	470 20
Fuel and oil,	567 55
Library,	2,623 38
Live stock,	4,766 00
Mechanical tools and appliances,	17,528 97
Provisions and groceries,	1,643 62
Produce on hand,	6,322 75
Ready-made clothing,	7,949 01
Raw material,	3,369 60

69,670 98

\$298,040 98

G. P. HEATH,

Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,300 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mable B. Teasdale, amanuensis,*	330 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
George C. Flint, master of family and instructor in printing, . }	800 00
Mrs. G. C. Flint, matron of family, }	
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, master of family and instructor in joinery, . }	1,000 00
Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, matron of family, }	
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Isaiah T. Swift, master of family and charge of farm, . . }	1,000 00
Mrs. I. T. Swift, matron of family, }	
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gates, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,	650 00
John W. Mason, master of family,	700 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,100 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Jennie Kimball, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Georgia M. Dike, teacher,	400 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	300 00
Pauline I. MacClannahan, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	300 00
Mary F. McGlaulin, teacher,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cappers, charge of central kitchen and bakery,	800 00

* Board themselves.

Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	.	\$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron, superintendent's house,	.	250 00
Frank W. Watts, teamster,	. . . . .	360 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	. . . . .	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	. . . . .	400 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	. . . . .	350 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	. . . . .	250 00
Bertha J. Surry, nurse,	. . . . .	250 00
—————, physician,	. . . . .	300 00
L. D. H. Fuller, dentist,	. . . . .	204 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	. . . . .	105 76

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

Alliston Greene, .	Teacher of physical drill,	11 months 16 days,	756 18
Florence A. Russell,	Teacher, .	10 months 8 days,	298 38
Emma F. Newton,	" .	11 months 23 days,	392 33
Stella M. Osgood, .	" .	10 months 8 days,	341 00
Mary L. Brown, .	" .	10 months 8 days,	333 32
Jennie M. Wood, .	" .	1 month 22 days,	59 52
Lillian T. Peaslee,	" .	10 months 8 days,	298 38
Flora J. Dyer,	" .	4 months 18 days,	153 06
Elizabeth Simmons,	" .	8 months 14 days,	211 16
Marion L. Cole, .	" .	9 days,	9 86
Georgia M. Dike, .	" .	2 months 17 days,	76 97
Lydia R. Hillier,	" .	1 month 17 days,	51 97
Nellie F. Stone,	" .	1 month 17 days,	38 97
Pauline I. MacClannahan,	" .	1 month 17 days,	51 97
Sadie M. Knight,	" .	1 month 17 days,	38 97
Mary F. McGlauffin,	" .	1 month 17 days,	38 97
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Matron and teacher of music,	1 month 17 days,	244 87
James W. Clark, .	Engineer,	9 months 24 days,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, .	Assistant engineer and electrician,	12 months,	660 00
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	11 months,	127 74
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cappers,	In charge of central kitchen and bakery,	3 months 2 days,	474 65
Hannah B. Rushton,	" " central kitchen,	7 months 15 days,	188 57
Prescott G. Brown,	" " store room,	4 months 16 days,	303 99
Mary E. Brown, .	" " bakery,	7 months 9 days,	172 53
Emma L. Burgess,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	6 months 27 days,	276 65
Lillia V. Burhoe, .	Assistant matron, superintendent's house,	11 months 6 days,	251 64
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer, .	12 months,	423 67
Frank W. Watts, .	Teamster,	7 months,	333 78
John T. Perkins, .	Driver, .	12 months,	333 33
Thomas T. Carey,	Watchman,	10 months,	396 71
Cora L. Carey,	Laundry matron,	11 months 28 days,	290 43
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	11 months,	249 31
Bertha J. Surry,	Nurse, .	11 months 29 days,	239 04
		11 months 16 days,	

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	\$300 00
Louis D. H. Fuller,	Dentist,	2½ months,	108 28
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	14 days,	42 00
M. Everett Howard,	"	10 days,	30 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D.,	Oculist,	4 days,	105 76
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	3 days,	2 06
Jennie E. Perry,	"	3 days,	2 06
Sarah E. Goss,	"	9 days,	6 51
L. Florence Edmonds,	"	7 days,	4 80
Lenora S. Days,	"	19 days,	12 33
Mabel M. King,	"	1 month	42 55
Margaret J. Ord,	Laundry matron,	27 days,	217 86
Chaplains,		5 months	260 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse,	Supply,	10 days,	61 35
Mr. E. A. Pierce,	"	52 days,	}
Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	"	28 days,	
John J. Howard,	"	5 months	227 34
James B. Sweet,	"	7 days,	}
Alvin M. Jones,	"	21 days,	
John S. Bullen,	"	262½ hours,	39 38
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	14 days,	12 51
Louise Sage,	"	24 days,	31 15
H. Maria Braley,	"	14 days,	19 17
Minnie Burhoe,	"	2 months	72 77
Susie Merrill,	"	15 days,	20 84
	"	1 month,	42 19
	"	2 months	72 88
	"	3 days,	2 19
	"	2 days,	
			\$27,570 70

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1851
1847, .	George Denney,* . . .	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,* . . .	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn, . . .	Boston, . . .	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes, . . .	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,* . . .	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,* . . .	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss, . . .	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer, . . .	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering, . . .	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley, . . .	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland, . . .	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,* . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres, . . .	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,*	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	1901
1891,	C. P. Worcester,*	Boston,	1897
1897,	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.
1901,	G. H. Carlton,	Haverhill,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully submitted the report of the department of visitation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, was . . .	915
Becoming of age during the year,	117
Recommitted to the Lyman School,	2
Returned to school and not relocated: —	
For serious fault,	31
Not serious,	12
	— 43
Discharged,	1
Total number passing out of our care during the year, . . . —	163
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1901 (which is 24 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1900),	752

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 36, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names therefore are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to Concord by the court are retained among the probationers.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the above-named 752 boys, 24 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 54 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 674 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table: —

Agent,	1	Jewelry shop,	4
Apprentice,	1	Laborer,	22
Army,	37	Laundry,	1
Assisting parents,	13	Lithograph works,	1
At board,	27	Lumber yard,	1
At school,	20	Machinist,	14
Asylum,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	25
Baker,	3	Messenger,	1
Bell boy,	1	Milk wagon,	1
Belt factory,	1	Mill (textile),	55
Bicycle factory,	1	Motorman,	1
Blacksmith,	3	Navy, United States,	29
Book bindery,	3	Office boy,	3
Bootblack,	2	Other penal institutions,	18
Box factory,	5	Painter,	7
Brakeman,	1	Paper boy,	1
Brass works,	2	Paper mill,	4
Brick yard,	2	Peddler,	6
Building mover,	2	Piano factory,	3
Cabinet shop,	1	Plating shop,	1
Candy shop,	1	Plumber,	7
Canning factory,	1	Printer,	7
Carpenter,	6	Pump works,	3
Carpet factory,	1	Rattan factory,	1
Car shop,	1	Recently released (employment	
Chair shop,	1	unknown),	16
Cigar factory,	1	Restaurant,	2
Clerk,	18	Rope works,	2
Coachman,	2	Rubber works,	7
Comb shop,	1	Sailor,	6
Cooper,	1	Saw mill,	2
Cork factory,	1	Screw shop,	1
Drug store,	3	Shoe shop,	36
Electric light and power com-		Silversmith,	1
pany,	7	Skate factory,	1
Elevator boy,	1	Stone mason,	1
Errand boy,	7	Stove shop,	3
Express,	2	Tag shop,	1
Farmer,	142	Teamster,	16
Fireman,	1	Telegraph messenger,	1
Fisherman,	2	Tile works,	1
Florist,	1	Tin shop,	1
Foundry,	1	Tobacco shop,	1
Gymnast,	1	Unemployed,	4
Hat factory,	2	Waiter,	2
Hostler,	2	Whip shop,	1
Invalid,	3	Wire mill,	7
Iron works,	1	Wood worker,	5
Janitor,	2		

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show : —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	9½
Assisting parents, about	2
At board, about	4
Employed on farms,	21
In mills (textile), about	8
Machinists, about	2
Classed as laborers, about	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions, about	2½
In 85 different occupations, about	45

The report cards of the above-mentioned 674 boys show that at the time of the last report 601, or 89.4 per cent., were doing well ; 24, or 3.5 per cent., doubtfully ; and 49, or 7.3 per cent., badly, those who, while in our care, are sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public penal institutions by the court being included in these figures.*

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years : —

	1901.	1900.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	114	130
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	66	85
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	28	27
Enlisted in the army and navy,	6	3
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	214	245
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school : —		
For serious fault,	31	28
For relocation and other purposes,	40	67
Total returned,	71	95

* Runaways from the school and boys transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not included among the boys in care of the visiting department.

	1900.	1901.
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,714	1,736
Number of visits to boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age,	726	743
Number of boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age visited,	458	437
Average visits to boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age,	1.6	1.7
Number of visits to boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age,	988	993
Number of boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age visited,	457	486
Average visits to boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age,	2.2	2.3
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	207	199
Number of places investigated and reported upon,	27	69
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit,	\$1,636 40	\$1,247 17
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	50	41

We have held our usual Monday conferences at the Lyman School, and once a month have met with the committee of your Board to consider candidates for home and place.

There has been a constant increase in the number of boys subject to visitation since this department was established, in 1895; there appear to-day on the visiting list nearly 50 per cent. more names than at that date. Nor has the number alone increased; the scope of the work has increased also, and, as we become more familiar with its details and better acquainted with the boys themselves, many matters which at first seemed to be of minor importance have assumed their real significance, and have made heavy draughts upon our time and thought. This has been especially the case with our correspondence, which has been increasing constantly. We regard this feature of the work as of great importance.

It is gratifying also to note the increase in the amount of money collected as wages for boys in place. This also has been constantly increasing since the work began. However, this is not a proper criterion by which to judge the success or failure of placing boys. Beyond all money consideration we deem a good home, where the boy will have an example of thrift and economy, and where his moral nature will receive an uplift, of paramount importance. We have

many opportunities to place boys for money where the surroundings would tend to the boy's detriment. It is a rule with hardly an exception that if a boy stays in a place until he is eighteen years of age and becomes identified with the community in which he lives, he can ask any reasonable sum for his services in that community thereafter. We have records of several boys who, having served until eighteen years of age in a place, have immediately been engaged by their former employers, or by neighbors, at wages varying from \$150 to \$250 per year with board.

STATISTICS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING 117 BOYS BECOMING OF AGE DURING THE YEAR.

One hundred and seventeen boys have become of age in the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. The whereabouts of 10 are unknown; 9, not including those in the army and navy, are out of the New England States, several being in foreign countries; 2 have died, and 1 is an inmate of an insane asylum; the remaining 95 are engaged in the following-named employments:—

Army, United States,	16	Laborer,	3
Baker,	1	Laundry,	1
Barber,	2	Machine shop,	4
Bell boy,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Bicycle shop,	1	Milk wagon,	1
Book bindery,	1	Mill (textile),	3
Bootblack,	1	Navy, United States,	5
Boiler shop,	1	Other penal institutions,	5
Box shop,	2	Painter,	2
Chair shop,	1	Paper mill,	2
Coachman,	2	Peddler,	2
Cornice maker,	1	Plumber,	1
Decorator,	1	Restaurant,	3
Engineer assistant,	1	Shoe shop,	2
Errand boy,	1	Sailor,	2
Farmer,	11	Section hand,	1
Foundry,	2	Teamster,	2
Fancy art manufacturing,	1	Weaver,	1
Hostler,	2	Wood worker,	2
Jeweller,	1		

The foregoing table, analyzed and expressed in approximate percentages, shows that about 18 per cent. are in the United States army and navy; about 10 per cent. are farmers; about 4 per cent. are in other penal institutions; * about 10 per cent. are machinists; and the

* It is a noteworthy fact, as seen from the foregoing classification, that not a boy, so far as is known, who is doing badly, is at large, every one being in other penal institutions.

occupations of about 16 per cent., including all whose whereabouts are unknown and those out of the State and in foreign countries, are unknown; about 42 per cent. are divided among thirty-four different occupations.

Using the same terms as in former years in classifying these 117 boys, as regards their conduct, at latest reports 63 boys, or about 54 per cent., are "Doing well without question;" 24 boys, or about 20 per cent., are "Honestly self-supporting;" 8 boys, or about 7 per cent., are "Doing badly;" 19 boys, or about 16 per cent., including those whose whereabouts are unknown and those who are classified as out of the State or in foreign countries, have not been reported upon in this classification. It is fair, however, to assume that a goodly proportion of these are doing well. In the above table we have omitted those who have died, or inmates of insane asylums, approximating 3 per cent.

As in previous reports, a few histories are presented, showing the scope of the work of this department in a few special cases, but representative of many others:—

"A" was fourteen years of age when committed to the Lyman School, and he spent two years in the institution. This boy's parents both died before he came into the care of the State, and he was living with relatives in one of the large mill cities of the Commonwealth. He had already spent two years at the county truant school, and soon after his release therefrom was arrested on the charge of larceny and committed to the Lyman School. Here he did not display qualities which gave great hopes to his instructors for his future, but he was not classed as a vicious boy. When the time arrived that he should be released from the school his case caused much anxiety both to the superintendent of the school and to the visitors, as it was feared he would not take kindly to country life, and would leave his place. He was also regarded as seriously handicapped by his ancestry. It was, however, determined to give him a trial, and he was accordingly placed on a farm where the eye of the visitor could conveniently note his failure or success. At first he was inclined to be indifferent and hard to learn, but after his first report all subsequent reports were alike excellent. He remained in this place until he was eighteen years of age, when he received an extra sum of money for his faithful service. He immediately made arrangements with his employer for another year, and this was repeated until his twenty-first birthday, at which time he had earned and *saved* \$350, besides clothing himself far better than the average boy, and purchasing a bicycle. Better even than this industry and thrift, he displayed a fixedness of purpose and a sturdiness of character that has won him the respect of the community.

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"B" was committed to the Lyman School as a stubborn child at the age of thirteen years. At the time of his commitment his mother was dead, and he had been arrested before for truancy. This boy was possessed of an ungovernable temper. His first place was in a neighboring State, where he remained but a few weeks when notification was sent to the school that he was in the hands of a local sheriff, and that his employer had taken this step fearing personal violence at the hands of the boy. He was accordingly returned to the school, and after remaining a few months he earnestly requested another trial, only to repeat his violent outbursts within a few weeks. Again, on his promise, he was given a third trial and a fourth. This continued till he had had seven places and three relocations. The last time he stayed in his place nearly nine months. On becoming eighteen years of age he went to relatives in the city, but they found the same difficulty in dealing with him as others had done. Returning again to the farming community where he had spent the larger share of his probation, he began to improve somewhat, and at twenty-one years of age, with his temper partly under control and an ambition to work, he must be classed as "honestly self-supporting."

The above history is only one of many which shows the persistent efforts of the visitor to prevent a boy from further acquaintance with penal institutions in the course of his career.

Financial Statement.

There has been expended for salaries,	\$3,499 93
Telephone service,	93 51
Office assistance,	40 83
Travelling expenses,*	3,180 00
Stationery,	26 60
Total,	<u>\$6,840 87</u>

* This item includes travelling expenses of boys in placing and in relocating.

The attitude of the Lyman School proper toward this department has continued to be of the same helpful character, and the visitors have worked together with harmony and unity of purpose. We have received help from friends of the boys in various localities, to whom our acknowledgments are due. The constant interest and encouragement of your honorable Board is always an incentive to best endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

To one whose duties for the year cover a month only, there can be but little retrospect. The slight readjustment of officers the change of administration has necessitated has meant no interruption in the ordinary working routine of the school.

The institution has suffered an irreparable loss in the resignation of Mrs. Brackett, for sixteen years superintendent, to whom the school owes its large success. There will be no inclination or attempt to overhaul or revolutionize, rather a continual effort to gather up and carry on to larger growth, as times and conditions demand, the idea which years of study of cause and effect has conceived. Scarcely second to Mrs. Brackett in loss is that of Mr. Brackett, for the same term of years steward, and whose strong individuality has left its impress in so many permanent ways.

Aside from these changes, the school is in much the same condition as formerly, the corps of officers but little changed. Here let it be said that too much credit cannot be given Miss Hawley, the assistant superintendent, Miss Smith, the clerk, Mr. Wight, the steward, and equally the officers as a whole, who have so generously helped lighten the trying period of transition.

It will be the aim of the new superintendent to study each girl not only in her relation to those in charge of her and to her schoolmates, but also through observation of and information concerning her parents and of the early environment which may have warped her moral nature. This cannot be satisfactorily obtained by the superintendent, preoccupied as she is by the care of the inner life of the school, but can be brought to her by Miss Dewson, who during the past year has gathered together much of this material and made it available. The assistance of Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale in consultation and in reports upon girls in their places is of invaluable assistance in this direction.

Toward the end of the past twelve months there has been a marked increase in the number of commitments, 94 having been committed within the year. Many have been returned for various reasons, and in August the school contained 203 girls, — the largest number for

many years. The overcrowding of the cottages causes grave complications, while the smaller the household the easier and more adequate the control of each girl. More cottages are needed, but not within the present limits. If this school should become too large, the home-like character which has distinguished it will be lost. It has been and is still hoped that the solution will be found in the establishment of an annex, which would provide for more thorough classification.

Considering the growing demands for admittance, it is to be regretted that those to whom our industrial advantages might prove so profitable must frequently give way to some whose lack of intellectual and other capacities absolutely unfit them for any practical good from this training. A few of these we have been able to transfer to other institutions to which they properly belong, but others remain here, a burden upon the school.

During the year the school has not been without its friends. To the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. we are indebted for "The Life of Frances Willard," in which the girls have become intensely interested. Mr. James L. Higginson of New York kindly presented seven sets each of tether and basket ball. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston personally remembered each girl with a useful and attractive gift at Christmas. From the local W. C. T. U. of Clinton valuable reading matter in the shape of magazines has been received, and similar donations from unknown parties. To these we are heartily grateful.

Although to superintendent and officers alike the work is arduous and exacting, it is absorbingly interesting. Sentiment, responsibility and success are equally shared. Believing that as in the material world no force can become lost, so, in the moral, no honest effort toward the betterment of humanity can be unavailing, — the work can never be discouraging.

Finally, let me thank you as a Board for your kind consideration and assurances of support.

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both
Inside Institution and Outside.*

In the school Sept. 30, 1900,	187
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,	312
	<hr/>
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1900,	499
Since committed,	94
	<hr/>
	593
Attained majority,	59
Died,	2
Discharged for good conduct,	8
	<hr/>
Total who passed out of custody,	69
	<hr/>
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1901,	524
Net increase within the year,	25

TABLE II.

*Showing Status Sept. 30, 1901, of All Girls in Custody of the State
Industrial School, being All Those committed to the School who
are under Twenty-one.*

On probation with relatives,	50
On probation with relatives out of New England,	20
On probation in families, earning wages,	153
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	5
At board,	18
Married but subject to recall for cause,	39
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	28
	<hr/>
	313
In the school Sept. 30, 1901,	185
In other institutions: —	
Hospital,	8
Insane asylum,	1
School for the Feeble-minded,	6
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	6
Penal institution in another State,	1
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1901,	524

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School, and its General Condition Sept. 30, 1901.

In the school Sept. 30, 1900,	187	
Since committed,	94	
	<hr/>	281
Recalled from—	Individual* Girls.	
Probation for change of place,	17	28
Probation for a visit,	4	6
Probation on account of illness,	12	19
Treatment in hospital,	3	4
Hospital, pending transfer to Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1	1
Probation for running away from place,	6	6
Probation for running away from friends,	1	3
Family for running away from school,	1	1
Probation for larceny,	2	2
Probation because unsatisfactory,	10	13
Probation because in danger,	14	17
Probation for bad conduct,	26	27
Probation to be transferred to Sherborn,	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99	129
		<hr/>
		410
	Individual † Girls.	
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	35	39
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	114	149
Released on probation to other families, at board,	9	9
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	2	2
Released on probation to work elsewhere,	1	1
Married,	3	3
Attained majority,	1	1
Transferred to a hospital,	11	13
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	4	4
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	3	3
Ran away,	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183	225
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1901,		185

Recalled girls: 78 were recalled once within the year; 13 twice within the year; 7 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

Released girls: 150 went out once within the year; 25 twice within the year; 7 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

* Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

† Counting each individual under her most recent release.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.
2* had been in the school	—	5
2† had been in the school	—	8
2‡ had been in the school	—	9
2§ had been in the school	—	10
2|| had been in the school	—	11
5|| had been in the school	1	—
9 had been in the school	1	1
4|| had been in the school	1	2
2|| had been in the school	1	3
5|| had been in the school	1	4
7 had been in the school	1	5
8 had been in the school	1	6
2 had been in the school	1	7
6 had been in the school	1	8
1 had been in the school	1	9
3 had been in the school	1	10
4|| had been in the school	1	11
2 had been in the school	2	—
2 had been in the school	2	1
2 had been in the school	2	3
1 had been in the school	2	4
3 had been in the school	2	5
2|| had been in the school	2	6
2 had been in the school	2	7
1 had been in the school	2	8
2 had been in the school	2	9
1 had been in the school	2	10
1 had been in the school	3	—
1 had been in the school	3	11
1 had been in the school	4	1

* Transferred to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

† Placed out in family to go to school.

‡ One went with her family to Montreal.

§ One allowed to go home on account of mother's illness.

|| One of these placed out in family to go to school.

TABLE V.

Showing the Conduct of the Sixty-nine Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Living respectably,	35 or 50 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	14 or 20 per cent.
Conduct unknown,*	17 or 25 per cent.
Conduct not classified,	3 or 4 per cent.

* Six, nothing known since marriage over year ago; 4 with friends, moved away; 7 runaways.

TABLE VI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
A.—LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>										
Attained majority (married), living respectably, . .	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20	19	12
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably, . .	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22	26	16
Died, conduct has been good,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Had behaved badly, now well,	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
Honorably discharged,	—	1	1	2	4	3	5	1	7	5
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—</i>										
Married, living respectably,	27	32	28	41	47	39	37	44	52	35
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good,	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30	27	23
At work in other families,	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54	35	48
At work elsewhere,	117	102	111	120	119	138	143	133	149	153
Attending school or academy, paying their way, . .	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Attending school or academy, paying their way, . .	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3	4	5
Total no longer maintained and living respectably, .	171	168	184	204	188	203	216	220	215	229
	198	200	212	245	235	242	253	264	267	264
<i>B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.</i>										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>										
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	7	6	3	1	5	1	—	2	4	6
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	—	—	1	5	11	5	9	8	9	8
Died, conduct had been bad,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—</i>										
Married,	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10	14	14
On probation with friends or at large,	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	—
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining, .	—	—	—	7	1	2	3	3	8	5
In prison or house of correction,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11	13	12
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10	12	11
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4	5	7
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	17	29	31	33	33	31	30	31	41	35
	24	35	35	39	49	37	40	41	55	49

C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.

I. *No longer in the Care of the State:—*

Married,
 Unmarried,

II. *Still in the Care of the State:—*

Married,
 On probation with friends, out of New England,* . . .
 On probation with friends, whole family disappeared, . .
 At large, having left their homes or places, . . .
 Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women,
 now discharged,

Total, conduct not known,

D.—REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS

REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.

I. *No longer in the Care of the State:—*

Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane, . . .
 Died, never on probation,

II. *Still in the Care of the State:—*

Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal, . . .
 In State Industrial School through the year, . . .
 Boarded out in private families with schooling, . . .
 Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school, . . .

Total whose conduct is not classified,

Grand total,

* On the tables of the last four years the girls who have been placed with friends who reside out of New England (the number so placed having increased from year to year) have been added to the list of "conduct unknown."

4	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	3	6
-	7	-	6	1	6	4	4	7	11
4	8	4	6	1	8	4	4	10	17
-	-	-	-	5	7	10	5	5	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	12	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
14	17	18	20	20	14	18	29	25	24
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
14	17	18	20	25	23	42	44	42	60
18	25	22	26	26	31	46	48	52	77
-	2	1	2	2	4	3	11	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
-	2	1	2	2	5	3	13	4	3
-	-	-	4	6	11	9	7	7	8
23	15	35	31	35	42	42	63	55	68
-	-	-	-	3	6	10	13	16	18
9	6	7	6	9	10	23	25	22	12
32	21	42	41	53	69	84	108	100	106
32	23	43	43	55	74	87	121	104	109
272	283	312	353	365	384	426	474	478	499

TABLE VII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Six Years ending Sept. 30, 1901.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			CONDUCT NOT CLASSIFIED *		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct,	213	176	37	129	111	18	46	38	8	24	14	10	14	13	1
Danger of immoral conduct,	84	67	17	58	50	8	11	8	3	12	7	5	3	2	1
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	101	86	15	68	59	9	14	11	3	8	6	2	11	10	1
Totals,	398	329	69	255	220	35	71	57	14	44	27	17	28	25	3

Percentages.

Immoral conduct, . . . . .	.53	.53	.53	.60	.63	.49	.22	.22	.22	.10	.08	.27	.07	.07	.03
Danger of immoral conduct, . . . .	.21	.20	.25	.69	.75	.47	.13	.12	.18	.14	.10	.29	.04	.03	.06
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.25	.26	.22	.67	.69	.60	.14	.13	.20	.08	.07	.13	.11	.12	.07
Totals,	-	-	-	.64	.67	.50	.18	.17	.20	.11	.08	.25	.07	.08	.04

* Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Six Years ending Sept. 30, 1901, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct,	199	163	36	129	111	18	46	38	8	24	14	10
Danger of immoral conduct,	81	65	16	58	50	8	11	8	3	12	7	5
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	90	76	14	68	59	9	14	11	3	8	6	2
Totals,	370	304	66	255	220	35	71	57	14	44	27	17

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.	1896-1901.	1896-1900.	1901.
Immoral conduct, . . . . .	.54	.54	.55	.65	.68	.50	.23	.23	.22	.12	.09	.27
Danger of immoral conduct, . . . .	.22	.21	.24	.72	.77	.50	.14	.12	.19	.15	.11	.31
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.25	.21	.75	.78	.64	.15	.14	.21	.09	.08	.14
Totals,	-	-	-	.69	.72	.53	.19	.19	.21	.12	.09	.26

TABLE IX.

*Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.**

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	12	5	7	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), liv- ing respectably,	16	3	13	-	-
Died, conduct has been good, . . .	2	2	-	-	-
Honorably discharged,	5	2	3	-	-
	35	12	23	.44	.59
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—</i>					
Married, living respectably, . . .	23	4	19	-	-
Unmarried, with friends, last ac- counts good,	48	15	33	-	-
At work in other families,	153	29	124	-	-
Attending school or academy, pay- ing their way,	5	-	5	-	-
	229	48	181	.68	.71
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	264	60	204	.61	.70
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>					
Married, in prison or elsewhere, . .	6	2	4	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere, .	8	4	4	-	-
	14	6	8	.22	.21
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty- one:—</i>					
On probation with friends or at large,	5	3	2	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	12	5	7	-	-
In prison or house of correction, . .	11	4	7	-	-
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	7	1	6	-	-
	35	13	22	.18	.09
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, . .	49	19	30	.19	.10
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>					
Married,	6	2	4	-	-
Unmarried,	11	7	4	-	-
	17	9	8	.33	.21
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State:—</i>					
Married,	16	2	14	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	16	3	13	-	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	3	-	3	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	24	5	19	-	-
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged, . . .	1	-	1	-	-
	60	10	50	.13	.20
Total, conduct not known,	77	19	58	.19	.20
Grand total,	390	98	292	.25	.75

* See foot-note to Table VII.

TABLE X.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901,	\$2,683 83
By deposits in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . .	2,683 83
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept 30, 1900, to Sept 30, 1901,	1,822 43
By paid amounts from savings bank,	1,822 43

TABLE XI.

Showing Average Yearly Savings of Girls earning Wages in Families, for the Ten Years ending Sept. 30, 1901.

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Cash received, . . .	\$1,346 50	\$1,452 76	\$1,447 71	\$1,712 70	\$1,603 36	\$1,885 59	\$2,048 48	\$2,746 27	\$2,500 56	\$2,683 83
Number earning wages in families, . . .	118	102	111	120	120	139	144	134	149	153
Average saving per girl, . .	\$11 41	\$14 24	\$13 04	\$14 27	\$13 36	\$13 56	\$14 22	\$20 49	\$16 79	\$17 54
Cash drawn, . . .	474 66	879 91	1,307 84	1,813 72	2,030 24	1,266 18	2,071 58	2,053 25	2,384 03	1,822 43

TABLE XII.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

51 for stubbornness.*	22 for larceny.
7 for lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct.	1 for arson.
5 idle and disorderly.	1 for vagrancy.
1 for night-walking.	2 habitual absentee.
1 for drunkenness.	1 habitual school offender.
1 for assault and battery.	1 habitual truancy.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.

86 could read and write.	5 could not read or write.
3 could read but not write.	

TABLE XIV.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 8 years of age.	34 were 15 years of age.
1 was 10 years of age.	20 were 16 years of age.
2 were 11 years of age.	4 were 17 years of age.
5 were 12 years of age.	
11 were 13 years of age.	Average age, 14 years, 6 months,
16 were 14 years of age.	7 days.

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

53 born in Massachusetts.	8 born in Canada.
3 born in Maine.	5 born in England.
2 born in Vermont.	3 born in Ireland.
2 born in Rhode Island.	2 born in Germany.
1 born in Connecticut.	1 born in Russia.
1 born in New York.	11 birthplace unknown.
2 born in Virginia.	

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

33 Americans, both parents.	1 Portuguese, both parents.
1 English, both parents.	7 German, both parents.
18 Irish, both parents.	3 Russian, both parents.
1 Scotch, both parents.	†3 Americans, one parent.
16 French, both parents.	†5 Irish, one parent.
1 Italian, both parents.	5 unknown.

* The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

† Other parent's nativity unknown.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

6 were orphans.

17 mother dead.

20 father dead.

2 parents unknown.

49 both parents living.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1866,	\$20,000	\$24,753	144	\$3 30	59	53	-	-	-
1876,	28,300	25,683	121	4 05	53	40	-	-	-
1890,	20,000	20,000	94	4 08	56	89	-	-	39
1891,	21,000	21,000	89	4 38	46	96	-	-	36
1892,	20,000	21,329	89	4 46	50	118	-	-	29
1893,	21,500	19,856	95	4 02	77	109	-	-	31
1894,	25,385	21,617	117	3 49	78	122	-	-	31
1895,	27,750	28,801	116	4 62	72	131	-	-	39
1896,	27,775	26,049	120	4 17	86	120	-	-	-
1897,	27,775	28,256	138	3 93	100	146	-	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307	159	3 79	102	150	-	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530	164	3 81	75	139	-	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202	171	3 62	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575*	38,688	189	3 92†	94	158	50	18	39

* Also \$3,200 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.

† Counting the \$623.89 paid into the State Treasury, the *net per capita* was \$3.88.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1900. — October, received from State Treasurer, . . .	\$3,543 89
November, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,675 96
December, “ “ “ “ . . .	6,855 59
1901. — January, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,242 33
February, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,372 51
March, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,619 12
April, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,356 93
May, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,922 14
June, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,338 64
July, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,567 02
August, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,286 71
September, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,907 31
	\$38,688 15

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1900. — October,	\$3,543 89
November,	2,675 96
December,	6,855 59
1901. — January,	2,242 33
February,	2,372 51
March,	2,619 12
April,	3,356 93
May,	2,922 14
June,	2,338 64
July,	2,567 02
August,	4,286 71
September,	2,907 31
	\$38,688 15

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.

1900. — October,	\$231 53
November,	187 54
December,	657 01
1901. — January,	125 65
February,	158 36
March,	433 32
April,	167 02
May,	127 85
June,	661 97
July,	123 16
August,	121 76
September,	371 60
	<hr/>
	\$3,366 77

EXPENDITURES.

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation
(Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.*

1900. — October,	\$231 53
November,	187 54
December,	657 01
1901. — January,	125 65
February,	158 36
March,	433 32
April,	167 02
May,	127 85
June,	661 97
July,	123 16
August,	121 76
September,	371 60
	<hr/>
	\$3,366 77

*Special Appropriation (Resolves of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Family
Cottage, and Walks.*

1900. — November,	\$197 67
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Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.
1900.									
October, .	\$160 95	\$36 55	\$27 45	\$550 00	\$213 70	\$17 50	\$147 75	\$52 19	\$43 80
November, .	204 67	67 94	14 39	-	272 65	21 73	-	51 05	144 82
December, .	171 38	38 11	19 15	897 00	230 85	8 00	411 42	132 91	322 85
1901.									
January, .	177 26	35 89	4 85	-	254 16	20 63	-	55 17	19 71
February, .	94 88	48 49	-	-	145 11	-	-	53 70	81 47
March, .	130 32	61 97	-	-	96 25	27 74	-	64 84	73 38
April, .	101 70	41 35	241 60	-	143 95	-	10 40	39 00	59 36
May, .	178 83	46 12	-	-	117 04	8 00	-	38 35	75 79
June, .	166 69	34 27	14 77	-	127 24	-	132 70	44 55	37 09
July, .	185 46	29 77	6 75	-	115 75	20 58	-	66 77	41 55
August, .	164 86	64 07	33 30	-	75 71	20 83	91 08	51 55	72 16
September, .	162 58	36 64	7 80	-	152 66	-	135 45	56 45	224 31
Totals, .	\$1,899 58	\$541 17	\$370 06	\$1,447 00	\$1,945 07	\$145 01	\$928 80	\$706 53	\$1,196 29

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901 — Continued.

	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers Fares.
1900.								
October,	\$225 34	—	\$32 01	\$170 84	\$70 33	\$11 90	\$5 40	\$64 85
November,	195 17	\$51 15	88 14	41 30	91 00	90	22 75	76 20
December,	1,115 32	753 17	38 76	188 65	304 00	58 41	16 15	93 31
1901.								
January,	26 37	48 00	3 00	88 51	103 30	—	13 10	94 77
February,	58 77	300 00	11 55	19 90	197 08	1 50	26 05	73 54
March,	391 20	54 00	13 50	30 00	147 23	23 05	10 75	74 33
April,	181 75	709 11	3 75	183 96	58 79	18 10	17 95	88 14
May,	165 98	24 80	6 90	160 51	229 86	20 70	14 70	133 27
June,	170 54	—	17 24	68 04	94 10	1 05	15 15	67 41
July,	183 50	74 65	25 73	174 40	130 11	10 81	39 20	60 95
August,	379 71	1,692 00	18 00	133 50	54 26	—	24 05	64 78
September,	307 10	17 64	—	135 79	85 20	—	6 90	102 20
Totals,	\$3,400 75	\$3,724 52	\$258 58	\$1,395 40	\$1,565 26	\$146 42	\$212 15	\$993 75

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1901 — Concluded.

	Postage, Station- ery, Telegrams and Newspa- pers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Offi- cers and Em- ployees.	Wages of Per- sons Tempora- rily Employed.	Totals.
1900.								
October, .	\$58 81	\$20 00	\$3 10	\$152 00	\$100 00	\$1,272 60	\$106 82	\$3,543 89
November, .	47 01	35 52	15 00	—	—	1,211 71	22 86	2,675 96
December, .	131 25	15 00	—	469 00	191 12	1,249 78	—	6,855 59
1901.								
January, .	58 47	20 00	—	—	6 25	1,212 89	—	2,242 33
February, .	40 35	25 00	—	—	3 61	1,148 87	42 64	2,372 51
March, .	17 79	32 00	—	135 00	10 48	1,191 96	33 33	2,619 12
April, .	65 61	25 00	70 34	—	69 70	1,227 37	—	3,356 93
May, .	37 42	15 00	127 74	190 00	3 14	1,294 66	33 33	2,922 14
June, .	4 59	20 00	39 88	—	5 50	1,277 83	—	2,338 64
July, .	70 09	25 00	9 88	—	1 45	1,172 36	122 26	2,567 02
August, .	14 74	15 00	—	—	5 48	1,228 30	83 33	4,286 71
September, .	12 45	10 00	24 94	190 00	35	1,202 24	36 61	2,907 31
Totals, .	\$558 58	\$257 52	\$290 88	\$1,136 00	\$397 08	\$14,690 57	\$481 18	\$38,688 15

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Oct. 1, 1901.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood-house,	600 00
Hen-house,	200 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	11,160 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Corn crib,	50 00
Total valuation of real estate,	<u>\$135,650 00</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,744 51
Valuation of live stock,	3,706 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$9,450 51</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$9,450 51
Tools and carriages,	.	.	.	.	2,175 00
House furnishings and supplies,	.	.	.	.	19,331 88
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	1,070 41
					<hr/> \$32,027 80

A. J. BANCROFT,

A. W. CARR,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

LANCASTER, Oct. 9, 1901.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEORGE W. HOSMER,

Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1901.

Apples, winter, 60 barrels,	.	.	.	.	\$150 00
Apples, fall, 15 barrels,	.	.	.	.	22 50
Beets, table, 25 bushels,	.	.	.	.	12 50
Beans, 26 bushels,	.	.	.	.	58 50
Beans, black wax, 3 bushels,	.	.	.	.	7 50
Beans, horticultural, 2 bushels,	.	.	.	.	4 00
Bran, 1,100 pounds,	.	.	.	.	12 10
Bedding, 22 tons,	.	.	.	.	176 00
Cabbage, heads, 446,	.	.	.	.	17 84
Celery, 66 dozen,	.	.	.	.	49 50
Citron, 17,	.	.	.	.	1 70
Carrots, 40 bushels,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Corn, ears, 963 bushels,	.	.	.	.	577 80
Corn, pop, 8 bushels,	.	.	.	.	16 00
Corn, 4 bushels, shelled,	.	.	.	.	3 12
Corn, 1½ bushels, sweet, seed,	.	.	.	.	3 00
Ensilage, 105 tons,	.	.	.	.	735 00
English hay, 104 tons,	.	.	.	.	1,560 00
English hay, old, 22 tons,	.	.	.	.	330 00
Hungarian, 7 tons, 1,850 pounds,	.	.	.	.	50 30
Fodder, 20½ tons,	.	.	.	.	220 80
Grass, seed, 40 pounds,	.	.	.	.	7 20
Hungarian seed, 4½ bushels,	.	.	.	.	6 75
Lumber, pine and chestnut, 8,000 feet,	.	.	.	.	160 00
Manure, 32 cords,	.	.	.	.	160 00
Muck, 20 loads,	.	.	.	.	20 00
Oats, 18 bushels,	.	.	.	.	9 00
Onions, 35 bushels,	.	.	.	.	38 50
Peaches, 1¼ bushels,	.	.	.	.	2 50
Pears, 35 bushels,	.	.	.	.	35 00
Pork, 200 pounds,	.	.	.	.	24 00

Amount carried forward, \$4,491 11

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>						\$4,491 11	
Potatoes, 750 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	562 50	
Parsnips, 60 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	45 00	
Pickles, preserves and jellies,	.	.	.	.	.	347 25	
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 100 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	50 00	
Vinegar, 1,052 gallons,	.	.	.	.	.	210 40	
Wheat, India, 15 bushels,	.	.	.	.	.	12 00	
Watermelons, 525,	.	.	.	.	.	26 25	
							\$5,744 51

Live Stock.

Horses, 9,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,230 00	
Cows, 30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Bull, 1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00	
Hogs, fat, 13 (4,500 pounds),	.	.	.	.	.	.	382 50	
Breeding sows, 18,	.	.	.	.	.	.	376 00	
Shotes, 8,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 00	
Pigs, 40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 00	
Boar, 1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00	
Fowls, 65,	.	.	.	.	.	.	32 50	
								3,706 00
Tools and carriages,	.	.	.	.	.	.		2,175 00

Miscellaneous.

Bags and sacks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7 75	
Iron pipe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 50	
Lumber, spruce, 500 feet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 00	
Plumbing tools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00	
Engine, 1, gasoline,	.	.	.	.	.	.	250 00	
Flour barrels, 90,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13 50	
Pork and molasses barrels, 17,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 75	
Vinegar barrels, 34,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 50	
Heater, 1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00	
Hay scales,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 00	
Ice tools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22 50	
Kettle set,	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 00	
Extinguishers, fire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 00	
Lamps, street,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 00	
Stoves,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00	
Oil tank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 00	
Hay forks and rope,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 71,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 10	
Oil cans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 51	
Window glass,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00	
Paints, oils and turpentine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	145 45	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,057 56	\$11,625 51

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$1,057 56	\$11,625 51
Electrical supplies,		7 85	
Nails and spikes,		5 00	
			1,070 41
Fisher Hall, furnishings,	\$2,500 00		
Putnam Cottage, furnishings,	2,100 00		
Richardson hall, furnishings,	2,245 00		
Property in Rogers Hall,	1,271 30		
Property in Fay Cottage,	1,311 96		
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97		
Property in Elm Cottage,	1,066 60		
Superintendent's house,	995 00		
Chapel and library,	700 00		
Provisions and groceries,	1,409 80		
Dry goods,	1,650 25		
Hardware and crockery,	210 00		
Books and stationery,	40 00		
Medicine,	20 00		
Coal, 280 tons,	1,820 00		
Wood, 88 cords,	396 00		
			19,331 88
Total valuation of personal estate,			\$32,027 80

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per inventory 1900,	\$3,750 00	To fertilizers,	\$90 76
tools and carriages as per inventory 1900,	2,275 00	fruit trees,	23 00
miscellaneous as per inventory 1900,	473 50	farming implements,	37 60
produce on hand as per inventory 1900,	4,807 55	grain,	1,484 88
blacksmithing,	106 28	labor,	2,064 72
		live stock,	783 00
		plants and seeds,	109 39
		veterinary,	26 00
			\$16,015 28

CR.

By apples,	\$27 50	By cucumbers,	\$48 30
asparagus,	55 56	currants,	32 00
apricots,	2 00	eggs,	94 43
beans, shell,	45 00	fowl,	84
beans, string,	53 00	grapes,	18 50
beets,	17 50	green fodder,	92 00
blackberries,	13 00	hay,	15 00
cabbages,	46 00	ice,	340 00
cherries,	38 40	lettuce,	13 00
crab apples,	4 50	lumber,	51 34

By milk,	\$3,365 02	By produce of farm on	
melons,	46 64	hand as per inven-	
onions,	5 60	tory 1901, . . .	\$5,744 51
peas,	45 00	live stock as per in-	
pears,	4 50	ventory 1901, . .	3,706 00
plums,	5 75	tools and carriages as	
pork,	231 14	per inventory 1901,	2,175 00
potatoes, early, . .	150 00	miscellaneous as per	
rhubarb,	17 00	inventory 1901, . .	1,070 41
radishes,	7 50	produce sold and	
strawberries, . . .	166 50	amount sent State	
sweet corn,	87 50	Treasurer, . . .	623 89
tomatoes,	75 00		
turnips,	11 50		\$18,558 33
wood,	12 00	Balance for farm, .	2,543 05

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples,	\$17 50	Lumber,	\$51 34
Asparagus,	55 56	Milk,	3,365 02
Apricots,	2 00	Melons,	46 00
Beans, shell,	45 00	Onions,	5 60
Beans, string,	53 00	Peas,	45 00
Beets,	17 50	Pears,	4 50
Blackberries,	13 00	Plums,	5 75
Cabbages,	46 00	Pork,	231 14
Cherries,	38 40	Potatoes, early, . .	150 00
Crab apples,	4 50	Rhubarb,	17 00
Cucumbers,	48 30	Radishes,	7 50
Currants,	32 00	Strawberries, . . .	166 50
Eggs,	94 43	Sweet corn,	87 50
Fowl,	84	Tomatoes,	75 00
Grapes,	18 50	Turnips,	11 50
Green fodder,	92 00	Wood,	12 00
Hay,	15 00		
Ice,	340 00		\$5,238 52
Lettuce,	13 00		

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Hay,	\$303 39	Calves,	\$25 50
Pigs,	33 50	Second-hand stove, .	2 00
Cows,	181 00		
Shotes,	78 50		\$623 89

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School, Lancaster, Mass., within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	11 months, . . .	\$1,375 00
F. F. Morse, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	100 00
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Steward, . . .	11 months, . . .	595 87
G. K. Wight, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	54 17
A. Hawley, . . .	Assistant superintendent, . . .	11 months 13 days, . . .	484 51
A. L. Brackett, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	41 67
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	Matron, . . .	4 months 12 days, . . .	146 46
A. M. T. Eno, . . .	" . . .	11 months 10 days, . . .	377 58
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	33 33
E. V. Morse, . . .	" . . .	8 months 25 days, . . .	287 58
J. M. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	11 months 21 days, . . .	379 23
E. A. Bartlett, . . .	" . . .	11 months 15 days, . . .	361 24
I. B. Drown, . . .	" . . .	11 months 12 days, . . .	334 35
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" . . .	11 months 13 days, . . .	357 10
A. L. Jordan, . . .	" . . .	11 months 12 days, . . .	332 26
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	3 months, . . .	99 99
N. R. Maxwell, . . .	" . . .	3 months, . . .	87 48
A. R. Westman, . . .	General assistant and supervi- sor of schools, . . .	6 days, . . .	6 57
H. Allan, . . .	Vacancy officer, . . .	10 months 22 days, . . .	351 15
E. B. Thompson, . . .	Clerk, . . .	1 month, . . .	33 33
G. L. Smith, . . .	" . . .	10 months 23 days, . . .	363 96
A. L. Brackett, . . .	" . . .	17 days, . . .	18 62
E. C. M. Warren, . . .	Teacher, . . .	8 months 14 days, . . .	246 69
M. C. Young, . . .	" . . .	4 months, . . .	102 08
L. M. Smith, . . .	" . . .	11 months 8 days, . . .	298 76
H. R. Stubbs, . . .	" . . .	11 months 5 days, . . .	285 35
H. Robertson, . . .	" . . .	1 month 14 days, . . .	36 67
E. A. Greenlaw, . . .	" . . .	11 months 12½ days, . . .	287 34
F. E. Rastall, . . .	" . . .	2 months 5 days, . . .	58 24
L. W. Newman, . . .	" . . .	14 days, . . .	11 49
B. D. Davis, . . .	" . . .	1 month 6½ days, . . .	29 97
A. G. Atherton, . . .	" . . .	1 month 12 days, . . .	34 85
A. H. Wicker, . . .	" . . .	7 months 18 days, . . .	189 78
M. M. Moses, . . .	" . . .	7 months, . . .	175 00
E. B. Love, . . .	" . . .	4 months 16 days, . . .	113 14
E. Mooney, . . .	" . . .	3 months 8 days, . . .	81 20
M. Goddard, . . .	" . . .	2 months, . . .	50 00
M. B. Atherton, . . .	" . . .	29 days, . . .	23 81
A. M. Hamlin, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
I. G. Thompson, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Teacher of gymnastics, . . .	7 months, . . .	233 31
E. E. Eames, . . .	Gardener, . . .	6 months 27 days, . . .	164 85
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	12 months, . . .	349 92
M. W. Voter, . . .	" . . .	10 months 10 days, . . .	301 71
M. Trapp, . . .	" . . .	2 months 9 days, . . .	66 94
I. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	10 months 4 days, . . .	295 01
C. H. Cleaves, . . .	" . . .	1 month 7 days, . . .	32 94
A. C. Sheldon, . . .	" . . .	11 months 27 days, . . .	320 84
F. A. Kilbourne, . . .	" . . .	11 months 11 days, . . .	294 06
G. E. Crandon, . . .	" . . .	3 months, . . .	75 00
C. L. Everingham, . . .	" . . .	1 month 9½ days, . . .	37 85
H. R. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	9 months 16 days, . . .	250 81
A. Crocker, . . .	" . . .	9 months 25 days, . . .	245 53
K. E. Wight, . . .	" . . .	8 months 9 days, . . .	241 90
I. N. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	21 days, . . .	20 12
A. A. Stowell, . . .	" . . .	2 months 26 days, . . .	71 34
A. Voter, . . .	" . . .	1 month 10 days, . . .	32 84
C. Rand, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, . . .	Physician, . . .	12 months, . . .	325 00
E. Pickel, . . .	Nurse, . . .	12 days, . . .	102 86
E. P. Woodbury, . . .	Foreman, . . .	12 months, . . .	589 92
A. E. Brown, . . .	Driver, . . .	12 months, . . .	378 40
O. V. Edwards, . . .	Carpenter, . . .	10 months 29 days, . . .	490 54
A. W. Cleaves, . . .	Laborer, . . .	1 month 13 days, . . .	41 59
N. O. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	285 74
W. W. Wilson, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	38 00
A. L. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	12 months, . . .	356 15
F. A. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	9 months 4 days, . . .	348 70
F. F. Crandon, . . .	" . . .	3 months, . . .	78 00
H. Carr, . . .	" . . .	5 months 4 days, . . .	133 47
G. K. Wight, . . .	" . . .	8 months, . . .	218 06
F. P. Smith, . . .	" . . .	5 months 24 days, . . .	220 48
C. A. Hersey, . . .	" . . .	5 months 18 days, . . .	209 05
			\$15,171 75

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	\$1,200 00
G. K. Wight, steward,	650 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
J. M. McIntire, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	375 00
A. L. Jordan, matron,	375 00
N. R. Maxwell, matron,	350 00
H. Allan, vacancy officer,	400 00
G. L. Smith, clerk,	400 00
L. M. Smith, teacher,	325 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher,	325 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	325 00
A. H. Wicker, teacher,	300 00
M. M. Moses, teacher,	300 00
E. Mooney, teacher,	300 00
A. G. Mansfield, teacher,	300 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	300 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
K. E. Wight, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
A. C. Sheldon, housekeeper,	325 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	325 00
H. Saunders, housekeeper,	325 00
A. Crocker, housekeeper,	300 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,550 00

* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Our record book shows at the close of the year only 185 girls; it also shows an increase in numbers for the greater part of the year, having reached at one time 203, so that the schoolrooms in some of the cottages have been uncomfortably crowded.

The monthly specimens of school work sent to the office for inspection show more than the annual examination the actual standing and progress made, the girls considering it quite an honor to have work sent in, and this has stimulated them to make greater effort. Maps, drawings, papers in history, geography, arithmetic, and, in fact, on all other subjects studied, such as would do credit to any ungraded school, have been sent in.

The nature study, in which the girls are greatly interested, has opened their eyes to the life going on all about them, making them close observers of birds, squirrels, plants and insects, giving them object lessons in patience and perseverance, which we hope will be of value to them through life.

I think better work might be done if we had more books, so that girls who read well could have them to hunt up facts for themselves, leaving more time for the teacher to give to those who need her assistance most. I would suggest putting in water colors for the advanced classes in drawing.

The illustrated lectures, readings and plays given during the year have been greatly enjoyed by the girls, and have been beneficial in many ways.

There have been about 100 new books added to the library, and half as many more rebound, making over 1,000 volumes in fair condition.

The music has been kept up to its former standard.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HAWLEY,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

Another year has passed, and it is gratifying to note that, regardless of the ever-increasing numbers in our school, the average health of the girls remains about the same. Fortunately, we have had no contagious diseases to combat, but during the recent small-pox "scare" we took the precaution to vaccinate every one on the grounds, including the officers, and each new girl as she entered. About two hundred submitted to inoculation with vaccine virus, and a very pleasant spirit was manifested by all during the ordeal.

The absence of infectious diseases particularly speaks well for our hygienic cottage system, especially when we recall the character of the homes from which many of the girls come, and the lack of personal cleanliness among the new arrivals. A warm bath, clean clothing, a separate room, neat bed, pure air, wholesome food and regular hours, all contribute to bring about a desirable change, at least physically, in even the most unpromising subjects.

Occasionally we meet with a tubercular case, and two girls were transferred, one to Rutland, and one to a Boston hospital, for special treatment for pulmonary disease. One sufferer with chronic Bright's disease was sent to Tewksbury, where she succumbed shortly after removal there. One new girl and four returned ones, who were found pregnant, and two who returned with specific disease, were transferred to Tewksbury. Two cases of chronic ocular disease and two acute cases were treated at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. Two surgical cases were operated upon at Boston hospitals. Three girls were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded, and we have others who are unfit subjects for our school. One girl who fractured her clavicle received prompt treatment, with good results.

The gymnastic exercises were pursued faithfully during the winter months, and both officers and pupils appreciate the advantages of the instructions.

We sincerely regret the departure of the beloved superintendent, Mrs. Brackett, who for so many years, by her wise counsel and ready sympathy, endeared herself to all, and we shall continue to miss her and the kindly members of her family, while cordially welcoming her competent and pleasant successor, Mrs. Morse.

To the trustees and officers we feel especially indebted for their kind co-operation, which makes our duties a pleasure.

Respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 14, 1901.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.



BOSTON :

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1903.



APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

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CLARA P. FITZGERALD, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*

MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT
OF THE
LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution in which boys under fifteen years of age are received by sentence of court for any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life. The usual cause of the sentence is some form of offence against property.¹ The term of commitment is always for minority, the law thus placing upon the school the responsibility of guiding its wards from a wayward youth to what it is hoped will prove a self-respecting and competent manhood. The methods to this end which the school employs fall under three divisions:—

1. A department for boys under thirteen, with homelike and somewhat unsystematic methods, and a term of detention averaging about six months.

2. A main division for boys over thirteen, with a systematized plan of education, and a term of detention averaging about eighteen months.

3. A period of probation lasting until the boy is twenty-one, until which time the probationer, while living in the community like the rest of the world, is still subject to the authority of the school, being visited by the agents of the institution, and liable to recall for bad conduct or other sufficient reason.

To take up the above divisions in order, the department for the little boys is located on a farm of one hundred acres in

¹ The technical offence of stubbornness, on which over one quarter of the newcomers were committed, covers all kinds of misdemeanors, among which stealing is usually included.

the town of Berlin, some seven miles from Westborough. A separation of the younger from the older boys is thus effected as complete as if the two classes were in separate institutions. There are accommodations for only twenty-four boys in the Berlin family, which small number allows an informality of method and a closeness of personal relations with the officers which is unusual in an institution. By necessity the Berlin schoolroom is ungraded, and there is no opportunity for Sloyd or similar instruction. But school, housework and farm work suffice, with a goodly allowance for play, to keep the children busy; and in the evenings they gather around the motherly matron and the young farmer and his wife who complete the household, for games and reading and singing. Boys who prove unruly under this mild discipline are sent over to Westborough; but this is not often necessary, and most of them are ready, after a few months, to be placed at board in a carefully selected family. There they attend school with the children of the neighborhood, and their ability to live in the world without the restraint of an institution is tested. Those who do well in these boarding homes are allowed, after a year or two, to go back to their parents, provided the home is a proper one; while those who have no decent homes to go to are placed in some farmer's family, where they earn their own way. In the boarding homes the majority of the children do well; but a good many misconduct when they go back to their parents, or go out to earn their living, and all these are returned to the school at Westborough, it being the rule that no boy who has failed outside can have a second chance at Berlin.

Of the 281¹ boys who have been at Berlin since this branch of the school was established in 1895, on Sept. 30, 1902, there were:—

In Berlin,	18	United States Army or Navy,	4
In boarding homes,	47	Left the State,	5
Self-supporting with farmers,	39	Feeble-minded,	6
With their own people,	85	In Massachusetts Reformatory	
In Westborough,	47	or jail,	11
In George Junior Republic,	2	Whereabouts unknown,	17 ²

¹ One boy, committed by the State Board of Charity, and withdrawn a few days later on the claim that he was committed by mistake, is omitted.

² One of these boys has been in Westborough, in the George Junior Republic and in the Massachusetts Reformatory, and is now out on ticket of leave from the latter institution.

Of the 124 given above as with farmers or with their own people, 8 of the former and 28 of the latter were recalled to Westborough either from Berlin or from a first trial in a place or in their own home, and are now on a second trial; while 9 of those classed above as whereabouts unknown and 2 of those classed as out of the State, have likewise been in Westborough. Subtracting from the whole number those who are feeble-minded and those who are still in Berlin or at board, we have remaining 210 boys, for 51 per cent. of whom the Berlin training has been supplemented by a training at Westborough or elsewhere, while for 49 per cent. the training at Berlin has sufficed. As few of the Berlin boys have yet come of age, it is impossible to draw comparisons as to conduct between this group and those whose first training is received at Westborough.

The total number of commitments to the Lyman School within the year was 195, of whom 49 were at once sent over to Berlin¹ and 146 were retained at Westborough.

At Westborough there is an average population of 288, of whom 60 of those in the institution on September 30 had had a trial outside and had been returned to the school, and 257 were still in preparation for their first trial. The boys at Westborough are divided up into groups of 30 or 35, each group being under the care of a cottage master and matron. Schooling, cooking and laundry work are centralized. This involves a much more complex organization than formerly prevailed under the strict cottage system, but on the whole the benefits of the new arrangement seem to overbalance the disadvantages.

A revolution in the routine of the institution has recently been effected by the introduction of morning school sessions, this involving a change in the hour at which almost everything else must be done. The details of the new arrangements will be found in the reports of the superintendent and principal, on pages 25 and 41. Here it is enough to state that the initiative shown by the superintendent and the excellent spirit in which his whole corps of officers have co-operated, despite innumerable inconveniences, cannot be too highly commended. In point of discipline the institution was never in better shape. A real-

¹ Five of those sent to Berlin within the year were afterwards sent back to Westborough.

ization that the school falls far short of its ideal, and a readiness to try new methods, no matter how much trouble is involved, which from the first has characterized Mr. Chapin's administration, are in evidence now more than ever before.

Manual training, as distinguished from special trade teaching, has long been a much-emphasized feature of the Lyman School curriculum. Every boy is given a course in sloyd and in drawing, and those who show mechanical aptitude are promoted to an advanced manual training course in wood and iron. Printing, shoemaking, tailoring, and, in some degrees, carpentering, painting and other trades, are practised so far as the product is needed in the institution; but these occupations are not allowed to supersede less specialized manual training courses designed to develop a quickness of mind and deftness of hand, which are of value in every occupation.

In considering the merits of educational manual training *versus* special trade teaching in an institution, the fact that the latter is usually supplied to a relatively small number of the inmates, while manual training classes can be regularly supplied to the major part, is a point which should not be overlooked. Trade teaching, no doubt, makes a better show in the institution where the specialized skill of a small group of workers, always employed in the same task, becomes embodied in brick and mortar to be seen of all observers; but the question of merit must be tested, not by immediate tangible results, but by the careers of boys in after life. What proportion of those who learn a trade in an institution have an opportunity to follow that trade outside is a point on which fuller information should be gathered.¹

Examination of the table on page 65 showing the occupations of Lyman School probationers, suggests a decided lack of relation between the occupations of boys in the institution and the means by which they earn their bread outside. For instance, out of 826 probationers, only 7 are occupied as printers, whereas approximately 150 have worked in the printing shop of the school; only 8 are occupied as carpenters and 6 at

¹ The fact that the Lyman School boys, when they leave the school, are too young by two or three years to be apprenticed under trade union regulations, is a reason against trade teaching in this institution which probably does not apply to many other reform schools.

iron work, while probably some 250 have received a very considerable training in such trades. On the other hand, we find that 4 are plumbers, which trade is not taught in the school. Farming, to be sure, is one of the chief occupations of the school, and we find 150 of the whole number of probationers engaged in farm work. But this simply means that boys whose homes are unfit for them to go back to are of necessity placed on farms, where the demand for labor is far beyond the supply.

Inquiry as to the occupations of 201 boys who have taken the advanced manual training course in the school and have been on probation for two years or more, shows only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. who have secured work for which their training directly fitted them, though all would be glad of such work if it could be found; and only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have work of an even allied character, such as printing, motorman, lineman, brakeman, painter. On the other hand, 74 per cent. of these boys are supporting themselves and doing well, which is 4 per cent. better than can be said of the whole number who have been on probation an equal length of time. "I can tell the boys who have taken the Sloyd course by their ability to carry out my directions," a Lyman School master once remarked of a line of boys who were laying a gutter; and this is the principle underlying all educational manual training, — training which has the boy, rather than the product, as its chief end.

The importance of the system of probation during minority and of the methods of visiting developed since 1895, has been so fully and repeatedly emphasized in recent reports that it seems unnecessary to dwell upon the matter this year. For up-to-date information readers are referred to the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 64; also to the tables on pages 30–32, showing the whereabouts and conduct of every boy whose name is on the Lyman School books as still under twenty-one years of age. Statistics of this character are of great value, among other reasons, because they periodically direct the attention of all who are responsible for the school to the outcome of its methods, — that is, to the careers of its inmates as they are in process of readjustment to normal relations with the community.

The number of new commitments this year, 195, is the largest number received since the institution was remodelled and the age limit reduced in 1884. At times within the year the school has been much overcrowded, and it is certain to be still more so before increased accommodations can be provided. Accordingly, last year's recommendations for a new cottage will be renewed. An appropriation also will be asked to provide a private office for the superintendent, porches for the schoolhouse, new ovens for the bakery, and a cold storage plant. As the school has grown in numbers and new buildings have been added, the land available for farming has been reduced, and for several years an adjoining farm has been hired on which to raise vegetables and fodder for the use of the institution. This is not good economy, and it is recommended that additional land be bought.

An improved sewer system, connecting the school with the sewer beds of the town of Westborough, for which \$14,000¹ was appropriated, will soon be completed, probably \$3,500 within the estimate. Under the terms of the appropriation this surplus is available to renovate the plumbing of the institution, which can now be put in first-class sanitary condition. The storage battery, for which \$9,000 was appropriated, will be in working order in a few weeks; and the centralized pumping station, for which \$5,200 was appropriated, will likewise soon be complete. These two improvements will effect a saving in the annual expenditure of the school.

The trustees have been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Thomas H. Ayer of Westborough to succeed Dr. F. E. Corey as visiting physician to the school. Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone still act as consulting physicians on points where outside suggestion and advice are needed. Their service is unpaid, except that in cases where they are called upon for strictly professional consultation or for an operation a moderate fee is charged. The relations of these gentlemen to the school have been extremely helpful, and thanks are here tendered for their generous assistance.

¹ Of this sum, \$6,000 was appropriated last spring and \$8,000 the year previous.

The Lyman School opened the year with 327 inmates and closed with 317. The whole number in the school within the year was 579, while the average number was 310. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,236; of these, 317 were in the school, 820 on probation in the care of the visiting department, 3 were in the George Junior Republic, 35 were runaways from the school, and 61 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, \$29,000; for current expenses, \$45,410,—a total of \$74,410 for running the institution. To be expended in behalf of probationers: for visitation, \$7,500; for boarding, \$4,500; for tuition fees to towns, \$500. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, was \$73,461.07. The expenditures in behalf of probationers was \$11,103.40. The per capita cost of the institution was \$4.54, and \$1,163.33 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of \$4.47. The per capita cost for the family at Berlin was \$2.88;¹ the per capita of visitation was 17 cents a week; and the per capita for the whole body of boys in the care of the school, whether as inmates or probationers, was approximately \$1.44 per week.

¹ This figure takes account only of the outlay for the Berlin family, and does not charge to it any share of the central administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, with its elm trees, its unwallled playgrounds and farm and its separate family houses, receives girls under 17 years of age who have committed offences against the laws of the State. Among these are many who may justly be held responsible for their misconduct, being intelligent enough to have distinguished wrong from right, but with absolutely undisciplined wills. In other cases the parents might well have been arraigned for the offences of their children. Others there are who had been left orphans or half orphans, and had suffered in consequence from lack of restraint or of sympathy. To make up to the girls for the lack of home care and to do this before "wrongdoing" has become the habit of their lives, is the aim of this school.

Mrs. Brackett, whose gracious dignity and firm control had made possible a rare freedom from institutional constraint, left behind a spirit of encouragement for the girls and of hearty co-operation in their behalf on the part of her staff of officers. Her successor, Mrs. Fannie F. Morse, is carrying on the work in the same spirit, and is fulfilling the expectations of the trustees, to whom Mrs. Brackett had suggested her as being a woman of business habit and ability, as well as of fine character and education. Trained on her father's farm to a practical acquaintance with its requirements, for a few months an assistant to Mrs. Brackett, and for several happy years with her husband among the boys and girls of the academy where he was principal, she is well qualified to be the executive officer of the trustees in the financial as well as the other departments of the management.

In the custody of the school there are 514 girls, of whom rather more than two-fifths are in the school. Of those outside, 46 are married, 74 are on probation with relatives, 11 are boarded out in country families attending school with the children of the neighborhood, 128 are earning their living in other families, and 11 more are earning their schooling also. Four this year and 5 in former years have been transferred at the request of the trustees to the Reformatory Prison for

Women, and another is in a House of Correction; 2 are temporarily in the State Hospital and 2 are in other hospitals; 3 have died, 1 in her mother's house and 2 of those who died of consumption with other relatives to whom they preferred to go at the last; 25 have left their homes or places, and their whereabouts are unknown; 83 have attained majority; 6 have been discharged as unfit subjects for the school, 5 of whom are in the School for the Feeble-minded and 1 with her mother; 2 are in the hospital for the insane; 2 discharged to go to relatives outside the State; and 8 have received, before attainment of majority, an honorable discharge, as a recognition of their continued good conduct while on probation.

There is no doubt that ill health, too often neglected by parents or others in charge, explains or accounts for the misconduct which brings many, especially of the younger girls, before the courts. After a few months at the school, the good conditions of work, recreation, food and sleep, serve to restore the health of those who have no real disability. The Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the House of the Good Samaritan, the Carney Hospital, the Convalescents' Home, the Baptist Hospital, the Vincent Memorial and the State Hospital have without charge, or at reduced rates, received girls needing care while out on probation, and have supplemented the medical care given at the school by Dr. Clara P. Fitzgerald of Worcester in her regular weekly visits, with many more in case of serious illness. The little hospital on the school grounds has been opened only for the rare cases of contagious disease, there being no suitable equipment for treatment or nursing such as can be obtained in the various hospitals mentioned above.

The washing, ironing, cooking and lighting is taught by the use of such simple appliances as the girls will be likely to find in the plain country houses where their work is most in demand, and where they are most welcome to share the social pleasures of the neighborhood. If trained to light the room by pressing a button, and heat by turning on the steam, with hot water carried through the house by plumbing, a girl would find herself at a loss to carry on the day's work without these luxuries; nor should there be forgotten the value to the young

of having to meet and endure small discomforts and to overcome small difficulties as a preparation for the more severe trials of mature life.

On the other hand, the wise opinion of Miss Mary Carpenter that evil could not be rooted out unless good interests were at the same time implanted, had been fully adopted by Mrs. Brackett, who had introduced tether ball and basket ball as well as base ball, being convinced that the concentration of mind called for by such games would absorb the interest in a most healthful way. Matched games between the separate families have at last become possible, with the result in one case at least that a girl with an incontrollable temper, finding herself a leader in base ball, has at last begun to take an interest in housework. In every department is found a hearty interest in work and play, from digging potatoes and polishing waxed floors up to singing anthems and painting from wild flowers. Notation as well as chorus singing has been made possible by the addition of a special teacher of music, leaving more time for the supervisor of schools to devote to drawing and other studies. Original compositions on "the ideal of a home" brought out some pathetic contrasts with past experience of their own homes.

An intelligent girl, who had been for one month in the school, told her anxious mother: "We have rooms of our own; we take care of our rooms and work in the house and out on the farm; we make all sorts of things in the sewing room. I thought you might wonder when I wrote about 'Auntie,' but we call the matron and teachers 'Auntie.' I am studying hard; they teach us lovely songs. I am always going to be a good girl now; I have not had a 3, and have only lost one recreation;" to which her mother replied, "I'm glad, my dear, to see you happy." This girl, healthful in body and mind, and rescued after her first serious offence, will doubtless break many a rule and lose many good marks before her year's training is completed, but may well acquire self-control, industrious habits and an ambition to make something better of her life than before her arrest and commitment.

The school training is so planned as to enable a capable girl to take a place in a family by the end of a year and a half.

For the incapable or the wayward a longer discipline may be needed. Petitions will, meantime, have been presented by parents who have the notion that a few months can endue their wayward children with all the virtues which were lacking before to make them reliable members of the family and society; whereas the process of making over the character of a girl who has gone wrong is a very slow one, needing, as in disordered physical or mental condition, absolute change of scene and of habits. On the other hand, the trustees cannot watch too closely for the moment when it is safer to take some risk in a girl's own home than to leave her among strangers.

Every month there comes this question of the return of girls to their own homes, not only of those within the school but also of those out on probation. Among the sources of information that may be made available and in addition to that obtained from Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, is the acquaintance with the relatives which can be gathered by being present on visiting days at the school, and by patiently listening there and elsewhere to the pleas of the parents for the child's return, and to their promises of better care than before she was removed from her home. All these opportunities have been sought in preparing the report and recommendations of the superintendent of the school and of the committee on probation for the Board of Trustees, with whom rests the final decision in each case.

Miss Dewson, superintendent of probationers, has been of great service to the superintendent of the school, as well as to the trustees, by thus studying the home conditions, by maintaining a general oversight especially of all girls needing special care, whether on account of ill health or mental deficiency or abnormal moral delinquency. The capable and well-disposed girl who can fill a place in a family with reasonable satisfaction to her employer and to herself may be left to the care of the State Board's local visitors, under the wise direction of their chief visitor, Miss Beale; but for such as have been a problem to the matrons and teachers in the school, and are likely to be a problem when out in the world; for those who have decent homes where the dangers may be less than those to which the girl would be liable if placed among strangers; and for those who need encouragement to work their way into trades and to

come into line with the average working girl; also for those who are approaching their majority and longing for some other outlook than housework, — special pains are needed. As an instance of the value of such painstaking there may be cited the case of a girl whose life had been aimless and useless until started on work which roused her ambition, and enabled her, by a loan from a friend of forty dollars, to have her teeth put into good order before entering upon this more exacting work. Within six months the whole loan was repaid from her weekly earnings.

Last spring the Legislature granted an appropriation of \$24,100 for the Bolton branch of the school, where it is proposed to place the girls whose offences against good morals have been such as to make their separation from the rest desirable, but who, nevertheless, as experience has proved, often become honestly self-supporting. This leaves the original plant at Lancaster for the girls from whom the school can expect the best results.

An appropriation will be asked for furnishing the new house at Bolton for occupancy in the spring, for connecting the house with the water supply and for sewage disposal and other incidental expenses connected therewith; also, a small sum to meet the legal and engineering expenses incurred in the purchase of the estate. At Lancaster the system of sewage disposal has been condemned by the State Board of Health; the plumbing and other sanitary arrangements in connection with the family houses are defective; the superintendent's house is in need of somewhat extensive alterations and repairs to make it more convenient and comfortable; also, a cold storage room is needed. Most of the above items by themselves would call for an inconsiderable expenditure, but taken together they make a larger sum than should be met from current expenses, and accordingly a special appropriation to cover them will be asked. If this list of wants seems a long one, it should be remembered that the institution is old, and lacks many things which are recognized nowadays as essential to health. With the improvements now recommended it would be in a sufficiently satisfactory condition.

The appropriation for 1902 for running the school was

\$39,775, of which \$15,800 was for salaries and \$23,975 for current expenses; and the appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was \$3,200, with \$125 for tuition paid to towns. The expenditures for salaries and current expenses from Sept. 30, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902, was \$39,808.57, which makes a per capita cost of \$3.98 (net cost \$3.92), 1 cent more than last year.

The school opened with 185 inmates and closed with 189, the average number being 192. The tables, pages 76-93, give detailed information as to many points of interest in the condition and the conduct of the girls.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

EDMUND C. SANFORD.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

GEORGE H. CARLETON.

CHARLES G. WASHBURN.

M. J. SULLIVAN.

TRUST FUND OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

		DR.	
1901.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	\$1,127 12
	1.	Central National Bank, dividend,	25 00
	1.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	1.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	22.	Chicago Junction, etc., Company, interest,	80 00
	24.	Palmer Savings Bank account,	200 00
	24.	Ware Savings Bank account,	200 00
	24.	Monson Savings Bank account,	200 00
Nov.	1.	First National Bank, dividend,	50 00
1902.			
Mar.	17.	Henry C. Greeley, treasurer, executor, national bank tax rebate,	97 41
	17.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend of December 30,	321 75
	17.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend of January 1,	115 00
April	2.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	2.	Central National Bank, dividend,	25 00
	2.	Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	2.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	2.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	2.	Chicago Junction, etc., Company, interest,	80 00
	18.	Chelsea Savings Bank, account closed,	1,189 19
May	5.	First National Bank, dividend,	50 00
	22.	Greenhouse loan paid,	45 00
	22.	Greenhouse loan, interest on same,	1 20
June	9.	Interest on deposit,	3 08
	24.	Interest on deposit,	2 47
July	11.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	357 50
	11.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
		<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,356 72

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$5,356 72
Aug. 5.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad joint 4's, interest,	20 00
	6. Advance, Dugan Spring, Bolton,	190 00
Sept. 30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	30. Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	30. Central National Bank, dividend,	25 00
	30. Citizens National Bank, dividend,	120 00
	30. Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	30. Chicago Junction, etc., Company, interest,	80 00
	30. Interest on deposits,	9 89
		<hr/> \$6,217 61
1901.		CR.
Oct. 10.	W. J. Wilcox,	\$16 66
	10. Alliston Greene,	16 66
	15. Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	22. 10 shares First National Bank,	2,000 00
	24. Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	26 10
Nov. 2.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent,	33 34
	12. Greenhouse loan,	45 00
	12. A. S. Roe, three lectures,	30 00
	25. George F. Hubbard, lectures,	6 15
Dec. 4.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	4. W. J. Wilcox,	16 67
	4. Bags for potatoes,	120 00
1902.		
Mar. 17.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	50 00
	17. W. J. Wilcox, extra services,	16 66
	17. Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	17. Entertainments,	21 85
	17. Eye protectors (boys),	5 63
	17. Redemption of token money,	199 60
	28. State Safe Deposit Company, securities box,	5 00
	28. Check book printed and numbered,	1 25
Apr. 7.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	7. Alliston Greene,	16 67
	7. Lantern slides,	1 30
	7. Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	23. \$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad joint 4's,	964 94
May 5.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 66
	6. Prizes, Berlin house boys,	10 00
	8. Redemption of token money,	100 00
June 11.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 67
	11. Redemption of token money,	100 00
	17. Advance for Dugan Spring, Bolton,	190 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$4,221 48

20 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$4,221 48
July	8.	New England Magazine,	15 00
	8.	Expenses, Berlin boys,	10 00
	8.	Fourth of July prizes,	10 00
	14.	Sunday services, Berlin,	24 00
	14.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 67
	27.	Alliston Greene, extra services,	16 67
	29.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
Aug.	1.	Band master, July,	30 00
	18.	J. A. Puffer, expenses to George Junior Republic,	30 00
	28.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
Sept.	5.	Band master, August,	35 00
	5.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
	30.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	30.	Balance forward,	1,575 46
			<hr/>
			\$6,217 61

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER, } *Auditors.*
 GEORGE H. CARLETON, }

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

1901.		DR.	
Nov.	21.	Chelsea Savings Bank dividend,	\$37 85
		CR.	
Nov.	21.	Best girls,	\$37 85

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

1901.			
Oct.	1.	Brought forward,	\$42 14
Nov.	12.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.,	6 50
1902.			
April	18.	Clinton Savings Bank, account closed,	1,019 98
Aug.	5.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,	20 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,088 62
1902.		CR.	
April	7.	Mary L. Chandler, school expenses,	\$2 00
	23.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$1,000,	1,008 69
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	77 93
			<hr/>
			\$1,088 62

LYMAN SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

1901.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Brought forward,	\$132 43
	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
1902.			
Mar.	17.	Henry C. Greeley, treasurer, by executor, Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend of Dec. 30, 1901,	13 50
			<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$157 93

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$157 93
April 1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
18.	Chelsea Savings Bank, account closed,	475 62
July 11.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	15 00
Sept. 30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	12 00
		<hr/>
		\$672 55
1902.		Cr.
April 30.	People's Savings Bank,	\$475 62
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	196 93
		<hr/>
		\$672 55

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER,
 GEORGE H. CARLETON, } *Auditors.*

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, SEPT. 30, 1902.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
\$4,000 Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Company,	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
\$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	1,000 00	975 50
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad,	14,300 00	36,894 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad,	9,200 00	13,064 00
10 shares Central National Bank,	1,000 00	1,100 00
40 shares Citizens National Bank,	4,000 00	5,600 00
10 shares First National Bank,	1,000 00	1,900 00
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank,	500 00	700 00
Amherst Savings Bank,	1,590 10	1,590 10
Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,048 07	1,048 07
Franklin Savings Institution,	1,307 96	1,307 96
Hampden Savings Bank,	1,588 62	1,588 62
Monson Savings Bank,	1,416 20	1,416 20
Palmer Savings Bank,	1,423 84	1,423 84
Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,013 56	1,013 56
Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,588 64	1,588 64
Springfield Institution for Savings,	403 59	403 59
Ware Savings Bank,	1,452 00	1,452 00
Westborough Savings Bank,	1,267 70	1,267 70
Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,577 56	1,577 56
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	522 32	522 32
Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,307 96	1,307 96
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	1,575 46	1,575 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$54,083 58	\$83,317 08

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad,	\$600 00	\$1,548 00
Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,261 00	1,261 00
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	196 93	196 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,057 93	\$3,005 93

22 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct., 1902.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
\$1,000 American Telegraph and Telephone Company (1929),	\$1,000 00	\$990 00
People's Savings Bank,	430 79	430 79
Mechanics National Bank, balance,	77 93	77 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,508 72	\$1,498 72

Rogers Fund.

Town of Reading note (custody of State Treasurer), dated Nov. 27, 1899, due Nov. 27, 1903, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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Fay Fund.

Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,017 50	\$1,017 50
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Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER,
 GEORGE H. CARLETON, } *Auditors.*

C. G. WASHBURN,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1901-1902.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The year has been signalized by several changes which it is hoped will be seen to be improvements. These have touched the institution life at many points. Just as the officers had begun to feel settled and somewhat adjusted to the conditions which the central school building, kitchen and laundry imposed, it is decided to so re-adjust the daily routine that the morning hours can be given to study, thus throwing the main part of the other work into the afternoon. That so radical a change should be enthusiastically welcomed by all was not to be expected, but all apparently accepted the inevitable with good grace, and took hold heartily to make the new way a success.

The re-arrangement can best be seen from a statement of the daily program : —

Five o'clock, rising bell ; breakfast, 6.15 o'clock. The hour and a quarter before breakfast is partly devoted to reading or amusements. At 7 o'clock 54 boys go to manual training, in three classes ; 16 go to printing ; the balance go about the various kinds of institution work. At 9 o'clock all gather in the large hall of the schoolhouse for chapel exercises, lasting fifteen minutes. The balance of the forenoon is spent in study and recitation by all except about 40 engaged at the general kitchen, laundry and on the farm, and 18 in the forge shop. During this period the cottage officers have a rest hour. Twelve to 1.30 o'clock is dinner and recreation hour. At 1.30 o'clock all who have not been in school during the forenoon and such of those who have attended during the morning hour as are especially in need of longer school hours assemble for two hours' instruction. Two sloyd classes and one carving class meet also at this hour, and also the printing class. Others take up the various kinds of work to be done. From 3.30 to 5.30 o'clock instruction in vocal music, in band music and in physical drill is the order ; 5.30 o'clock to 6.45 is supper and recreation hour ; at 6.45 chorus singing for the whole school in the assembly hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings and choir practice on Tuesday and Thursday. Friday evening is reserved for lectures. Boys not in the choir have Tuesday and Thursday evenings for reading and recreation. The retiring hour is 8.30. Thus

the days are pretty well filled with activity. The forenoon and afternoon school also has the advantage of permitting more hours of instruction for those in special need of it.

Miss Pettit, who served the school so faithfully and efficiently for fourteen years as supervising teacher, has resigned, and Mr. J. A. Puffer has assumed the duties. He has begun his work well, and large things are hoped as a result of his labors. Every department of the school is full of life and energy. Our ideal is by no means reached, but it does not seem quite so far and impossible as it has sometimes. Interesting details will be found in the appended reports of various officers.

The work of installing the balance of the electric plant is progressing satisfactorily, and will be accomplished by November 1, probably. The sewer will probably be done by November 15, and the water main is now nearly laid.

As will be seen from the appended tables, the tide of numbers has risen a little, the commitments being 195 for the current year, or 10 more than a year ago; and the average number is seven greater than for the preceding year. The maximum number present at any time was 337. About this number was maintained during the fall and early winter. The number promises to rise even higher this fall. By making such changes as seemed feasible, our dormitory capacity was slightly increased so as to accommodate about 300 instead of 290, but when the number goes beyond 330 the need of the new cottage asked but not yet granted becomes very urgent, more so as one of the buildings we are using is an old barn in an advanced stage of decrepitude, expensive to maintain, and a veritable fire-trap. As a matter of economy, it should be maintained only until more substantial quarters can be erected.

A cold storage would be a paying investment. There is a large waste of fruit and vegetables for want of a proper place in which to store them. Canned and dried fruit should be bought at the factory at the season when the best prices can be had. Butter and eggs can be profitably carried in cold storage. The net saving in various ways from an adequate cold storage would be \$1,200 or \$1,500. The addition of forty feet to the present store building and the necessary machinery for cooling would cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

New ovens to the bakery are urgently needed. The present one is too small, and needs rebuilding. A pair of ovens in which continuous heat can be maintained would meet the present and increasing wants of the institution for a long time to come.

The office accommodation of the superintendent is quite inadequate to transacting the increased business. An addition for a private office, including heating and lighting the same, would cost about \$700.

Porches should also be built for the protection of two entrances to the schoolhouse. These were omitted for lack of funds when the building was erected. The great extent of roof and the valleys emptying the contents of every storm upon the platforms not only gives great discomfort to the users of the building, but is undermining the brick work. For the protection of this largest and most important building of the institution the erection of these porches should not be longer deferred.

The question of more land has been making itself felt very seriously for several years, and for the past three years an adjoining farm has been hired. This is not the best economy. A sufficient amount of land should be purchased to grow all the crops which can be profitably consumed by the institution.

While this is quite a formidable array of wants, all are economically necessary, and can be accomplished for less than \$50,000.

The advance in the cost of fuel and the general stiffening of prices due to the prosperous times have made it somewhat difficult to keep within the amount estimated and appropriated for the expenses of the year, and the end of the fiscal year may disclose a small deficiency. The net weekly per capita cost is \$4.48, the daily \$0.64.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LIST OF TABLES.

- TABLE No. 1. Number received and leaving the school during the year.
- TABLE No. 2. Monthly admissions, releases and average number of inmates.
- TABLE No. 3. Whereabouts, conduct, and visitation of all boys under twenty-one years of age.
- TABLE No. 4. Commitments from counties, past year and previously.
- TABLE No. 5. Nativity of parents and of boys during ten years.
- TABLE No. 6. Authority for commitments during the year.
- TABLE No. 7. Age of boys when committed, past year and previously.
- TABLE No. 8. Domestic condition of boys committed during the year.
- TABLE No. 9. Length of detention of boys who have left the school during the year.
- TABLE No. 10. Comparative tables, showing average number, new commitments, returns and releases on probation or otherwise, for ten years.
- TABLE No. 11. Commitments by months for ten years.
- TABLE No. 12. Offences for which boys were committed during the year.
- TABLE No. 13. Comparative tables, relative to numbers and cost.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number received and leaving the School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1901,	327
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	195
Returned from places,	59
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	17
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	10
Recommitted,	2
Runaways recaptured,	15
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
	— 299
Whole number in school during the year,	626 ¹
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	130
On probation to others,	88
Boarded out,	46
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	2
Runaways,	28
Discharged,	1
Enlisted in army and navy,	7
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1
George Junior Republic,	2
	— 309
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1902,	317

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	24	18	330.48
November,	22	26	334.13
December,	19	28	325.94
January,	19	34	309.48
February,	28	24	306.89
March,	22	36	299.58
April,	31	35	292.33
May,	27	23	290.13
June,	37	27	298.70
July,	29	20	311.77
August,	16	24	310.90
September,	25	14	312.03
Totals,	299	309	310.19

¹ This represents 579 individuals.

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1902.

In the school,	317
Released from the school : —	
With parents,	384
With others,	132
For themselves,	54
At board,	47
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory : —	
This year,	17
Former years,	15
	— 32
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massa-	
chusetts Reformatory,	11
In insane hospital,	2
Left the State,	18
In United States army,	33
In United States navy,	43
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1
Lost sight of : —	
This year,	33
Previously,	30
	— 63
	— 820
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control : —	
In George Junior Republic,	3
Runaways from the school,	35 ¹
	— 38
Discharged from the care of the school : —	
Returned to court as over age limit,	6
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	5
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,	2
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,	4
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	10
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	22
In institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	4
Dead,	8
	— 61
Total,	1,236

¹ Of this 35, 6 are known to be in other institutions, and 1 with his parents doing well.

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1902:—

Doing well,	660 or 75 per cent.
Not doing well,	14 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	91 or 10 per cent.
Out of the State,	18 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	94 or 11 per cent.
Total,	877

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more:—

Doing well,	451 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	86 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	70 or 11 per cent.
Total,	631

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more:—

Doing well,	331 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	6 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	73 or 15 per cent.
Out of the State,	11 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	55 or 12 per cent.
Total,	476

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1902:—

Doing well,	89 or 69 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	23 or 18 per cent.
Out of the State,	4 or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	10 or 8 per cent.
Total,	128

Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1902:—

Doing well,	74 or 60 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	27 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	2 or 2 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	19 or 15 per cent.
Total,	123

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1902: ¹—

Doing well,	74 or 58 per cent.
Not doing well,	1 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	37 or 29 per cent.
Out of the State,	4 or 3 per cent.

Lost track of: —

Doing well at last accounts,	5
Not doing well at last accounts,	6
	— 11 or 9 per cent.

Total, 127

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,815
Visits made by trustees,	8
	— 1,823

Of the 1,823 visits, 782 were made to 487 boys over eighteen and 1,041 to 448 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	935
Investigation of homes by agents,	161
Investigation of places by agents,	101

\$2,615.90 have been collected in behalf of 74 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	63	66
Berkshire,	8	263	271
Bristol,	23	744	767
Dukes,	1	17	18
Essex,	21	1,222	1,243
Franklin,	4	64	68
Hampden,	14	494	508
Hampshire,	5	99	104
Middlesex,	43	1,486	1,529
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	5	505	510
Plymouth,	3	155	158
Suffolk,	46	1,684	1,730
Worcester,	19	904	923
Totals,	195	7,717	7,912

¹ It is of interest to compare this table with that on page 69, showing the conduct of probationers coming of age who have been in the care of the visiting department.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Fathers born in the United States, .	7	15	18	13	16	8	8	16	18	20
Mothers born in the United States, .	8	17	11	14	15	28	21	15	19	19
Fathers foreign born,	10	9	7	8	12	25	18	12	17	17
Mothers foreign born,	8	17	25	6	11	10	17	16	15	14
Both parents born in United States, .	24	18	31	27	23	31	27	36	47	52
Both parents foreign born, . . .	70	59	61	51	34	56	47	90	83	80
Unknown,	20	32	34	34	24	45	44	11	14	17
One parent unknown,	19	20	25	23	32	33	36	13	13	22
Per cent. of American parentage, .	23	24	29	28	31	27	25	30	35	37
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	56	50	42	40	37	40	39	60	54	40
Per cent. unknown,	21	26	29	32	32	33	36	10	11	14

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	110	110	130	115	103	146	130	142	158	167
Foreign born,	36	32	35	29	20	33	37	30	24	26
Unknown,	-	-	2	-	1	5	1	1	3	2

TABLE NO. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	94
municipal court,	43
police court,	46
superior court,	2
trial justices,	3
State Board,	7
Total,	195

TABLE No. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1901.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	—	25	25
Eight,	1	7	115	123
Nine,	2	12	231	245
Ten,	9	53	440	502
Eleven,	17	121	615	753
Twelve,	33	322	748	1,103
Thirteen,	60	593	897	1,550
Fourteen,	71	999	778	1,848
Fifteen,	2	65	913	980
Sixteen,	—	12	523	535
Seventeen,	—	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	—	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	195	2,199	5,518	7,912

TABLE No. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	139
no parents,	8
father,	29
mother,	19
step-father,	11
step-mother,	8
intemperate father,	72
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	13
parents separated,	19
attended church,	191
never attended church,	4
not attended school within one year,	15
not attended school within two years,	5
not attended school within three years,	3
been arrested before,	113

TABLE No. 8—*Concluded.*

Had been inmates of other institutions,	50
used intoxicating liquor,	12
used tobacco,	121
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	38
Were attending school,	76
Were idle,	82
Parents owning residence,	26
Members of the family had been arrested,	52

TABLE No. 9.

Length of Detention of the 281 Boys who have left during the Year.

3 months or less,	18	2 years 2 months,	5
4 months,	9	2 years 3 months,	8
5 months,	12	2 years 4 months,	4
6 months,	8	2 years 5 months,	8
7 months,	3	2 years 6 months,	2
8 months,	3	2 years 7 months,	2
9 months,	3	2 years 8 months,	3
10 months,	3	2 years 9 months,	3
11 months,	3	2 years 10 months,	3
12 months,	6	2 years 11 months,	5
1 year 1 month,	8	3 years 1 month,	2
1 year 2 months,	17	3 years 2 months,	3
1 year 3 months,	16	3 years 3 months,	2
1 year 4 months,	18	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 5 months,	14	3 years 5 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	13	3 years 7 months,	3
1 year 7 months,	13	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	8	3 years 10 months,	2
1 year 9 months,	10	3 years 11 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	6	4 years or more,	5
1 year 11 months,	7		
2 years,	8	Total,	281
2 years 1 month,	9		

Average time spent in the institution,	19.53 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	6.72 "
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	17.27 "

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns and Releases by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average. Number.	New Com- mitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99,	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899-1900,	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900-1901,	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901-1902,	310.19	195	104	264	45
Average for ten years, .	271.59	162.8	87.7	195.8	42.6

TABLE No. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
October, . .	17	18	18	10	10	18	21	15	31	13
November, . .	12	11	9	6	10	12	15	18	12	13
December, . .	13	9	7	11	9	10	9	14	7	9
January, . .	6	16	5	9	8	11	13	8	15	10
February, . .	5	8	10	7	9	12	8	12	8	21
March, . .	13	16	14	15	11	12	12	19	17	16
April, . .	6	9	18	10	11	15	14	14	11	21
May, . .	14	15	12	9	7	21	14	12	11	21
June, . .	6	13	22	13	6	13	10	20	11	19
July, . .	10	4	20	23	9	22	22	13	15	20
August, . .	17	12	16	23	13	17	15	14	29	13
September, . .	27	11	16	8	21	21	15	14	18	19
Totals, .	146	142	167	144	124	184	168	173	185	195

TABLE No. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Year.

Assault, 2	Malicious mischief, 1
Breaking and entering, . . 46	Stubbornness, 52
Breaking glass, 1	Taking horse, 3
Burning building, 2	Robbery, 1
Habitual absentee and school offender, 9	Vagrancy, 3
Idle and disorderly, 1	Total, 195
Larceny, 74	

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.**A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1893,	19.40	1898,	19.90
1894,	16.95	1899,	20.40
1895,	21.17	1900,	19.27
1896,	18.03	1901,	20.25
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17
1894,	13.87	1899,	13.48
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08
1896,	13.63	1901,	13.70
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1893,	35	1898,	102
1894,	33	1899,	107
1895,	60	1900,	115
1896,	87	1901,	107
1897,	73	1902,	104

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1893,	\$4 31	\$4 15	1898,	\$4 52	\$4 49
1894,	4 75	4 67	1899,	4 39	4 36
1895,	4 46	4 36	1900,	4 73	4 70
1896,	4 61	4 55	1901,	4 47	4 45
1897,	4 72	4 66	1902,	4 54	4 47

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.¹

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

We have continued the same studies as last year, doing even more in language.

For the study of nature there has seemed to be a growing love, especially in the lower grades. To boys from the city who have never had an opportunity to see nature at her best, the study of twenty varieties of flowers and eighteen different kinds of birds (not to mention various sorts of insects, turtles, etc.) is a treat which will prove of greater value to them than could silver and gold. This work was done by the boys of one C class. In one class of the next higher grade thirty-five different subjects were studied during the year, and of this number fifteen were written about, and drawings, often colored, made from the objects.

The work of the special teachers in music and drawing has been exceedingly satisfactory.

I have been gratified to see an increased and steadily increasing interest manifested in the school work, and the progress in many cases has been such that general promotions were made twice during the year. Boys frequently inquired if they could be promoted soon, if they worked hard; and in several instances individual instruction and help were given them by the principal, so that the boys accomplished their desire. This resulted not only in the encouragement of these particular ones, but also in stimulating other boys to attempt to do the same; and thus, by their increased application and interest in their work, cases of discipline were greatly lessened.

I am pleased to state that the half hour spent by the school in the assembly hall at the close of each day's sessions has seemed to have a very salutary influence. No teacher ever refused when asked to give a reading or recitation, to describe some place she had visited, narrate some pleasant event in her own experience, to furnish a piece of music, or in some way to add to the interest of the hour. This unselfishness influenced many a boy, who volunteered to contribute his share toward making this time pleasant and profitable; thus

¹ Resigned July 3, 1902.

teacher and taught were brought into closer relation one with the other.

As with this report my labors with the Lyman School terminate, it may not be amiss for me to present a brief résumé of work done in the school during my fourteen years' stay. From 142 boys and five cottage schools the number has increased to 342 boys and eight schools in a commodious central building. The grading of the boys while the schools were in the cottages was no easy task, but by persistent effort and planning it was accomplished, and I doubt if many public schools in the State are now more closely graded than the Lyman School. Drawing, vocal music and observation work (usually termed nature study) were introduced, one by one, as an experiment with this class of boys, with what continued and increasing success I need not say. A defined course of study was marked out, and this has been followed so that boys could enter corresponding grades in schools at their homes. When the school entered the new building the discipline was so ordered that all offences in school were settled by the principal before the offender went to his cottage. The above changes are among the most important. During my term of service I have had, in connection with the school work, the direction of about 70 teachers and more than 3,000 boys. My relation with all these has been uniformly pleasant and friendly, and to their hearty co-operation is largely due any degree of success that has attended our labors.

For your own kind consideration and support I would express my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.¹

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The following programme gives a fair idea of the school work done by the boys : —

7 to 9, 55 boys in manual training classes.*

9 to 12, 248 boys in day school, 18 boys in manual training.

1.30 to 3.30, 92 boys in day school, 48 boys in manual training.

3.30 to 5.30, 45 boys in music, 32 boys in gymnasium.

7 to 8, two evenings, 300 boys in music, chorus ; two evenings, 30 boys in choir.

This programme means that the boys receive on an average four and four-fifths hours a day for five days of the week in school, including the music, gymnasium and manual training work.

The change of school hours from the afternoon to the morning and the omission of evening sessions has given the desired results. The teachers bear unanimous testimony that the boys are brighter, more easily interested and accomplish better work in the morning hours.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. PUFFER.

¹ Entered upon his duties Aug. 10, 1902.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In this line of our school work 140 boys have received instruction during the past year. Out of this number, 10 were in the classes long enough to take up all the new exercises in the work; a class of 15 from the D, or lowest grade in the school, after having had a number of weeks in knife work, came to this department ready to get all there was out of it, and made creditable progress. At our exhibition of work at the close of the year one of these D boys said, "I don't see but that the D boys' work looks just as well as the others." This remark showed the interest of the boy, his thoughtfulness in comparing work, and his feeling that, while perhaps they could not shine in their literary department, they were really of importance somewhere. We look for the waking up in this line as a stimulus to greater mental growth in every other line of work. Manual training makes a close connection between every-day life and school work.

Here is one example of slow mental perception which is perhaps more pronounced than in many boys, yet illustrates the step-by-step growth of the effort made. A boy who had just commenced this work tried to whittle out a plan which he had drawn. He said he understood just how to hold the knife and what he wanted to do. He stood amazed when he realized that his plan had disappeared. He was supplied with another piece of wood, and obtained the same results as before; but his mental attitude had changed, his over-confidence weakened, and he offered to buy the third piece, giving his check in payment. He failed again to carry his thinking along the knife blade. When asked if he was going to try again, he replied, "Yes, I want to." His strokes were much more careful this time, and the result in wood was fairly successful. His natural grit would not let him give up, but he remarked, "A fellow has to think all the time he is a doing." The whole make-up of the child, mental and moral, seems to be influenced through the hand. As we observe the boys after leaving the school, we believe that manual training has been one factor in making them more successful than they otherwise would have been, not only as working men but as citizens.

Two or three weeks ago a letter was received from one of our boys,

upon receiving his box of wood work. A few sentences quoted below show how this boy's work was received in the home, and this is only one of many instances that we have been fortunate enough to know about: "I received my box Monday. Everything was all right. As soon as I got the box I opened it. My folks said they were beautiful things. My sisters all wanted the glove box, but one got it. My mother got the thread box, — she said that was the best thing of all. My picture frames are on the walls now; the weather-vane is on the hen coop. It is painted green. I am writing with the pen holder I made with you."

The healthy, happy feeling, the thoughtfulness for others that is aroused in making these different articles which they do, and in taking them, the products of their own hands, home or to friends whom they love best, stirs up rich impulses that are worth while to cultivate. The mere making of the different objects, however accurate and skilful they may be, is the smallest part of the value of this training, although usually it is the most obvious result seen by the general public. If in after life the child has nothing to do with a tool or machinery, has he gained much? If he has developed a noble character, if he has true and more definite ideals and is a better citizen, we shall feel that our efforts have not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.
MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Each year finds our aim in manual training the same, viz., educational and moral, but of necessity our work varies.

We strive to make our courses of genuine practical value, and all models when completed become the personal property of the boy. During the working out of these models the boys learn much to aid them, whatever may be their vocation in life. They attain a better command of themselves, since they derive accurate thinking and careful execution, which prove indispensable in all lines of work.

Our courses comprise ten hours a week in wood turning for a term of eight weeks, and ten hours a week for a term of twelve weeks in forging, with the privilege of such additional work as may be desired. It might be well to mention, in connection with forging, the ball pien hammers which the boys have made this past year, since they are worthy considerable credit. Seventy-two boys have taken the courses this past year.

I have now assumed the responsibility of the cabinet work department, and the boys at work with me here are manifesting much interest in the making of library tables, flower stands, chest of drawers, etc. Much of the repair work for the institution, always so necessary, which heretofore has interfered to a considerable extent with our class instruction, will now be attended to in this department as far as it is possible.

The outlook for the year now opening before us is a bright one, and there is much we are anxious to accomplish. I should like to take this opportunity to thank both you and the trustees for your interest and help.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year, the fourth one of our work in the Lyman School, the aim has been, as in years past, to keep the drawing upon the broadest possible basis to correlate with the work in other departments of the school whenever possible. Drawing is important, as it tends to stimulate observation and to strengthen memory. It is valueless if it stops with the drawing lesson. It is related to other studies, as it gives them a means of expression in illustrating and in map drawing. In our yearly exhibitions one can see it is used more and more in every grade and with every study except music and penmanship.

Color appeals directly to the emotions and feelings, and we have put especial emphasis upon the study of color, believing it a most vital and interesting one. It is a practical thing in all walks of life. A knowledge of color, more or less extended, is a necessity. Engineers, conductors, brakemen, merchants, etc., must understand it. It is part of our environment. You only get the complete story when you get it in color. A boy loves color, and therefore he loves water color; and it is as easy for him to represent his flower or leaf in the color he sees it to be as to represent it in black or some color he does not see it to be, and it is much pleasanter.

Construction which deals with the facts of form was also given more emphasis than in any previous year, making working drawings and developing patterns of the type solids. Some of the boys carried the work through the drawing of all the joints used in carpentering and cabinet work.

Instead of the carving class, thirty boys from the lowest grade came to me for the elementary or "whittling" course at the beginning of the year. Out of these, fifteen completed the course in sloyd, two of them winning the place of honor as four-hour boys.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The duties of an instructor of physical training consist in (1) directing class work in the gymnasium; (2) instructing in the care of the body; (3) detecting and using means to eliminate unhygienic conditions; (4) creating as much as possible a love for physical activity and manly power; and, (5) what is equally essential, possibly paramount, substituting for that egoistic tendency learned on the street a regard for others' rights and the relation of each to his neighbor.

This is the work in which your instructor is engaged. The means employed are: arranged gymnasium; a daily exercise at the cottage, in charge of the master; a five minutes' daily exercise in the school-room; and by personal observation and examination.

The work is based on the principles of Swedish gymnastics, supplemented by military marching evolutions and gymnastic games, with an occasional field day in which other exercises in the line of "sports" are conducted. The classes are arranged by cottages instead of by schools, as for some years previous, which seems to be a better arrangement. The boys enjoy the new gymnasium suit, and have more pride in doing good work. We are planning for a prize drill soon, the trophy being a silk banner kindly provided by vote of the trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN MUSIC.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the school year, 1901-1902, eight hours weekly were devoted to instruction in vocal music. On Saturday of each week there were six graded classes of one hour's duration each; on Friday evening, one hour of choral work by entire school; and on Saturday evening, choir rehearsal, choir consisting of twenty-five boys selected from classes. The interest throughout was good and progress fair, but work was rather superficial.

At the present time twelve hours are devoted to the work, but under greatly improved conditions. The twelve hours are distributed throughout the week. Classes are arranged by cottages, instead of by grades. This latter is found to be a great improvement, as the boys' pride of home or cottage, coupled with a rapidly developing manliness and keen sense of honor, relieves the instructor of any responsibility of discipline, that being cared for by the boys themselves, under advisement of the principal.

As a result, thorough foundation work, both with voice and reading, is being done, and correspondingly good results obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH R. KIMBALL.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year there has been very little serious sickness. The most severe case was one of appendicitis, upon which Dr. James S. Stone operated with satisfactory result, but the number of boys admitted to the hospital for slight ailments has been very large. In many of these cases we have noted especially the development of high fever. There seems to have been an increase in the amount of sickness during the past few years, coincident with the poor drainage of the grounds. Fortunately, this source of danger is now being removed.

In October, 1901, there was a slight epidemic of diphtheria. Thirty boys were admitted to the hospital with sore throats during a period of six weeks. Examinations of cultures made by the State Board of Health showed about half these cases to be diphtheria. Diphtheria germs were also found in the throats of many boys who showed no other evidence of the disease either at that time or later. All the cases were very mild.

Since December, 225 boys have been vaccinated, the intention being to omit no one in whom we did not have absolute proof of recent vaccination. During the year 228 patients were admitted to the hospital, and over 1,600 treated as out patients.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. AYER,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Each year here is similar to the previous one, though there can be no monotony where there are boys of all nationalities and all varieties of temperament and disposition, with mental ability ranging easily from one to five "talents." There has been no illness that a "brown pill" taken, and a meal or two not taken, did not cure; no "high tragedy," but plenty of "low comedy;" and, as must ever be the case, where so many little children are separated from home and loved ones, many incidents pathetic and sad.

We began the year with 20 boys and have received during that time 56; 49 of these were newcomers, and 7 were returned for brief periods, pending a change of location or a return to their homes. There have been placed out in families from here, during the year, 46 boys, 42 for the first time and 4 for the second; 4 have been returned to their homes and 10 have been sent to Westborough,¹ either because they needed a longer detention in the institution than was practicable here, or for running away. The average time of detention since the cottage was opened has been a little over five months.

We have had more boys under ten years of age than ever before. From the conversation of both parents and children it was easy to understand why they were here. One cannot wonder at the untruthfulness of a boy whose mother says, in his presence: "I could not have come to see Willie to-day if I had not told the 'boss' I was going to a funeral." Another mother, upon hearing the opinion expressed that no one should punish a child when angry, exclaimed: "Oh, but I couldn't do it at all if I wasn't mad." Still another mother said: "You can coax my boy to do almost anything, but that's the only way to manage him." So Joe, who had listened to the conversation with a complacent grin, after his mother's departure promptly proceeded to disobey orders, and calmly waited to be coaxed. It is needless to say that he was taught to see things in a different light, and is learning to obey with cheerfulness and alacrity.

¹ Five of these were newcomers within the year.

One father said : " My Fred was the best boy in the world. I could let him play on the street until ten or eleven o'clock at night, and this was almost the first time he got into trouble." Two bright little brothers of nine and ten years said : " A big boy had a club room, and he let us little fellers come in, if we could bring something to eat ; so we took fruit and things from the stands and shops." Indeed, it seems certain that nine-tenths of the commitments to this branch of the school are due to the fact that many children are allowed the freedom of the streets at night. A number of those who have failed to show marked improvement have been previously in the care of the State Board of Charity or in other institutions, and, though still of tender years, their habits of truancy and dishonesty were of long standing.

Mr. Dudley's plan of giving to each boy a little piece of ground for his very own garden has been a great success. All took pride in raising something with which to treat their friends on visiting day ; and on several occasions, when parents were unable to visit the school, they have sent money to pay the express on a little box of vegetables of their son's own raising. Every boy was a miniature farmer, preparing his ground, planting his seeds and battling with weeds, bugs, worms, anything and everything hostile to good garden growth, thus learning by actual experience the necessity of care and industry if he hoped to reap a satisfactory harvest. And over those little squares of earth it was easy to teach our boys to fight bravely against the weeds of envy and greed, and to cultivate the plants of kindness and brotherly love.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

1901.—	October,	received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$6,531 25
	November,	" " " "	.	.	6,130 20
	December,	" " " "	.	.	6,835 42
1902.—	January,	" " " "	.	.	10,793 15
	February,	" " " "	.	.	5,246 47
	March,	" " " "	.	.	7,132 38
	April,	" " " "	.	.	4,507 98
	May,	" " " "	.	.	5,053 91
	June,	" " " "	.	.	4,588 93
	July,	" " " "	.	.	4,903 48
	August,	" " " "	.	.	6,015 53
	September,	" " " "	.	.	5,722 37
					\$73,461 07

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1901.—	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$6,531 25
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,130 20
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,835 42
1902.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,793 15
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,246 47
	March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,132 38
	April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,507 98
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,053 91
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,588 93
	July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,903 48
	August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,015 53
	September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,722 37
										\$73,461 07

AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 48) for Boarding.

1901.—	October,	\$837 43
1902.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	882 84
										\$1,720 27

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 75) for Boarding.

1902.— April,	\$820 61
July,	1,151 48
	<hr/>
	\$1,972 09

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 75) for furnishing Cottage.

1901.— October,	\$37 30
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 76) for Sewage System.

1901.— November,	\$422 50
1902.— August,	729 90
September,	2,331 07
	<hr/>
	\$3,483 47

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Pumping Station.

1902.— September,	\$2,302 91
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Electrical Improvements.

1902.— September,	\$3,405 75
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EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1901, Chapter 481) for Boarding.

1901.— October,	\$837 43
1902.— January,	882 84
	<hr/>
	\$1,720 27

Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 75) for Boarding.

1902.— April,	\$820 61
July,	1,151 48
	<hr/>
	\$1,972 09

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 75) for furnishing Cottage.

1901.— October,	\$37 30
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1901, Chapter 76) for Sewage System.

1901.— November,	\$422 50
1902.— August,	729 90
September,	2,331 07
	<hr/>
	\$3,483 47

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Pumping Station.

1902.— September,	\$2,302 91
-----------------------------	------------

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1902, Chapter 125) for Electrical Improvements.

1902.— September,	\$3,405 75
-----------------------------	------------

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1901.					1902.							Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor, . . .	\$2,231 74	\$2,286 85	\$2,252 49	\$2,239 39	\$2,305 07	\$2,404 82	\$2,301 06	\$2,308 08	\$2,281 45	\$2,929 94	\$2,613 29	\$2,449 86	\$28,304 04
Provisions and groceries, . . .	1,323 26	655 70	1,164 91	3,114 85	624 45	717 04	488 81	1,022 61	796 89	777 57	1,163 38	843 31	12,692 76
Clothing,	546 34	284 39	609 58	2,089 46	271 18	638 43	426 33	62 25	46 76	200 70	730 17	481 56	6,387 15
Furniture, beds and bedding, . .	157 18	85 81	152 76	262 81	295 22	293 74	36 62	86 80	12 39	95 24	102 58	189 15	1,770 30
Fuel and lights,	975 96	1,940 60	946 76	1,140 23	744 00	1,182 10	138 32	258 28	187 91	124 87	312 26	675 86	8,327 15
School supplies,	69 15	34 75	60 02	152 10	35 38	60 89	12 88	28 55	3 50	149 80	253 40	63 32	923 74
Institution property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00	-	-	10 50	-	-	160 50
Plants, seeds and fertilizers, . .	2 50	5 19	-	-	-	364 73	48 75	59 34	8 43	17 55	-	52 15	1,058 64
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	337 50	-	10 00	3 00	51 50	-	-	-	-	402 00
Transportation and travelling expenses,	77 26	106 93	211 03	50 70	79 34	108 61	55 54	206 26	94 19	108 21	153 10	178 29	1,434 46
Grain and meal for stock, . . .	533 15	101 63	120 27	503 62	146 55	203 42	264 48	275 80	234 12	249 02	367 55	198 20	3,197 81
Ordinary repairs,	320 44	667 06	588 21	493 40	560 31	460 61	414 34	435 10	364 05	391 84	146 79	253 99	5,096 14
Farm tools,	175 18	65 51	57 81	25 04	9 30	47 75	79 48	151 00	77 71	76 90	54 45	220 85	1,040 98
Horse shoeing,	14 85	8 15	16 40	14 05	75	7 13	9 76	3 00	13 45	4 13	10 65	9 60	111 92
Newspapers and periodicals, . .	27 20	-	6 60	266 35	73 84	1 50	-	1 00	5 00	9 00	-	1 50	391 99
Postage, telegram and telephone, .	26 20	36 38	73 72	70 22	15 18	65 87	43 48	13 15	44 86	31 41	50 60	51 30	522 39
Drugs and medical supplies, . . .	-	28 25	143 83	26 73	13 90	8 40	18 90	88 20	17 03	13 64	44 96	9 53	413 37
Printing materials,	3 78	-	276 53	3 70	68 80	10 81	-	-	8 70	1 80	-	43 31	417 43
Stationery,	47 06	1 00	4 50	3 00	3 20	46 53	11 23	2 99	11 11	11 36	7 35	59	149 92
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231 38	-	-	-	231 38
Rent,	-	-	150 00	-	-	-	5 00	-	150 00	-	-	-	305 00
Miscellaneous source,	-	122 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122 00
Totals,	\$6,631 25	\$6,130 20	\$6,835 42	\$10,793 15	\$5,246 47	\$7,132 38	\$4,507 98	\$5,053 91	\$4,588 93	\$4,903 48	\$6,015 53	\$5,722 37	\$73,461 07

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					CLOTHING.			Provisions and Groceries.	Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution, Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday- School and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Train- ing Supplies, Raw Mate- rial, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertil- izers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.		Total.	Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.											
Sept. 30, 1893, .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.040	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.049	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.061	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.056	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, .	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.037	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, .	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.056	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.051	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.082	.004	.260	.065	.040	.025	.065	.082	.004	.004	.021	.007	.011	.004	.041	.075	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.063	.099	-	.249	.047	.029	.018	.047	.091	.004	.003	.019	.004	.004	.004	.049	.062	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	-	.248	.057	.035	.022	.057	.052	.006	.005	.026	.005	.007	.002	.055	.074	.649

Cash Receipts paid into the State Treasury.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I hereby submit the following as being a brief report of the farm work for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

The amount of land under tillage being sixty acres, a trifle more than the past year, practically the same system of farm operations has been carried on as in the past. No new land has been taken up this year. Some stones have been removed from the piece broken up last year. The opportunity was given to the boys of planting and working plots of land, but none availed themselves of the chance. Some boys would have responded if urged, but on the whole the interest was not as keen as reported last year.

Under the circumstances the most satisfactory plan to all would be for the family to work as a unit. The season this year, while cold, has been an average one, taking all things into consideration; and I consider the results fully average, with the exception of the corn crop, which is not more than three-fifths of what it should be, and the quality is not first class.

The dairy is not doing what it should, and some steps should be taken toward its improvement. Several cows were turned off last spring, being considered as unprofitable for milk production, and the same should be done with one-fourth of the remainder, and good cows of the dairy type and tendencies put in their places, followed by a careful system of breeding and feeding and selection of those showing a tendency towards milk production. A change of blood at the head of the herd certainly ought to give better results. It is unfortunate that there should have been so many changes in the oversight of the herd. This would have a bearing on the case where men do the work, and in the case of boy help much more is at stake. Regularity and uniformity are very great essentials in dairy practice.

To put the dairy on a par with others of its kind will, I think, take some such course as I have stated, together with a keen interest and observation in dairy practice on the part of the caretaker. Much labor will have to be expended on the farm before it will be in the proper physical condition. The stones have got to be removed and some clearing up done before thorough tillage can be practised, and

the value of farm manures and commercial fertilizers depends a good deal on the tillage which follows them. Although I have made some improvement in this respect in the past season, the ideal is far from reached, and the help of all the teams in the fall months could be used to good advantage.

The fruit has been in charge of Mr. Hale, with the Willow Park boys. The supply has been ample of nearly all kinds, and has been much enjoyed by all.

The poultry work has been looked after by Mr. Laselle and the Chauncy Hall boys. This work is admirably suited for the smaller boys. Considerable improvement has been made in the arrangement and appearance of the houses and yards. The work in this branch was somewhat delayed on the start, owing to the change of master last spring.

In closing, I wish to thank both the officers and boys for their hearty co-operation in the farm work.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. COUPER.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting this seventh annual report we find little change from those of previous years. As a whole, the season has been a successful one in all kinds of crops. Potatoes were affected with blight early in August, thereby cutting the crop short, yet three hundred bushels have been put in. Corn has been exceedingly backward, but the lack of early frost gave it a chance to mature, so that the table has been well supplied. We have had a great abundance of garden vegetables, as well as of fruits. Strawberry and blackberry patches have been reset for another season. The old peach orchard has outlived its best days, but a few new trees are beginning to bear some very nice fruit. Next spring a new orchard, we hope, will be set out on land south of the house and having a northerly slope. The apple crop is an average one.

Two two-year-old heifers have been added to the dairy, making our number of cows four. Five calves have been fattened during the season and sent to the main school at Westborough, which is equivalent to about fifty dollars, the cost of the heifers. These heifers give promise of being two very desirable dairy cows. The bees have proved disappointing this year, owing to the severe winter and cold spring. There are now twelve swarms in good condition for winter. About one hundred pounds of honey have been taken out.

The buildings have been much improved by the addition of a coat of paint. Two more walls have been removed, one east of the barn between the lawn and gardens, the other in the rear, thereby increasing the size of the boys' playground.

Although the boys have averaged younger and smaller than in previous years, yet the same amount of work has been done, with their customary good will and interest.

Thanking you for your kindness and consideration in the work,

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1902.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1901,	\$13,445 95
Board,	253 50
Farm tools and repairs,	878 69
Fertilizers,	757 54
Grain and meal for stock,	2,918 18
Horse and cattle shoeing,	61 32
Labor of boys,	782 50
Live stock purchases,	64 50
Ordinary repairs,	19 60
Seeds and plants,	287 88
Veterinary services,	112 19
Wages,	670 20
	<hr/>
	\$20,252 05

CR.

Produce sold,	\$872 87
Produce consumed,	6,926 63
Produce on hand,	4,745 85
Live stock,	4,087 00
Agricultural implements,	2,300 05
	<hr/>
	\$18,932 40
Net loss,	1,319 65
	<hr/>
	\$20,252 05

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1901,	\$750 20
feed,	241 00
net gain,	15 32
	<hr/>
	\$1,006 52

CR.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	\$515 57
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1902,	490 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,006 52

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,600 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,100 00
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00
Berlin land (60 acres pasturage),	2,100 00
	<hr/> \$22,300 00

BUILDINGS.

Cow barn,	\$11,500 00
Horse barn,	2,700 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00
Willow Park,	5,000 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
The Gables,	9,000 00
Bakery building,	8,600 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Berlin farmhouse,	2,500 00
Berlin barns and sheds,	1,000 00
Piggery building,	400 00
Scale house,	400 00
Hen houses (9),	1,000 00
Ice house,	20 00
Tool house (Boulder),	20 00
Schoolhouse,	40,000 00
Greenhouse,	1,600 00
Laundry building,	16,000 00
	<hr/> 205,840 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$228,140 00

Amount brought forward, \$228,140 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$5,936 82	
Other furniture,	14,482 39	
Carriages,	1,025 95	
Agricultural implements,	2,300 05	
Dry goods,	795 12	
Drugs and surgical implements,	549 55	
Fuel and oil,	708 35	
Library,	3,718 01	
Live stock,	4,087 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	15,298 10	
Provisions and groceries,	1,759 58	
Produce on hand,	4,745 85	
Ready-made clothing,	8,180 34	
Raw material,	2,984 82	
	<hr/>	66,571 93
		<hr/>
		\$294,711 93

M. EVERETT HOWARD,

Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent, ¹	1,100 00
Mable B. Teasdale, amanuensis, ¹	360 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family and storeroom,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family and sewing room,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Laselle, charge of family,	650 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lougee, charge of family and band,	800 00
Mr. Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of family,	400 00
Miss Susie E. Wheeler, charge of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	850 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Farm,	800 00
Joseph A. Puffer, principal,	1,000 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	500 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training, ¹	1,100 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill and printing,	800 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie L. Kimball, teacher,	350 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	350 00
Mary A. Bridgham, teacher,	250 00
Hattie A. Wiggin, teacher,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cappers, charge of central kitchen and bakery,	800 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	400 00

¹ Board themselves.

Mabel G. Moore, housekeeper, superintendent's house, . . .	\$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron, superintendent's house, .	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician, . .	720 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Henry J. Couper, farmer,	400 00
Carl E. Sawyer, teamster,	300 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,	300 00
Charles A. Lakin, dentist,	300 00
Mary E. Bradbury, nurse,	400 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	105 76

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully presented a brief summary of the work of the department of visitation for the year 1901-1902.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, was	986
Becoming of age during the year,	113
Died,	2
Returned to the school and not relocated:—	
For serious fault,	28
Not serious,	23
	— 51
Total number passing out of our care during the year,	166
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1902 (which is 69 more than this same list contained Oct. 1, 1901),	820

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 31, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names, therefore, are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to the reformatory by the court are retained among the probationers.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the foregoing 820 boys, 24 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 67 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 729 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, is shown in the following table:—

Army, United States,	37	Janitor,	1
Assisting parents,	18	Jeweller's shop,	1
Attending school,	11	Laborer,	31
At board, and attending school,	45	Laundry,	2
Baker,	1	Leather factory,	1
Barber,	7	Lineman,	1
Bell boy,	4	Lithographer,	1
Belt factory,	2	Massachusetts Reformatory,	30
Blanket factory,	1	Machinist,	21
Bobbin factory,	1	Mason,	1
Bootblack,	1	Mill (textile),	53
Book agent,	1	Market,	1
Book bindery,	1	Navy United States,	42
Brickyard,	2	Office boy,	4
Blackening factory,	1	Other public institutions,	10
Box factory,	7	Occupation unknown,	3
Brass works,	1	Painter,	3
Building mover,	1	Paper mill,	5
Button shop,	1	Piano factory,	1
Carpenter,	8	Peddler,	1
Carpet factory,	3	Printer,	9
Carriage shop,	1	Plumber,	4
Chemical works,	1	Restaurant,	2
Cigar factory,	1	Rope walk,	1
Clerk,	17	Rubber works,	9
Collector,	1	Sailor,	3
Comb factory,	3	Saw mill,	2
Commercial traveller,	1	Screw shop,	1
Conductor,	1	Selling papers,	1
Cooper,	1	Shoe shop,	42
Electrician,	5	Slater,	1
Elevator boy,	4	Stone cutter,	1
Envelope factory,	1	Steel works,	1
Errand boy,	14	Tag shop,	1
Express,	3	Teamster,	22
Farmer,	150	Telegraph messenger,	2
Fireman,	1	Tack factory,	2
Fisherman,	3	Theatre company,	1
Freight yard,	1	United States mail carrier,	2
Florist,	1	Wire mill,	6
Harness factory,	1	Whip shop,	1
Hostler,	8	Wood worker,	6
Idle,	8	Wood yard,	3
Insane,	2		
Invalid,	5		
Iron works,	6		

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show : —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	11
Assisting parents, about	2
At board, about	6½
Employed on farms,	20
In mills (textile), about	7½
Machinists, about	3
Classed as laborers, about	5
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other public institutions, about	1½
In 76 different occupations, about	40

The report cards of the above-mentioned 729 boys show that at the time of the last report 655, or 90 per cent., were doing well; 25, or 3½ per cent., doubtfully; and 49, or 6½ per cent., including those while in our care sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public correctional institutions by the court, badly.

The increase of the number of boys on the unknown list is noticeable, the number being 67, as compared with 54 as reported last year. This may readily be accounted for when the large increase in the number of probationers is taken into account. It may, however, be of interest to note that, of the 67 boys whose whereabouts are unknown, —

34 disappeared this year.
33 disappeared previously.

and, again that of this number, —

25 left place with a farmer.
19 left home or relatives.
18 disappeared with families.
5 are temporarily lost sight of.

The home instinct of every normal boy is strong, and to many the poorest home has attractions over the best place. Again, but few city boys take kindly to the country at first, companionship and the excitement of the city being lacking. It was a surprise to the visitors to note that in the foregoing list of unknown boys only 6 boys more left their places in the country than ran away from their own homes to which they had been released on probation.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections for two years : —

	1902.	1901.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	130	114
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	88	66
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	46	28
Enlisted in the navy,	7	6
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	271	214
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school:—		
For serious fault,	28	31
For relocation and other purposes,	60	40
Total returned,	88	71
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	1,823	1,714
Number of visits to boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age,	782	726
Number of boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age visited,	487	458
Average visits to boys <i>over</i> eighteen years of age,	1.6	1.6
Number of visits to boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age,	1,041	988
Number of boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age visited,	448	457
Average visits to boys <i>under</i> eighteen years of age,	2.3	2.2
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	161	207
Number of places investigated and reported upon,	101	27
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit,	\$2,615 90	\$1,636 40
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	74	50

That this has been an active year for the visitors is shown in the increase of the number of visits, which are 109 more than last year. The amount of collections, \$2,615.90, or nearly \$1,000 more than in the year 1901, shows not only that the financial interests of the boys are carefully looked after, but serves as an index to the very active demand for Lyman School boys as helpers during the past year.

This active work in the field has not prevented our weekly conferences at the school, nor our attendance upon the frequent committee meetings of your Board.

As showing the difference caused, as I believe, mainly by environment, I beg leave herewith to submit a brief sketch of two boys who arrived at their eighteenth birthday within a few months. From a destitute home, with both parents intemperate, X was committed to the Lyman School at the age of thirteen years, on the charge of breaking, entering and larceny. He had been before the court three times previously for lesser offences. He remained in the school proper a little over two years, when he was placed with a farmer in a neighboring State. At first he was homesick, and, knowing nothing of life on a farm, he was not wholly satisfactory to his employer. However, he improved rapidly, not more in ability than in disposition, and at the end of his seventeenth year, with a good reputation for honesty and ability, he asked the visitor to allow him to make arrangements for himself for the coming year. The visitor, knowing the boy, readily granted his request, and the boy immediately engaged his services on a neighboring farm at \$16 per month. That the boy had learned more than the ability to earn fair wages is shown by the fact that a little later, when a neighbor offered him \$2 a month more if he would leave his employer and come to him, he refused, and said that he would keep his contract, and that afterward, if the neighbor wished, he would make a new one with him. And he kept his contract, and is to-day working for \$18 a month and his board, with promise of work all winter, when his wages will be largely increased.

The second example is that of a boy from about the same condition, who was also placed with a farmer. He also improved, was called honest, and at seventeen years of age was earning \$15 a month and his board, with prospects of a good home and higher wages; but his parents and friends petitioned for his release, and unsettled him to that extent that it was deemed best that he be allowed to go to his own home on probation. At first he did well at home, securing employment and keeping out of trouble; but his old companions and the temptations of the city overcame him, and at eighteen years of age, having with another boy committed a serious offence against the law, he is an inmate of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 113 BOYS BEFORE MENTIONED WHO HAVE BECOME
TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE DURING THE YEAR.

Army,	16	Motorman,	1
Art student,	1	Navy,	4
Bell boy,	1	Other public institutions,	3
Bicycle shop,	1	Out of State,	4
Blacksmith,	2	Painter,	2
Book binder,	1	Packing company,	1
Building mover,	1	Paper mill,	2
Café manager,	1	Plumber,	2
Carpenter,	1	Porter,	1
Chair shop,	1	Printer,	1
Clerk,	3	Sailor,	1
Clock factory,	1	Shoe shop,	6
Express team,	3	Tannery,	1
Farmer,	11	Teamster,	6
Fireman,	1	Tin shop,	1
Foundry,	1	Unknown,	10
Gymnast,	1	Vegetable peddler,	2
Invalid,	1	Waiter,	1
Janitor,	1	Watchman,	1
Jewel shop,	1	Whip shop,	1
Lumber yard,	1	Employment unknown,	2
Machinist,	2		
Massachusetts Reformatory,	4		113
Mill (textile),	3		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows : —

	Per cent.
United States Army and Navy, about	19
Employed on farms, about	10
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	6
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 62 per cent. is divided among 36 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 72, or 64 per cent., are doing well without question; 20, or 18 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 8, or 7 per cent., badly, all in penal institutions; 12, or 10 per cent., whose whereabouts are unknown.

As in former reports, the 12 boys whose whereabouts are unknown have not been classified in the table of deportment. It is probable that most of them are doing well. Two examples only from many which might be presented of those becoming of age are given to show the practical work of the Lyman School: —

A little boy of foreign parentage was committed at the age of fourteen years to the Lyman School. His stay in the institution was only one year and six months, which shows him to be both bright and docile. During his stay his teachers noticed his fondness for drawing and painting, and took much interest in advancing him. His home being far above the average of the homes of boys committed to the Lyman School, he was allowed to go thither on probation. He was able to follow his inclination in an art school in a large city, where his progress has been exceptionally rapid, and promises much for his future.

Another boy, after staying in his place on a farm for three years and working in the locality during his nineteenth year, bought a farm, saving his earnings so carefully that he told the visitor that he had spent but ten cents between the first of April and the first of August, working every holiday. Later he sold his farm at an advance in price, and his ability and trustworthiness were so apparent that in his twenty-first year he was working for \$250 a year, including his board.

We have again to thank your Board for constant support and encouragement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1902.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,500 00
Office assistance,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58 69
Telephone service,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97 41
Travelling expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,391 07
Stationery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 07
									<hr/>
									\$7,074 24

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

While the number of commitments for the year number 92, 2 less than last year, our average number has increased. As the number in custody increases we are subject to larger returns, and at times during the year the cottages have been crowded to the extent of using couches and mattresses in the halls. With the smallest possible margin for the classification, which is one of the most important features of the work, we have accommodations for 190; our maximum number has been 209, — larger by 5 than ever before in the history of the institution. The list of officers employed shows several changes, occasioned largely through illness, but the working force remains practically the same as last year. The united effort of these toward harmonious action has been most laudable. The late winter and spring months were marked by an unusual amount of illness among officers and girls, but during the summer months uniform good health has prevailed.

The event of the year has been the building of the new building, the Bolton annex. A removal to this of a certain class may admit of a nearer approach to grading in school work without interference with the classification of the majority retained at Lancaster, and at the same time relieve the superintendent of the problem how to accommodate the increasing numbers and preserve the classification.

With a view to the educational importance of the Sloyd system, a room with a capacity for twenty desks is being fitted on the third floor of Fisher Hall. A resident teacher will give to each school four hours a week of this training of eye, hand and mind. A music teacher has also been added, and, along with the former method of singing by rotation, notation has been introduced. In the schoolroom the work accomplished in nature study has been most gratifying. Equally so that in water colors, covering work in still life, original designs, and free-hand drawing from both flats and solids.

While a regular vacation from school work has not seemed practical during the summer months, a variety of out-door sports has changed the every-day routine. Base ball teams have been formed, and match games played on Saturdays; tether-ball, basket-ball and tennis have been entered into with great enthusiasm by both officers and girls. The reformative and brightening effects of these whole-

some out-door games are very marked. One girl in particular, who had seemed almost hopelessly stupid, gained confidence and brightened along other lines when she found she could pitch a better game of ball than any one else in the school. The results in the gymnasium have proven highly profitable as well as enjoyable to the girls. This department is sorely handicapped through lack of apparatus.

A few valuable additions have been made to the library. In the matter of repairs, the superintendent's house, the farmhouse, Richardson Hall and chapel have been painted, and new hard-wood floors laid in superintendent's house and one of the older cottages. Additional hen houses have been built, and the ice house enlarged.

To meet the pressure of present high prices in meat, an old shop has been made to serve temporarily as a cooler, inadequate, but at a saving in meat and fish of over \$1,000 in ten months.

In considering the needs of the coming year, foremost is that of a new cow barn. One of the perplexities of the year has been how to supply the needed amount of milk with the present accommodations. At best it has been accomplished at an economic sacrifice. All the family houses need more modern sanitary arrangements, and two of them call for partial replastering. The superintendent's house needs better heating, the school work larger supplies and the gymnasium more apparatus. The system of sewage disposal is unsatisfactory, and provision must be made for furnishing the new house at Bolton, and for sewage and water supply there.

With a weekly per capita gross cost of \$3.98, and with all the efforts put forth by a tireless corps of officers, what are we actually doing? Does it pay, is invariably the question of friends and critics. The success of the State Industrial School for Girls has lain in the fact of attempting nothing beyond the reasonable; a practical teaching of the ordinary, to fit rather than unfit our average girl for her probable future. Elaboration for the sake of elaboration has been studiously avoided. Table V. shows that over one-half of the entire number in custody are honestly self-supporting or married, living respectably; but it does not show the large number who cannot be properly classed under this head, but to whom the training at Lancaster has opened up an entirely different living, and who stand much higher in the scale of womanhood than if they had never known it. The exceptional girl goes out to win honorable name among some of the professions, but our aim for the majority is to fit them to become good housewives and conscientious mothers. As proof of this, two or three instances which have come to notice during the year are cited.

One day a woman of most respectable bearing came to the office with the inquiry as to how she should proceed to place her own sister's child, of about ten years, in the institution. Being asked why her preference was for this school, she answered, because of the

enviable reputation of a young woman of her neighborhood who was formerly here. She said: "She married, a few years ago, a young man esteemed in the community, and there are only words of praise for her throughout the town. As to her housewifely qualities, it is the common saying that she only is able to satisfy the mother-in-law, who has a local reputation as housekeeper. I thought if there is a place where one can have the training to make such a woman as she, I want my niece to be there."

One Sunday a young woman came to attend the chapel service. She introduced herself as one who a few years since passed out from the custody of the school. A few questions revealed her a widow, supporting her two children, boarding them in a good farm home, while she earned their support at cooking. She was regularly receiving in a family \$5 per week. She expressed great appreciation of the benefits from the school, and her quiet dignity bore credit to her training.

The following clipping from one of the local papers shows the esteem in which one of our girls, still in custody, won by a residence in the town of nearly three consecutive years: "Miss —, who has been a member of Miss — Sunday-school class for a number of years, and who left to-day for her former home in —, was pleasantly remembered Saturday evening by members of the class at the home of the teacher on — Street. In behalf of those present, Miss — presented Miss — a handsome gold pen."

These are but two or three of many instances which, among our girls still under, and those who have passed out from, the custody of the institution, reflect the real character and the results of the effort in the school.

To Mrs. Parker and Miss Bartol of Lancaster the institution is indebted for valuable reading matter. Through the generous thought of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer each girl was made happy at Christmas by a neatly framed Perry picture. The appreciation of these girls for the really choice is often surprising.

Table IV. shows an increase over last year in the gross per capita weekly cost of 6 cents, due largely to the additional appropriation asked to meet the high prices in grain, and to allow in the spring, when at its lowest price, purchase of coal sufficient for the entire year's supply. From this appropriation 400 tons were purchased, at \$6.25 per ton, — sufficient to supply the institution through the coming winter and spring.

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

LIST OF TABLES.

- TABLE I. Total number.
II. Status.
III. Number coming into and going from school.
IV. Length of first training in school.
V. Length of training after returned to school.
VI. Number of relocations.
VII. Employment by trades.
VIII. Cash accounts of girls.
IX. Use of savings.
X. Conduct of girls coming of age.
XI. Married girls.
XII. New commitments, home city or town.
XIII. New commitments, technical causes.
XIV. New commitments, age.
XV. New commitments, nativity.
XVI. New commitments, nativity of parents.
XVII. New commitments, domestic conditions.
XVIII. New commitments, literacy.

Comparative by Years.

- XIX. Cause for recall to school.
XX. Conduct of all girls.
XXI. Conduct in light of cause of commitment.
XXII. Conduct in light of age at commitment.
XXIII. Nativity.
XXIV. Numbers and cost.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept 30, 1901,	185
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,	339
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1901,	524
Since committed,	92
	616
Attained majority,	83
Died,	3
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	8
Discharged to go out of the State to relatives, conduct good,	2
Discharged as unfit subjects,	6
Total who passed out of custody,	102
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1902,	514
Net decrease within the year,	10

TABLE II.

Showing Status Sept. 30, 1902, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All Those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	67
On probation with relatives out of New England,	8
On probation in families, earning wages,	129
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	5
At academy, or other school self-supporting, ¹	11
At board,	11
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	47
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	26
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	4
	308 ²
In the school Sept. 30, 1902,	189
In other institutions: —	
Temporary home,	1
Hospital,	4
Insane asylum,	2
School for the Feeble-minded,	4
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	4
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	1
House of Correction, New Bedford,	1
	17
Total in custody Sept 30, 1902,	514

¹ Occasional help with clothing.

² 361 had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1901,	185	
Since committed,	92	
		277
Recalled—	Individual ¹ Girls.	
From boarding out,	6	6
For change of place,	19	28
For a visit,	9	11
On account of illness,	9	12
From hospital,	11	11
Pending placing with friends,	1	1
Pending discharge as unfit subject,	1	1
For running away from place,	4	5
For running away from friends,	3	3
For arson,	1	1
For larceny,	4	4
Because unsatisfactory,	19	23
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,	14	15
For unchaste conduct,	11	12
	112	133 ²
		410
	Individual ³ Girls.	
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	23	23
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	123	164
Released on probation to other families, at board,	4	5
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	5	5
Released on probation to work elsewhere,	1	1
Married,	2	2
Attained majority,	1	1
Transferred to a hospital,	10	11
Discharged to parents as unfit subject,	1	1
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	2	2
Transferred to insane hospital,	1	1
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	4	4
Ran away,	1	1
	178.	221 ⁴
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1902,		189

¹ Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.² Recalled girls: 93 were recalled once within the year; 17 twice within the year; 2 three times within the year.³ Counting each individual under her most recent release.⁴ Released girls: 139 went out once within the year; 35 twice within the year; 4 three times within the year.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 ¹ girl, . . .	—	3	5 girls, . . .	1	8
1 ¹ girl, . . .	—	4	4 girls, . . .	1	10
3 ² girls, . . .	—	5	4 girls, . . .	1	11
1 ¹ girl, . . .	—	6	2 girls, . . .	2	—
1 ³ girl, . . .	—	8	1 girl, . . .	2	2
2 ⁴ girls, . . .	—	9	3 girls, . . .	2	3
1 girl, . . .	—	10	4 girls, . . .	2	5
5 girls, . . .	1	—	2 girls, . . .	2	8
6 girls, . . .	1	1	1 girl, . . .	2	11
6 girls, . . .	1	2	1 girl, . . .	3	1
10 girls, . . .	1	3	1 girl, . . .	3	4
11 girls, . . .	1	4	1 girl, . . .	3	6
3 girls, . . .	1	5	1 girl, . . .	3	8
9 girls, . . .	1	6	1 girl, . . .	3	9
5 girls, . . .	1	7	1 girl, . . .	4	4

97 girls, on an average of 1 year, 6 months and 18 days ⁵

¹ Placed in family to go to school.

² One placed in family to go to school, one married, one went to friends.

³ Went to friends.

⁴ One placed in family to go to school, one sent to School for the Feeble-minded.

⁵ In 1901, 1 year, 8 months, 1 day; in 1900, 1 year, 6 months, 21 days; in 1899, 1 year, 8 months, 13 days.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again.¹

Recalled for unchaste conduct:—					Recalled because unsatisfactory:—				
			Mos.	Days.				Mos.	Days.
1 girl, . . .			—	14	1 girl, . . .			—	2
3 girls, . . .			1	—	2 girls, . . .			—	10
4 girls, . . .			2	—	1 girl, . . .			—	11
5 girls, . . .			3	—	1 girl, . . .			—	15
4 girls, . . .			4	—	1 girl, . . .			—	21
2 girls, . . .			7	—	2 girls, . . .			1	—
1 girl, . . .			8	—	1 girl, . . .			2	—
2 girls, . . .			9	—	1 girl, . . .			2	15
1 girl, . . .			11	—	2 girls, . . .			3	—
4 girls, . . .			12	—	1 girl, . . .			4	—
27 girls, on an average of 5 months, 7 days.					13 girls, on an average of 1 month 13 days.				
Recalled because in danger of un- chaste conduct:—					Recalled for larceny:—				
			Mos.	Days.				Mos.	Days.
1 girl, . . .			—	16	1 girl, . . .			6	—
1 girl, . . .			1	—	1 girl, . . .			8	—
1 girl, . . .			2	—	2 girls, on an average of 7 months.				
1 girl, . . .			2	15	Recalled for running away:—				
1 girl, . . .			3	—				Mos.	Days.
3 girls, . . .			4	—	1 girl, . . .			—	5
3 girls, . . .			5	—	1 girl, . . .			1	—
2 girls, . . .			6	—	1 girl, . . .			3	—
1 girl, . . .			9	—	1 girl, . . .			10	—
1 girl, . . .			10	—	1 girl, . . .			18	—
2 girls, . . .			12	—	5 girls, on an average of 6 months, 14 days.				
17 girls, on an average of 5 months, 10 days.									

¹ Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations of Girls during the Year.

100 were relocated once.	9 were relocated 4 times.
42 were relocated twice.	1 was relocated 5 times.
22 were relocated 3 times.	174 ¹ were relocated 291 times.

¹ 97 were placed on probation in a family for the first time within this year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Attending school, living at home, 5	Factory, twine, 1
Assisting mother, 10	typewriter, 1
Assisting mother, who takes in washing, 2	watch, 1
Assisting mother, who keeps boarders, 1	wire, 1
Keeping house, 2	Mill, paper, 3
Housework by the day, 2	textile, 5
Dressmaking, 2	Laundry, 2
Factory, button, 2	Pyrography, 1
candy, 1	Restaurant or hotel, 5
cigar, 1	Sales girl, 2
knitting, 3	Stock girl, 1
medicine, 1	Telegraph, 1
netting, 1	Telephone, 2
rubber, 3	Travelling companion, 1
soap, 1	Not reported, 3
	67 ¹

¹ 4 others ill at home; 1 other recently gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 184 girls, from Sept. 30, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902,	\$2,553 36
By deposits in savings bank on account of 184 girls,	2,553 36
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 90 girls, from Sept. 30, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902,	2,917 90
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,917 90

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding, or to start house-keeping.	18	\$685 70
Board and lodging while starting in a trade, .	3	49 50
To re-establish home,	1	122 16
Doctors' bills,	10	167 45
Dentists' bills,	6	91 99
Clothing,	19	266 42
To send home,	2	23 00
Travelling expenses,	3	39 94
Entire deposit, to girls going to distant home, .	3	133 59
Entire deposit to girls of age,	35	1,338 05
	100 ¹	\$2,917 90

¹ 90 individuals; some drawing for more than one purpose..

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 102 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Living respectably,	65 or 64 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	10 or 10 per cent.
Conduct unknown, ²	20 or 19 per cent.
Conduct not classified,	7 or 7 per cent.

² Five, nothing known since marriage over year ago; 7 with friends moved away; 8 runaways.

TABLE XI.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	IN THEIR PLACES.				IN THEIR HOMES			
	Of Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Total Number.	Per- centage.	Of Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1902.	Total Number.	Per- centage.
Living respectably,	4	25	29	.80	9	13 ¹	22	.76
Conduct bad or doubtful.	—	1	1	.03	—	1	1	.03
Conduct unknown,	1	5	6	.17	4	2	6	.21
Totals, . . .	5	31	36	—	13	16	29	—

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . . . 19 per cent.²

Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . . . 32 per cent.²

¹ First acquainted: before commitment, 5; after return home, 4; time not known, 4.

² Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home, Sept. 30, 1901.

TABLE XII.

Showing Home City or Town, of the Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	24	Ayer,	1
Cambridge,	2	Hanover,	1
Chelsea,	2	Leominster,	1
Fall River,	5	Millbury,	1
Fitchburg,	1	North Attleborough,	1
Gloucester,	1	Randolph,	1
Haverhill,	1	Swampscott,	1
Holyoke,	4	Trapville,	1
Lowell,	7	Trowbridge,	1
Lynn,	7	Westfield,	1
Malden,	3	Westford,	1
Medford,	1	Westport,	1
New Bedford,	1		
North Adams,	1	From towns,	13
Quincy,	1		
Salem,	2	Floating,	8
Somerville,	1		
Worcester,	6		
From cities,	71		

TABLE XIII.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment within the Year.

Stubbornness, ¹	54	Larceny,	17
Lewd, wanton and lascivious		Arson,	1
conduct,	6	Vagrancy,	1
Idle and disorderly,	4	Truancy,	1
Night-walking,	1	Habitual absentee,	2
Drunkenness,	2	Habitual school absentee,	2
Disturbing the peace,	1		

¹ The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover almost any offence from the least serious to the most serious.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

11 years of age,	2	15 years of age,	34
12 years of age,	3	16 years of age,	19
13 years of age,	13	17 years of age,	1
14 years of age,	20		

Average age, 15 years, 1 month, 15 days.

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts, . . . 64	Born in Minnesota, . . . 2
Born in Maine, . . . 2	Born in Canada and Provinces, 7
Born in New Hampshire, . . . 1	Born in England, . . . 2
Born in Connecticut, . . . 1	Born in Ireland, . . . 2
Born in New York, . . . 1	Born in Sweden, . . . 1
Born in New Jersey, . . . 1	Birthplace unknown, . . . 7
Born in Virginia, . . . 1	

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American, . . . 28 ¹	American and Danish, . . . 1
Both parents French Canadian, 7	French Canadian and English, . 1
Both parents English, . . . 4 ²	French Canadian and Irish, . . 2
Both parents Irish, . . . 20	French Canadian and Portuguese, 1
Both parents Scotch, . . . 3	French Canadian and unknown, 1
Both parents Swede, . . . 1	English and Scotch, . . . 3
Both parents German, . . . 1	English and German, . . . 2
Both parents Italian, . . . 1	Scotch and Irish, . . . 1
Both parents Portuguese, . . 1	Scotch and Hebrew, . . . 1
Both parents Russian, . . . 1	Scotch and unknown, . . . 1
	Irish and German, . . . 2
American and English, . . . 1	Irish and unknown, . . . 1
American and Irish, . . . 1	Both parents unknown, . . . 6

¹ Both parents colored, 9.² One parent English, one parent English colored, 1.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Domestic Conditions of Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,	27	Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out, ³	26
Mother only at home, ¹	28		
Father only at home, ²	10		
Mother and step-father at home,	8	Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	17
Father and step-mother at home,	7	Worked at housework or caring for children,	11
Both parents dead,	3	Worked in boarding-house, hotel or restaurant,	4
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	4	Worked for dressmaker,	1
Whereabouts of both unknown,	5		
Temperate fathers,	30		
Intemperate fathers,	27	Ran away from home, just previous to commitment, ⁴	24
Criminal fathers,	1		
Fathers guilty of incest,	3	Transferred from State Board of Charity,	9
Temperate mothers,	48	Been under the charge of homes or societies,	6
Intemperate mothers,	20		
Criminal mothers,	1		
Grossly immoral mothers,	9		

¹ Father gone off, 3; step-father gone off, 2; father in penal institution, 3; father in insane asylum, 1.

² Adopted early, adopted mother dead, 1; mother in penal institution, 1.

³ Mother in hospital, 1.

⁴ Not including those who staid out single nights.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Literacy of Girls committed within the Year.¹

In 10th grade,	3	In 3d grade (French, could not read or write English),	2
In 9th grade,	2	Could neither read nor write,	3
In 8th grade,	13		
In 7th grade,	14	Recently left school,	35
In 6th grade,	13	Been out of school one year,	20
In 5th grade,	18	Been out of school two years,	23
In 4th grade,	12	Been out of school three years,	8
In 3d grade,	4	Been out of school four years,	2
In 2d grade,	5	Been out of school five years,	1
In 1st grade,	3		

¹ Based on girls' statements.

TABLE XIX.

Showing the Cause for Recall to the School during the Last Three Years.¹

	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Num- bers.	Per- centage.	Num- bers.	Per- centage.	Num- bers.	Per- centage.
Change of place, visit, illness, .	28	.32	37	.37	56	.50
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, run- ning away,	27	.31	20	.20	31	.28
Unchaste conduct or danger thereof,	33	.37	42	.43	25	.22
Totals,	88	—	99	—	112	—

¹ Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

TABLE XX.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	19	-	12	-	13	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	26	-	16	-	39	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	7	-	5	-	10	-
	175	.71	207	.62	52	.65	35	.51	65	.64
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —</i>										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	27	-	23	-	38	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	35	-	48	-	63	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	149	-	153	-	129	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	4	-	5	-	10	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	215	.54	229	.53	245	.58
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	287	.56	264	.53	310	.59
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>										
Married, in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	4	-	6	-	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	39	-	9	-	8	-	10	-
Died, conduct had been bad,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	39	.16	54	.16	14	.17	14	.20	10	.10
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —</i>										
Married,	39	-	14	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
On probation with friends or at large,	21	-	21	-	8	-	5	-	4	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	8	-	48	-	13	-	12	-	13	-
In prison or house of correction,	43	-	58	-	12	-	11	-	6	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	5	-	7	-	2	-
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	143	.11	171	.09	41	.10	36	.08	32	.07
	182	.12	225	.10	55	.11	50	.10	42	.08
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>										
Married,	9	-	11	-	3	-	6	-	5	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	7	-	11	-	15	-
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State:—</i>										
Married,	23	.10	43	.13	10	.13	17	.25	20	.19
On probation with friends, out of New England, ¹	5	-	43	-	5	-	16	-	7	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	52	-	12	-	16	-	8	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	89	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
			110	-	25	-	24	-	22	-
Total, conduct unknown,	94	.07	208	.11	42	.11	59	.14	37	.09
	117	.07	251	.11	52	.11	76	.15	57	.11
D.—REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	4	-	3	-	7	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State:—</i>										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	7	.03	23	.09	4	.05	3	.04	7	.07
In State Industrial School through the year,	10	-	42	-	7	-	8	-	9	-
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	139	-	270	-	55	-	68	-	66	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	3	-	63	-	16	-	18	-	8	-
	37	-	92	-	22	-	12	-	25	-
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189	.14	467	.24	100	.25	106	.25	108	.26
	196	.12	495	.22	104	.22	109	.22	115	.22
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	478	-	499	-	524	-

¹ The last five years the girls who had been placed with friends out of New England (the number so placed having increased from year to year) have been added to the list of conduct unknown.

TABLE XXI.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in the Seven Years ending Sept. 30, 1902, excepting the Non-classifiable¹ Class.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.	1896-1902.	1896-1901.	1902.
Immoral conduct,	249	199	50	160	129	32	52	46	5	37	24	13
Danger of immoral conduct, . .	99	81	18	73	58	15	13	11	2	13	12	1
Stubbornness, larceny, etc., . .	117	90	27	87	68	21	16	14	1	14	8	5
Totals,	465	370	95	320	255	68	81	71	8	64	44	19

Percentages.

Immoral conduct, . . . .	.54	.54	.53	.64	.65	.64	.21	.23	.10	.15	.12	.26
Danger of immoral conduct, . .	.21	.22	.19	.74	.71	.83	.13	.14	.11	.13	.15	.06
Stubbornness, larceny, etc., . .	.25	.24	.28	.74	.76	.78	.14	.15	.04	.12	.09	.18
Totals,	-	-	-	.69	.69	.72	.17	.19	.08	.14	.12	.20

¹ Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing. A few of these were discharged under twenty-one.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.¹

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	13	3	10	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), liv- ing respectably,	39	18	21	-	-
Died, conduct has been good, . . .	3	-	3	-	-
Honorably discharged,	10	3	7	-	-
	65	24	41	.70	.67
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —</i>					
Married, living respectably, . . .	38	6	30	-	-
Unmarried, with friends,	63	11	52	-	-
At work in other families,	129	25	104	-	-
At work elsewhere,	5	-	5	-	-
Attending school or academy, pay- ing their way,	10	-	10	-	-
	245	42	203	.79	.78
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	310	66	244	.76	.75
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Married, in prison or elsewhere, .	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried, in prison or elsewhere, .	10	5	5	-	-
	10	5	5	.15	.08
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty- one: —</i>					
Married,	2	1	1	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	4	-	4	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	18	2	11	-	-
In prison or house of correction, . .	6	2	4	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged, . .	5	1	4	-	-
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	2	-	2	-	-
	32	6	26	.11	.10
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, . .	42	11	31	.13	.10
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Married,	5	1	4	-	-
Unmarried,	15	4	11	-	-
	20	5	15	.15	.25
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Married,	7	1	6	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	7	2	5	-	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	-	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	23	2	21	-	-
	37	5	32	.10	.12
Total, conduct not known,	57	10	47	.11	.15
Grand total,	409	87	322	.21	.79

¹ See foot-note to Table XXI.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed Each Year for Five Years.

	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Massachusetts,	66	.65	45	.60	49	.48	53	.56	64	.69
Other States,	15	.14	13	.17	24	.24	11	.12	9	.10
Canada and Provinces,	9	.09	8	.11	12	.12	8	.09	7	.08
England,	6	.06	1	.02	8	.08	5	.05	2	.02
Ireland,	1	.01	4	.05	3	.03	3	.03	2	.02
Scotland,	1	.01	1	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.01
Germany,	-	-	1	.01	2	.02	2	.02	-	-
Russia,	-	-	1	.01	1	.01	1	.01	-	-
Unknown,	3	.03	1	.01	1	.01	11	.12	7	.08
At sea,	1	.01	-	-	1	.01	-	-	-	-
Native born,	81	.79	58	.77	73	.72	64	.68	73	.79
Foreign born,	18	.18	16	.21	27	.27	19	.20	12	.13
Unknown,	3	.03	1	.01	1	.01	11	.12	7	.08
Totals,	102	-	75	-	101	-	94	-	92	-

TABLE XXIV.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Earnings re- turned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earn- ings, or Net Cost.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1866, . . .	\$20,000	\$24,753	- ²	144	\$3 30	- ²	59	53	-	-	-
1876, . . .	28,300	25,683	- ²	121	4 05	- ²	53	40	-	-	-
1893, . . .	21,500	19,856	\$786 06	95	4 02	\$3 86	77	109	-	-	31
1894, . . .	25,385	21,617	520 18	117	3 49	3 46	78	122	-	-	31
1895, . . .	27,750	23,801	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	-	-	39
1896, . . .	27,775	26,049	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	-	-	-
1897, . . .	27,775	23,256	343 05	133	3 93	3 88	100	146	-	10	39
1898, . . .	32,525	31,307	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	-	13	44
1899, . . .	34,375	32,530	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	-	17	38
1900, . . .	36,575	32,202	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, . . .	36,575	33,688	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, . . .	39,775 ¹	39,808	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44

¹ Also \$3,200 for boarding and other expenses in behalf of probationers.² Not reported.

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Regular Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.

[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Regular Appropriation
(Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Care of Probationers.*

1901.—	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$295 67
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118 99
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	494 65
1902.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117 52
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 50
	March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	493 62
	April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151 46
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	196 73
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	407 68
	July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	430 31
	August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91 88
	September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	348 29
									\$3,267 30

*Appropriation per Probationers to meet a Deficiency caused in December,
1901.*

1902.— February,	\$98 41
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Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1901.				1902.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,241 02	\$1,313 05	\$1,541 75		\$1,241 33	\$1,239 01	\$1,283 04	\$1,283 72	\$1,442 49	\$1,312 11	\$1,351 57	\$1,340 70	\$1,363 02	\$5,952 81
Provisions and groceries,	1,092 38	322 03	588 91		415 06	196 47	349 87	651 49	332 04	196 19	181 53	805 11	375 72	5,506 80
Clothing and materials,	479 71	334 66	388 16		458 94	437 70	396 10	372 23	22 55	244 27	6 76	69 88	384 96	3,385 92
Furnishings,	20 23	45 78	229 02		134 22	1 19	22 25	81 96	37 40	45 95	-	66 86	82 02	766 58
Heat and light,	-	-	117 54		-	553 26	431 50	1,044 80	1,741 70	21 85	-	25 85	4 50	3,941 00
Repairs and improvements,	115 99	173 06	100 79		321 51	59 91	82 08	248 67	61 30	15 02	123 92	140 49	8 90	1,451 82
Books and periodicals,	-	-	100 79		14 70	10 00	2 00	-	-	3 00	-	-	-	82 37
Chapel services and entertainments,	25 00	15 00	25 00		15 00	20 00	17 00	11 25	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	233 25
Freight, expressage and transportation,	55 71	54 99	80 94		72 15	60 85	56 40	65 65	90 49	66 91	68 83	84 78	77 65	835 35
Medicines and hospital supplies,	23 86	12 80	32 14		2 00	3 00	-	83 69	125 00	7 00	80	30 65	-	320 94
Postage,	18 52	3 96	16 36		10 40	18 00	-	15 00	10 00	15 20	8 00	13 60	12 00	141 04
Printing and printing supplies,	-	-	38 40		-	-	-	-	-	1 25	6 28	-	-	45 93
Return of runaway,	9 25	51 25	-		100 00	-	239 75	5 00	5 00	5 00	11 50	5 00	5 00	25 00
Soap, laundry supplies, etc.,	9 33	24 75	-		26 83	-	26 60	21 02	-	2 00	3 50	6 17	2 00	421 92
Stationery and office supplies,	-	14 13	49 65		21 87	42 79	-	-	-	-	-	13 43	6 24	131 70
School books and school supplies,	-	14 13	86 31		21 87	42 79	-	-	-	-	-	23 02	3 12	160 18
Telephone and telegraph,	43 51	1 05	86 31		1 80	90	1 10	48 23	4 61	65	56 57	1 12	3 23	245 85
Sundries,	15 15	24 35	86 78		380 86	1 00	58 70	6 15	2 50	1 00	107 45	46 10	3 23	718 27
Blacksmith and supplies,	13 90	11 55	48 35		37 15	-	30 80	43 25	15 65	24 40	14 30	12 00	14 95	266 30
Carriages, wagons and harness supplies,	55 60	8 25	84 90		18 53	-	97 62	-	20 00	-	-	-	16 80	301 70
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	-	8 50	3 35		-	15 00	32 00	-	20 75	-	-	10 80	214 33	599 19
Hay, grain, etc.,	169 40	211 70	518 18		108 91	270 23	211 40	213 90	199 45	169 82	201 80	219 75	-	2,494 54
Horses, cows and live stock,	156 00	382 57	26 05		16 00	-	-	-	12 49	-	-	115 00	200 00	908 11
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	-	126 87	-		-	-	-	343 26	19 05	139 97	3 55	14 40	19 90	662 00
Totals,	\$3,529 56	\$3,135 30	\$4,115 45		\$3,397 26	\$2,929 31	\$3,338 19	\$4,763 60	\$4,182 47	\$2,324 72	\$2,203 36	\$3,070 01	\$2,819 34	\$39,808 57

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls.

Another year, with its unceasing effort in behalf of the girls of the Lancaster School, has come to a close. Whether we have succeeded in implanting the principles of right living, the future alone will tell.

Out of the 92 committed, 3 could neither read nor write, and 2 could not speak or read English, though they could speak and read a little French. The majority of the others had been out of school from one to five years. The subjects taught have been much the same, and, with our pupils coming and going so constantly, it seems a necessity to keep going over the old ground. Our teachers have been earnest and faithful, and have spared no pains to make their lessons attractive and interesting. We scarcely have time, in the year or year and a half the girls are here, to do more than lay a foundation and give them a start, so they can, if they wish, help themselves.

We have given them practical work, as far as possible, especially in arithmetic and language. They have reproduced stories, reported sermons, and studied and committed poems from Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell. The water colors introduced last year have stimulated to greater effort in drawing. They have decorated Christmas cards, calendars, valentines and picture frames, and their work shows marked improvement.

The greater number of the girls have been interested in the history of our country, and especially enjoyed the stereopticon pictures of the revolutionary war and of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo.

Nature is studied with increasing interest every year. Ears and eyes are on the alert for the first birds in the spring, and many a lesson of patience was learned from them during the nesting season. Plants, flowers, moths, butterflies and other insects each in turn have been studied. Cocoons and caterpillars have been brought in, and their development closely observed. We are indebted to Dr. Wright for a fine collection of moths, butterflies, beetles, borers and spiders, which he collected and mounted for the use of the school. Poems in keeping with the season have been committed in connection with the nature work.

Music has always received a great deal of attention, and the several teachers have shown marked taste in their selections for the Sunday services. Now, with our special music teacher and the introduction of notation, we look for even better results.

The plays, parties and walks given as rewards of merit have helped to break the monotony and given variety to the summer term.

We are looking forward to a better equipment, when we will be able to do better work.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA HAWLEY,
Supervisor of Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

The past year has been a busy one, and more cases than usual have come under special treatment. At one cottage the entire school, including the officers, suffered from a severe form of tonsillitis, and one case of scarlet-fever developed. The disease was promptly diagnosed and the patient isolated in our little hospital, under the care of a trained nurse. For some weeks the throat trouble continued, but fortunately the scarlet-fever was limited to one case. A few cases of malaria, one of measles and one of typhoid fever followed later at other houses, and we decided to have the sewage and water supply inspected. Both were found rather defective, and steps are being taken to improve the conditions. One most unfortunate and disagreeable nuisance is the proximity of the Clinton sewer, and when the wind blows in our direction the odor is nauseating.

We were very much handicapped in our work by the inefficient hospital accommodations. Shortly after the termination of the scarlet-fever case, and before the hospital was considered safe for occupancy again, a girl became very ill with pneumonia. We thought it unwise to have her transferred to another hospital, and at great inconvenience were obliged to have her attended in her own room. The necessity for a more modern and convenient hospital was forcibly impressed upon us at that time. The attention patients require is often a great tax upon the time and strength of the officers, yet in every instance the girls were attended with unselfish devotion. One girl was transferred to the Good Samaritan Home, where she finally succumbed to acute tuberculosis. One, suffering with typhoid fever, was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital. For surgical operations, three were sent to various hospitals. Seven girls were transferred to Tewksbury, to be treated for specific diseases; two were transferred to the School for Feeble-minded and one to the Insane Hospital.

We continue to exercise vigilance over possible small-pox infection, and vaccinate all newcomers. Little in the way of medicine is required by the majority of the girls. The hygienic conditions, a sepa-

rate room, regular bathing and regular exercise, plenty of work and pleasant recreations, wholesome food, the absence of responsibility, a pure atmosphere morally and physically, soon convert even the most hopeless and unpromising-looking specimens into happy and healthful subjects.

The light out-of-door duties on the farm in the summer are a healthful relaxation from the ordinary routine, and the gymnasium in the winter months affords a practical and helpful stimulus.

Our labors have been made very pleasant by our happy relations with the superintendent and officers, to all of whom we are very grateful for kindly assistance.

Very respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 15, 1902.

FARM REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls.

I hereby submit a report of the farm for the past twelve months.

Last fall a carload of land tile was laid, draining about five acres of low, wet land, which during the season of 1901 was too wet for cultivation. This year a good crop of corn fodder was raised on the same ground. There is no reason why the whole of the pasture land, which at present is worth very little, cannot be broken and cultivated, and become the most productive part of the farm. Before this is done it will be necessary to do quite an amount of ditching. This year we took up three acres of this land, which was planted with beans late in June, after our other farm work was done, and although planted so late, a fair crop is promised.

The crops this year have been bountiful, with the exception of the corn, which did not mature, owing to the cool weather. However, it has yielded an abundance of ensilage of extra quality, which to a great extent will in feeding value take the place of the matured corn.

The girls have had an abundance of fresh vegetables during the summer. Among other things, 116 bushels of green peas have been consumed, and over 600 heads of cauliflower, with cabbage, beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips in equally large quantities. There is a bountiful supply in store for the winter months, over 1,300 bushels of potatoes being now in the cellar.

This year there have been raised 200 chickens, and fowls added, so at present we have 200 of these. It has been necessary to buy a few eggs this year, but we hope to produce enough to fully supply the institution. The material is already on the ground and the sills laid for an additional hen house, 12 by 120 feet, which will be completed before winter. Our hogs have been a great help and source of profit to the institution during the period of extremely high prices of meats. Pigs have been sold to the amount of \$172.

We are in great need of more barn room. There is room for only thirty cows, and, with the amount of milk required, it is necessary to force them beyond what nature intended. The result is, they very soon fail, and fresh cows have to be procured. This is a great

extravagance, as a cow for beef is worth not over a third or half at the most what a new milch one costs. There is plenty of fodder to feed even 75 cows; if 40 or 50 could be kept, we could get the required amount of milk, and the cows be fed in such a manner that they would last several years. For lack of room, no young stock can be raised. There is no place to turn cows at calving time, or to put a horse if sick. No one will question but this is very necessary. I hope that we may have better accommodations before another year.

One and one-fourth acres of strawberry plants were set out in August, and raspberries will be set out the coming spring.

By a comparison of the farm accounts of this year and last it will be seen there is quite a falling off in the balance for the farm. This can be accounted for by the extra amount spent for farming tools, the shortage of the hay crop, and the entire loss of the corn crop, which last year amounted to nearly \$500; also, the amount spent for land tile and ditching. Produce to the amount of \$1,004 has been sold and the receipts sent to the State Treasurer.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. Woodbury, the foreman, for his untiring energy and painstaking care of the farm work, and Mrs. Morse for the many favors granted during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

G. K. WIGHT,
Steward.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per inventory, 1901,	\$3,706 00
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1901,	2,175 00
miscellaneous as per inventory, 1901,	1,070 41
produce on hand as per inventory, 1901,	5,744 51
blacksmithing,	206 37
fertilizers,	261 37
farming implements,	322 26
grain,	2,515 19
labor,	3,177 08
live stock,	939 01
oyster shells,	7 00
plants and seeds,	108 18
paris green,	8 00
Total,	<u>\$20,240 38</u>

CR.

By produce consumed,	\$5,238 52
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	623 89
produce on hand as per inventory, 1902,	5,744 51
live stock, as per inventory, 1902,	3,706 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1902,	1,070 41
	<u>\$18,558 33</u>
Balance for farm,	\$2,543 05

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	\$1,200 00
G. K. Wight, steward,	650 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
H. H. Allan, vacancy officer,	400 00
G. L. Smith, clerk,	400 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	¹ 200 00
H. R. Stubbs, teacher of music,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
J. M. McIntire, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
I. B. Drown, matron,	400 00
A. L. Jordan, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
C. C. Russell, matron,	350 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	350 00
A. G. Mansfield, teacher,	325 00
M. C. Thompson, teacher,	300 00
D. M. Wicker, teacher,	300 00
H. B. Shaw, teacher,	300 00
C. L. Richardson, teacher,	300 00
G. A. Martin, teacher,	300 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	325 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
K. E. Wight, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	350 00
F. A. Kilbourne, housekeeper,	350 00
A. Crocker, housekeeper,	325 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper,	300 00
M. L. Smith, housekeeper,	300 00
M. B. Butterfield, housekeeper,	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	² 260 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	446 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00

Total, \$13,091 00

¹ Per 6 months.² \$5 per week.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY,

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER, OCT. 1, 1902.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	4,000 00
Storeroom,	300 00
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	200 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood house,	600 00
Hen house,	400 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house, No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	11,300 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Corn crib,	50 00

Bolton property :—

Tillage, 33 acres,	1,650 00
Woodland, 7 acres,	350 00
Wood and sprout lot, 30 acres,	450 00
House,	400 00
Barn,	100 00
Spring,	200 00

Total valuation of real estate, \$139,340 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,298 69
House furnishings and supplies,	22,704 91
Valuation of live stock,	3,610 50
Tools and carriages,	2,475 00
Miscellaneous,	1,763 90
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	\$35,853 00

A. J. BANCROFT,
A. W. CARR,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

LANCASTER, Oct. 11, 1902.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

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